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ABSTRACT

This document is the syllabus of a Latin course developed by the Indianapolis Public Schools for elementary school children, based on the Latin FLES materials of the Philadelphia Public Schools. The program is based on the theory that the study of a second language will increase the student's understanding and control of his native tongue. The general objectives of the program are to assess whether the study of Latin and classical civilization will expand the verbal functioning of sixth grade children in English, broaden their cultural horizons through a contrastive study of the past, and stimulate an interest in humanities through this innovative approach. This packet of materials contains daily lesson plans, each developed for a thirty minute class, corresponding to each individual unit. Most lesson plans begin with some form of Latin and oral drill, progress to the introduction of the English target words, and follow with concentrated drill of these words. Lessons are often concluded with a short game or a passive exercise. (Author/CFM)

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AUGMENTING READING SKILLS
THROUGH
LANGUAGE LEARNING TRANSFER

FL008468

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

An ESEA Title III Project developed through the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction by the Indianapolis Public Schools.

A PROGRAM DEVELOPED FOR

THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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"Augmenting Reading Skills Through Language Learning Transfer"

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The Philadelphia Public Schools permitted the copying and use of all their Latin FLES materials at the onset of the program in the Indianapolis Public Schools. It was found that a different approach to the FLES program was necessary; however, following the ideas developed by the Philadelphia Public Schools has been enormously helpful in the development of material. Structuring the course into cultural units, their series of pictures used with oral drill, and many ideas in their game book "Look for the Latin Word" have been adapted for the Indianapolis program. Sources consulted for some materials were Artes Latinae by Waldo E. Sweet, published by Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, and Lingua Latina by Hans H. Oerberg, Third Edition (Revised) 1965, published by H. Veenman and Zonen N.V., Wageningen, Holland.

Mrs. Karen Agee, Mrs. Deborah Batchelder, and Mrs. Deirdre Johnson are recognized for their extensive and creative work in writing and developing the materials for the Indianapolis FLES program. Mrs. Agee co-taught the program for the first 1½ years. Mrs. Deirdre Johnson replaced Mrs. Agee in January, 1975. Mrs. Batchelder taught the program for the first 3 years and compiled all of the materials in this publication.

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RATIONALE

It is the purpose of this program to support the theory that the study of a second language will augment the student's understanding and control of his native tongue. This program is to demonstrate that the study of a second language will benefit not only the academically oriented student but also those on the lower end of the performance scale.

An area of specialization in linguistics that is supportive of the concept basic to this program is the contrastive analysis of phonology and grammar. Contrast serves as an instrument of clarification, for it provides at least an alternative method of viewing a phonological or grammatical point. The contrastive approach is essentially basic to the theory that studying a second language will augment the skills of the native tongue; therefore, contrastive analysis serves as the theoretical basis for this Latin FLES program.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The general objectives are to assess whether or not the study of Latin and classical civilization will expand the verbal functioning of sixth grade children in English, broaden their cultural horizons through a contrastive study of the past, and stimulate an interest in humanities through this innovative approach. Students in this Latin FLES program then will be expected to demonstrate their understanding, at least 80% of the time, of how to do the following:

1. discriminate the basic sounds of Latin, react to directions and questions in Latin, and participate in simple conversations when presented by the teacher in Latin--evaluated by teacher-made quizzes of listening comprehension, dialogue mastery, contrastive exercises and structure drills.
2. recognize, define, and use in sentences a limited number of basic English words with Latin roots and affixes--evaluated by multiple choice quizzes, games designed to elicit correct responses, matching exercises, and paragraphs or simple stories written by students from a list of previously studied root words.

The students will be able to show their understanding, at least 80% of the time, of the cultural input of the lessons by describing the daily activities of Romans and their contributions made to our own cultural heritage. Students will be evaluated by observations of appropriate behavior to cultural signals, check lists completed by classroom teacher on observable behavior in the classroom, teacher-made quizzes, and a final examination on all major cultural items presented during the year by the Latin teacher specialist.

INTRODUCTION

The following pages of suggestions are directed to any prospective teacher of this program or of one of similar scope. It must be stressed that these suggestions are based on experiences in the Indianapolis Public Schools' Latin FLES program. The intellectual abilities, the socio-economic conditions, and the age of students certainly have affected the entire methodology in teaching. Also, due to the fact that the majority of the materials are teacher-prepared, these guidelines are offered in order to utilize better the materials provided.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

OVERHEAD

The overhead has proved to be the best teaching device in this program for the following reasons:

1. it offers the greatest opportunity for effective use of materials in a class with no text
2. it allows immediate group attention to be focused upon one particular point
3. it allows the best means of rapid-fire drill and of quick progression from activity to activity
4. it allows a more "teacher-controlled" situation in the classroom (The need for teacher-controlled activities will be stressed repeatedly throughout these suggestions.)

Some daily lessons are taught entirely from the overhead; thus, it is important that the teacher feel comfortable at the overhead, learn how to use it to its full potential, and learn how to control an activity at the overhead.

A key to controlling an activity at the overhead is to reveal only one item at a time. For example, if a ten-sentence derivative drill is being used, reveal with a sheet of paper over the transparency only one sentence at a time. Also, when cartoons are being used, reveal only one frame at a time. Not only will this simple procedure help the teacher control the activity, but it will also help the students follow along, especially those students with poor attention and retention skills.

Teacher preparation is also very essential for control at the overhead. Always have the transparencies of a lesson in proper order and immediately next to the overhead. Only a second or two should elapse in the transition period from

4

transparency to transparency. This keen sense of timing must be developed so that in addition to control, there is a maximum amount of teaching in the 30-minute period of time.

Some caution must be exercised in the extensive use of the overhead. As in many situations, too much of a good thing can lead to negative results. Total teaching from the overhead can eventually lead to non-motivation on the part of the teacher and student alike. Thus, in the packet of materials there are dittoed exercises for most units. Such passive activities are productive for several reasons as follows:

1. they force students to read the target words in a paragraph form (All testing for these students is passive in nature; thus, this experience must be provided for the students.)
2. they provide motivation for better students
3. they provide variety
4. they provide a control device for certain classes that are more passive in nature and have difficulty handling sustained oral participation

It is suggested here, however, that any reading passage also be put on a transparency. At the conclusion of the passive activity, the teacher may go back to the overhead and block out the reading passage line by line. This culminates the activity in an oral manner, and it primarily allows the very slow readers to review the passage with the entire group.

If adequate control is achieved, students should be allowed to work at the overhead, either by manipulating words and pictures which have been cut out or by writing in answers to drills. Students at this age enjoy working at the overhead and are motivated by it. If used with discretion, this can be a productive activity.

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PACING

Proper pacing is very important in this type of language program. Most activities should not last longer than five to seven minutes. Most of the students are not able to accept oral work for more than fifteen to twenty minutes at a time; therefore, games or passive activities are necessary in the daily teaching of the program.

Preparation is essential for quick and confident pacing. As previously mentioned in the section regarding the use of the overhead, the teacher must have each lesson or transparency in proper order and close to the overhead in order that a rapid and flowing pace can be achieved.

Pacing or changing lessons and units must, of course, be left to the discretion of the teacher and the progress she or he feels is being made by the class.

TESTING AND EVALUATION

Testing is a very important part of the FLES program. All units in this booklet contain tests. Many of them are coded either "T" (transparency) or "D" (ditto). The administration of unit tests is to be determined by the individual teacher as to whether they will be given from a transparency or on a dittoed sheet. Frequently tests administered from a transparency are read to the students from the overhead. This has been effective for the many students who are two to three years below grade level in reading. This method prevents total discouragement for these students. It is also suggested that the teacher re-print the tests in large enough letters so that students will be able to see the words even from the back of the classroom. Often times the regular type of a typewriter is too small. Another alternative is to type all tests with a primary typewriter.

Shorter and more frequent tests have been the most productive. A twenty-item test is approximately the maximum in terms of test length. Almost all testing of derivatives is in the multiple-choice form. Short five-question quizzes are very desirable in this program, especially when testing Latin comprehension, such as matching Latin words with corresponding pictures.

Pretesting is very valuable in determining the vocabulary weaknesses and strengths for a particular unit. Once again, teacher discretion must be used in determining the extent to which pretesting will be used. Obviously, only if the teacher diligently analyzes the pretests can they be used constructively to teach the unit better in terms of the students' needs. It is advised that if a pretest is given, the post test should be administered in the very same manner. It is also suggested that pretests be returned to the students at the same time the post tests are returned. This will indicate to the students the gains which hopefully they have made. Or if the pretest is administered on a dittoed sheet, these can be returned to the student so that he can study them for the post test.

It should also be mentioned here that one of the goals of the program is to help students become more test-wise through the varied methods by which they are tested. Although the majority of testing is of the multiple-choice type, an effort has been made to include a variety of testing forms, such as reading passages and categorizing exercises as appear in Unit XII.

Many students falter on standardized tests due to their unfamiliarity with digitek answer sheets. Thus, answer sheets were devised (example is included) and are used in most testing. Such an answer sheet provides students with the opportunity to learn how to transfer the letter of a multiple-choice response to the corresponding letter on the answer sheet and how to correctly darken in the space.

It is perhaps advisable to use the digitek answer sheet with limitation. In some testing, the students are required to actually write in the correct word on a lined piece of paper. This method is beneficial for several reasons. First, the students must actually copy and spell the answer correctly.

Second, this method avoids careless and non-thinking marking as sometimes occurs when using the stardardized answer sheets.

The partial battery (Form H) of the intermediate Metropolitan Achievement Test is used as a pretest in October, and the partial battery (Form F) is used as a post test in March.

Nomen ______________________ Dies ______________________

	A	B	C	D	DK		A	B	C	D	DK		A	B	C	D	DK
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	21	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	22	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	13	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	23	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	14	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	15	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	25	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	16	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	26	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	17	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	27	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	18	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	28	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	19	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	29	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	20	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	30	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

GRADING

Letter grades are given to all Latin FLES students. Teacher discretion must be used in determining individual test grades. A distinct effort is made to be positive in the approach to grading. A student's first experience with a foreign language should be an enjoyable and good experience for him, and a positive but fair grading system can help to promote this. A *possible* grading scale for a ten-item test is as follows:

0 - A
1 - A-
2 - B
3 - B-
4 - C
5 - C-
6 - D
7 - D-
8, 9, 10 - F

It is only a suggestion that the FLES teacher avoid subjective grading of the students. First, subjective grading becomes difficult with well over 200 students each day. Second, the regular classroom teacher accounts for behavior, citizenship, etc., on the student's report card. In this program, regular letter grades (not *satisfactory* or *unsatisfactory*) are recorded on each child's report card. This procedure adds a sense of permanency and seriousness toward the course.

CLASSROOM TEACHER INVOLVEMENT

The success of "Augmenting Reading Skills Through Language Learning Transfer" is often dependent upon the attitude and participation of the regular classroom teacher. Since the program has been offered in self-contained classrooms, the participation of the classroom teacher is essential for transfer. For example, the following lists of words taught in our program can easily be transferred to other subject areas:

Math

fraction
decimal
quart
quarter
triple
double

Science/Social Studies

agriculture
transportation
justice
labor
treasury
nasal
auditory
constellation
oculist

If the teacher is in the room during the Latin class, obviously he/she will be able to reinforce the words which are taught in the 30-minute Latin class.

Also, the presence of the classroom teacher has helped in maintaining classroom discipline. Usually a positive attitude of a class is reflected by the positive attitude of the classroom teacher, the converse being true also.

INTRODUCTION TO SPECIFIC MATERIALS

Following are suggestions and clarifications of specific materials and methods in order that any prospective teacher may utilize the packet of teaching units more effectively.

CRITERION REFERENCED TESTS

In this section you will find criterion referenced tests which are given in addition to the standardized achievement pre and post tests. The vocabulary pretest contains a list of 30 words chosen from the total vocabulary list taught in the program. This test is given before the first unit is taught and again at the end of the school term. The Roman culture test is given only at the end of the school term because sixth grade students are not expected to have any prior knowledge of Roman culture.

DERIVATIVES TEST

1. A duet is performed by	choirs	orchestras	two people	several people
2. A capital letter is	busy	large	nervous	small
3. A vocabulary is a list of	boys	girls	words	groceries
4. To triple something	buy it	kill it	spill it	multiply by 3
5. Something important is	valuable	worthless	no good	rotten
6. A quart is	60 seconds	2 miles	25¢	¼ of a gallon
7. To prefer is to	not like	choose	jump	fight
8. To increase is to get	larger	smaller	thinner	softer
9. The value of something is its	author	arm	worth	paper
10. To manufacture is to	hurry	win	make	color
11. Opposite means	open	closed	pretty	different
12. An infection is a	game	book	sore	animal
13. Current events are	now	weather	speech	surface
14. A spectator	cries	plays	eats	watches
15. To explore is to	seek	kick	dance	sleep
16. Take a sedative to get	calm	rich	skinny	stripes
17. To salvage is to	vanish	save	sink	stir
18. Uniform means	uneven	place	same	ugly
19. A maternal woman is	unhappy	motherly	gone	always here
20. An audible voice can be	silent	paper	mental	heard
21. To predict is to	occur	count	foretell	imagine
22. Stationary means	excited	eating	running	standing still
23. To accept is to	offer	take	sing	sit
24. Transportation may be a	flower	desk	bus	book
25. Literature is	writing	food	light	shoes
26. A person in solitude is	alone	in a crowd	with people	with a friend
27. Mortals must	fly	cook	die	agree
28. To contract is to	shrink	expand	save	cough
29. To reject is to	repeat	reply	repair	repel
30. Virtue is	goodness	sorrow	asparagus	decimal

CULTURE QUIZ

1. The capital of Italy is ____ .
   a. Spain
   b. Europe
   c. Rome
   d. Jerusalem

2. Italy is in ____ .
   a. America
   b. Africa
   c. Rome
   d. Europe

3. The language of the Romans was ____ .
   a. Latin
   b. English
   c. Greek
   d. Spanish

4. Most Romans believed that there are ____ .
   a. no gods
   b. no goddesses
   c. many gods
   d. two gods and one god

5. In the ancient Roman family, the ____ was the boss.
   a. father
   b. mother
   c. son
   d. daughter

6. Roman girls stayed home and ____ .
   a. studied Greek
   b. learned English
   c. helped with housework
   d. raised cattle

7. After age six, boys ____.
a. went to school c. baked bread
b. wove fabric d. became emperors

8. During the Roman Republic, most Roman citizens were ____.
a. race car drivers c. Army corporals
b. farmers d. lawyers

9. The Romans bought ____ or captured them in war.
a. grapes c. fish
b. slaves d. emperors

10. In Rome, usually only ____ went to school.
a. teachers c. boys
b. girls d. slaves

11. The only students in "high school" in Rome were ____.
a. girls c. barbers
b. doctors d. sons of wealthy citizens

12. Many students had classes ____.
a. outdoors c. under tables
b. in the graveyard d. all night

13. Some of the subjects Romans learned in school are ____.
a. geography and Greek   c. dancing and basketball
b. American history and art   d. auto shop and home ec

14. Roman students wrote their lessons on ____.
a. wax-covered tablets   c. re-cycled newspaper
b. blackboards   d. notebooks

15. Roman fathers often had ____ teach their children.
a. grandmothers   c. lions
b. Greek slaves   d. kings

16. In Rome, a schoolteacher was always a ____.
a. man   c. lawyer
b. horse   d. father

17. The Romans ate ____.
a. about three meals a day   c. seventeen meals a day
b. only in the morning   d. every hour

18. Some of the most popular foods were ____.
a. fish, cheese, and apples   c. applesauce and beans
b. milk, wine, and beer   d. beef and potatoes

19. Most Romans drank their wine ____.
a. for breakfast   c. diluted with water
b. from barrels   d. between meals

20. Roman citizens wore a ___ as an American businessman wears a suit.
a. toga
c. tunic
b. stola
d. sandals

21. A favorite Roman spectator sport was ___.
a. chariot racing
c. throwing darts
b. water skiing
d. baseball

22. The Romans built the ___ for a sports arena.
a. Colosseum
c. Palatine hill
b. aqueducts
d. temples

23. Some Romans enjoyed watching ___ fight to the death.
a. gladiators
c. chariots
b. horses
d. games

24. Romans relaxed at the ___ every afternoon.
a. saloon
c. public baths
b. school
d. Tiber River

25. Romans played many games, because ___.
a. they wanted a tan
c. the Greeks ordered it
b. they wanted to be healthy
d. the Emperor ordered it

LATIN EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE CLASSROOM

The extent to which Latin is used in the classroom depends a great deal on two factors:

1. the oral language facility of the FLES teacher
2. the ready and easy response of the students to oral Latin

Since the program is striving to expand the verbal functioning of the students, it is desirable to use as much of the foreign language as possible in the classroom. However, some caution and common sense must be used by the teacher. In those classes in which discipline is a problem, it has been found that sometimes students do not respond to Latin commands but rather find it a means to humor and frustrate the teacher. In such cases, switch back immediately to the type of English the students will definitely understand.

The most common Latin expressions used in the program are listed.

Quis est? -- Who is it?
Quid agit? -- What is he doing?
Ubi est Roma? -- Where is Rome?
Ubi est Italia? -- Where is Italy?
Roma in Italia est. -- Rome is in Italy.
Italia in Europa est. -- Italy is in Europe.

Salvete, discipuli -- hello, students
Salve, magistra -- hello, teacher
Valete, discipuli -- goodbye, students
Vale, magistra -- goodbye, teacher
ita -- yes
minime -- no
tacete -- be quiet (more than one person)
tace -- be quiet (one person)
sedete -- sit down (more than one person)
sede -- sit down (one person)
omnes repetete -- everyone repeat after me
lege -- read it
dic magna voce -- speak in a loud voice
non audio -- I do not hear you
gratias ago -- thank you
sis -- you're welcome
cantemus carmen -- Let's sing a song
respondete Latine -- respond in Latin
respondete Anglice -- respond in English
videte picturam -- look at the picture
Quid significat _____? -- What does it mean?
demonstra verbum rectum -- choose the right word
Quid est nomen tibi? -- What is your name?
Mihi nomen est _____. -- My name is _____.
Quid est? -- What is it?

ASSIGNMENT OF LATIN NAMES

Each student receives a Latin name. This is done early in Unit I. To avoid a disorderly session, do not permit students to choose their own names. Rather, the teacher, when receiving a class roster during the first days, should select Latin names for each student outside of class time. The teacher might try to match English names with closely sounding Latin names. For example, Mark could be named Marcus and Phyllis named Felicia. However, this is not of utmost importance. Also outside of class time the teacher should print each Latin name on a piece of tag board to be taped on the side of each desk. Then on the day of assigning names, the teacher simply calls the names of the students and presents them with their new Latin name and tapes the tag board on the desk. This procedure is very efficient, and the anticipation holds the attention of the students. If the teacher is prepared beforehand, this activity can easily be accomplished in a 30-minute class. The students can then say their names out loud (individually) so that their classmates can learn the other Latin names.

Upon assignment of a Latin name, the teacher should use the Latin when addressing a student and require that each student label all work with the Latin name.

A list of suggested Latin names is included.

LATIN NAMES

Boys

Aulus
Davus
Drusus
Brutus
Rufus
Quintus
Gaius
Iulius
Claudius
Vistus
Publius
Titus
Laelius
Decius
Marcus
Sextus
Calvus
Medus
Tullius
Caelius
Lucius

Girls

Aemelia
Cornelia
Calpurnia
Marcia
Mucia
Florentia
Iulia
Tullia
Publia
Terentia
Caecilia
Felicia
Stella
Lucretia
Amabilis
Livia
Lavinia
Claudia

STUDENT NOTEBOOKS

In all units, lesson plans require the listing of the English target words. Each student is given a Latin notebook for this purpose. The manner in which students list the English target words in their notebook is very teacher-controlled. First, on the overhead, the teacher prints or writes in very large letters the Latin root word and underlines it. The teacher repeats each letter as it is written and as the students are copying the word from the overhead. This same procedure is used for listing all words. Copying skills are poor, thus, the teacher cannot assume that the students are recording the words properly. This is an important step in the over-all acquisition of the English words, and it can be more effective if the method is slow and teacher-controlled from the overhead.

Many students wish to record new Latin expressions in their notebooks. A special section can be designated for this purpose if the teacher decides to record Latin words, also. For example, early in Unit I students learn the question/answer responses as follows:

Q: "Ubi est Roma?"
A: "Roma in Italia est."
Q: "Ubi est Italia?"
A: "Italia in Europa est."

The copying of such Latin expressions can reinforce desirable language skills.

The students keep their notebooks in their desks. They are encouraged to review and study the words. It is suggested that notebooks be collected from the students who leave a class and be re-distributed to new students due to the high mobility rate in the inner city.

The teacher can periodically evaluate notebooks for over-all correctness and neatness.

GAMES

In a FLES program, games can be a very productive teaching device. However, good judgment must be used in determining which games are to be played and in what manner they are played. Since this program is designed for under-achieving students, it is difficult to cope with constructive competition, and a game can easily become social rather than educational. Thus, the key to the games suggested here is that they be easily teacher-controlled.

BONUS BASKETBALL

In the packet of materials there are Bonus Basketball games for many units. This is an excellent game because it can be played with the teacher controlling the action at the overhead. The student is given a choice to try for a two, three, or four point shot. This factor permits students of varying ability to achieve at their own level. Also, the score can be easily kept on the overhead by the teacher. This prevents arguments concerning who is chosen to keep score and also arguments concerning errors in scorekeeping. For example, the score might look like this on the overhead:

Pueri (Boys)	Puellae (Girls)
~~1111~~ 1	~~1111~~ 111

If some classes have extreme difficulty playing intra-class games, this same basketball game can be used as an inter-class game. A class works together to see how many total points they can amass in comparison to other classes. When doing this, make sure each class is allotted the same amount of playing time.

NOW YOU SEE IT

A "Now You See It" board can be made very easily, and most students enjoy this game. It is similar to the popular word-search puzzles. An example is included.

Put the board on a transparency and play the game from the overhead. Read clues to the class such as, "What is a word that means a form of speech?" The teacher calls on a student to give the correct line and position. The student is either permitted to circle the word on the overhead, or this function is done by the teacher to save time.

This game can also be dittoed for each student as a more passive, individual exercise. No scoring is kept in this game.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	s	u	b	s	c	r	i	b	e	r	d	s	m	a
2	m	s	t	c	a	l	n	u	s	c	r	i	p	t
3	p	o	r	r	a	n	s	v	e	r	d	i	c	t
4	r	b	k	i	u	w	c	q	m	n	p	d	q	l
5	e	l	d	b	d	p	r	e	s	c	r	i	b	e
6	d	c	f	b	i	h	i	g	o	y	s	c	r	g
7	i	e	g	l	b	j	p	x	c	h	i	t	m	e
8	c	d	j	e	l	i	t	w	n	s	t	a	o	n
9	t	e	f	l	e	g	i	b	l	e	q	t	p	d
10	a	u	d	i	o	k	o	l	r	v	u	o	z	b
11	x	a	u	d	i	e	n	c	e	[illegible]	v	r	t	a

Clues

1. sound portion of television _____
2. foretell the future _____
3. a meaningless mark _____
4. a ruler with complete power _____
5. a fantastic story _____
6. to order medicine _____
7. a group watching a play _____
8. the decision of a jury _____
9. writing on a ring _____
10. to order a magazine _____
11. loud enough to be heard _____
12. handwriting _____
13. readable _____

JEOPARDY BOARD

A final game suggestion is "Jeopardy." This has proved to be successful in the classroom.

The following materials are needed to construct the game:

1. One 3' x 2' masonite pegboard
2. Pegboard hooks
3. 4" x 4" pieces of tagboard

Four major categories are selected.

1. Roman culture (Name three subjects studied in Roman schools.)
2. Vocabulary questions (How many years in a decade?)
3. Using derivatives in sentences (Use decade in a sentence.)
4. Latin expressions (What does the Latin word salve mean?)

Place these four categories on tagboard and place at the top of the jeopardy board. Then on the 4" x 4" pieces of tagboard, number 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 for each of the four categories. This will total twenty cards. On the back side of each piece of tagboard, write several questions for that category. As the number of points increases, the level of difficulty should also increase.

Each student is permitted to choose a category and the number of points for which he is trying. If all questions on a particular card have been answered, simply turn the card over or remove it from the hook.

This game allows the teacher to change questions as the year progresses and more information is learned by the students. It also allows the students to choose a question of any level of difficulty. Points are not subtracted for wrong answers.

This game is especially good for review, and it usually is played for an entire 30-minute class period. If played too frequently, it loses its effectiveness.

FABULA

A fabula is a story written together by a class in a manner very similar to experience chart stories often used in primary grades. On the left-hand side of a transparency, the teacher writes approximately eight words selected from the unit target word list. The teacher then either supplies the first sentence of the fabula or allows the students to develop their own first sentence. After the first sentence is written by the teacher on the overhead, the students then "brainstorm" to develop the story further. A student raises his hand, and upon being called by the teacher, he dictates the next sentence, which should contain at least one of the target words listed to be used in the fabula. Other students might consider that they have better sentences for the fabula; however, it is suggested that only four students be called upon for variations of one particular sentence. A quick show of hands with no talking can easily determine which suggestion will be used. The student offering the sentence then re-dictates it to the teacher, and it is written on the overhead. This process is followed until the entire fabula is completed and all the listed words have been used in the story. At this point, the teacher or a student re-reads the entire fabula.

To increase motivation for this activity, fabula contests can be used between various classes. If this is done, each class should use the same target words. Upon completion of all fabulas, the teacher reads all stories to each class, and they are to vote on the best-written fabula, other than their own. The teacher does not indicate what class has written each fabula until all voting is finished. Students enjoy seeing the work of other classes, and this activity can stimulate class pride.

Overall, the class fabula is useful for the following reasons:

1. The students begin to use the English words creatively and in their own meaningful sentences out of the drill context.
2. The students observe a simple story properly written and punctuated as the teacher writes the dictated sentences on the overhead.
3. If well regulated by the teacher, the activity can involve most of the class members.

An example of a class fabula follows.

Fabula

Verba

- accident
- incident
- admit
- occurred
- spectacular
- accept
- except
- transmit

Once there were some spectacular movie stars in a Chinese restaurant. On their way back to the studio, they had a serious accident. They weren't able to get up except Jerry Lewis, and the others accepted his offer to help. Jerry Lewis suggested that he transmit a telegram back to the studio to let them know what incident had occurred. An ambulance came, and the doctors predicted they would be well again. All the movie stars admitted that Jerry Lewis' help had been of great value.

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

Listed below are the audio-visual materials which have been found to be most useful:

Filmstrips

1. Daily Life in Classical Rome (Imperial Film Company, Inc., Lakeland, Florida; 2-part filmstrip #'s 902-3 and 902-4; two records #'s 17927 and 17926)
2. Daily Life in Classical Greece (Imperial Film Company Inc., Lakeland, Florida; 2-part filmstrip #'s 902-5 and 902-6; two records #'s 20871 and 20872)
3. Duo Amici (Encyclopedia Brit.; distributed by EAV (Educational Audio Visual, Inc., Catalogue #5FF713)
4. Greek and Roman Sports (Educational Audio-Visual,Inc., Sound Filmstrip Set #'s SE-28477 and SE-28478)

Films and Pictures

1. Claudius, Boy of Ancient Rome (Encyclopedia Britannica Films)
2. Packet of 70 uncaptioned visual clues depicting Roman life (The School District of Philadelphia)

Study Prints and Tapes

1. Historical Reconstruction of Rome (Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation; Series No. 5670)
2. Historical Reconstruction of Ancient Greece (Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation; Series No. 6000)
3. One 5-inch tape of the four myths (included in packet)

SOURCES FOR ROMAN CULTURE

The following two books are very helpful when teaching Roman culture in this program:

Daily Life in Rome by Jerome Carcopino, Yale University Press

Roman Life by Mary Johnston, Scott, Foresman and Co.

Both books provide adequate cultural information for this grade level. Although each unit suggests specific cultural topics to be taught, use discretion when selecting cultural information. Be honest but avoid unnecessary controversial topics. Most students lack the maturity to dicuss and understand more adult issues. The simpler the better!

CULTURE ACTIVITIES

Roman culture is a very integral aspect of the total program. This is evidenced by the cultural development of each unit. In addition to discussions, pictures, films, filmstrips, and activities already designated in various units, the following activities can be used in the classroom:

1. style show of Roman clothing
2. construction of models such as a Roman house or the Colosseum
3. skits and/or puppet shows
4. simple Roman banquet

SONGS

On the following pages are songs used for special occasions and holidays. Below is a listing of the English titles and Latin titles:

"Felicem Tibi" -- "Happy Birthday"

"Tinniat, Tinniat" -- "Jingle Bells"

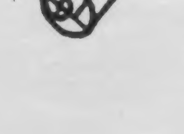
"Adeste Fideles" -- "O Come All Ye Faithful"

"Quis Timet-Lupum Malum" -- "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?"

"Roma Ardet" -- Rome is burning (to the tune of "Are
Rome is buring You Sleeping?")
O beware
O beware
Fire, fire, fire
Fire, fire, fire
Pour on water
Pour on water.

Felicem tibi
Natalem diem
Felicem natalem
______(name)______, tibi.

Tinniat, tinniat
Tintinnabulum
Labimur in glacie
Post mulum curtum



Adeste fideles
Laeti triumphantes
Venite, venite in
Bethlehem

Natum videte
Regem Angelorum
Venite adoremus
" "
" "

Dominum.

Quis timet lupum malum,
Lupum malum, lupum malum?
Quis timet lupum malum?
Tra la la la la!

Tu times lupum malum,
Lupum malum, lupum malum.
Tu times lupum malum.
Tra la la la la!

Timeo lupum malum,
Lupum malum, lupum malum!
Timeo lupum malum!
Tra la la la la!

Lupus Malus

38

𝄞 Roma ardet ! 𝄞

Roma ardet !

Cave, Cave !

Cave, Cave !

Ignis, Ignis, Ignis

Ignis, Ignis, Ignis

Funde aquam !

WORD IDENTIFICATION QUIZZES

Some units contain word identification quizzes. These quizzes are designed to determine if students can recognize a printed word when it is spoken by the teacher. An example of such a quiz appears below:

_____ unus
_____ mater
_____ puer
_____ puella
_____ quattuor
__1__ quinque
_____ Italia
_____ est

The teacher says one word at a time. The students must place a number next to the corresponding word. For example, the teacher might say, "Place a #1 next to the word quinque."

For many students this is a very elementary exercise; however, it is especially good early in the course when most students are having their first experience with a foreign language.

This type of quiz also tests recognition of English target words. If the students do not need this first step for their over-all vocabulary mastery, use the quiz sparingly or perhaps limit its use to the slowest readers. A quiz of this nature can be a source of achievement for those who cannot master some of the more difficult language skills.

MYTHOLOGY UNITS

Four units deal with specific myths. Each unit contains a tape used to introduce the myth. The tapes for the "Pyramus and Thisbe" myth and the "Deucalion and Pyrrha" myth are self-made tapes by the Latin teacher specialists. The text for the self-made tapes is Ovid Metamorphoses translated by Rolfe Humphries, Indiana University Press, pages 12-15 and pages 83-86. The text was slightly revised to make the tapes more understandable for the age of the students. Background music and sound effects were also used.

In the mythology units there are also accompanying pictures to be shown on the overhead while the tape is playing. These pictures should be colored with bright transparency markers. All tapes and pictures are included in this packet.

It is suggested that unnecessary controversial mythological topics be avoided. Most students enjoy the myths, but issues should be kept simple. The following basic facts should be stressed about Roman gods and myths:

1. The Romans believed in many gods and goddesses.
2. The Romans believed their gods were immortal.
3. Mythology is not true.
4. Mythology was a way in which the Romans explained many natural acts which they otherwise did not understand.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Included is a list of all English derivatives taught in the program, as well as the Latin root words. This list is by no means all-encompassing nor are all words equally useful for all students. The exercises in the packet also stress some derivatives more than others. Each individual teacher must use discretion and judgment when selecting which words to teach and stress in order to meet the particular needs and skill of the students.

DERIVATIVES LIST WITH LATIN ROOTS

salve
salve
salvation
salvage
El Salvador

vale
valor
value
invalid
valiant
valuable
available

discipuli
discipline
disciplinarian
disciple

magistra
mister
magistrate

nomen
nominate
nominal
nominee
nomination

unus
unity
unite
united
uniform
unit
unicorn
unicycle
union
unique
universe
unanimous
unison

duo
duet
dual
duel
duplicate
duplex
double

tres
trio
triple
triplets
tripod
triangle
tricycle
trident
trinity
trillion
trivia

quattuor
quart
quarter
quartet
quadruped
quadrilateral
quadruplets

quinque
quintet
quintuplets

sex
sextet
sextuplets

septem
septet
septuplets
September

octo
octet
October
octopus
octagon
octave
octane

novem
November

decem
December
decade
decimal
decimeter

pater
paternal
patriot

mater
maternal
maternity
matrimony

vestis
vest
invest
investment

vir
virile
virtue
virtuous

piscis
Pisces

vinum
wine
vineyard
vinegar

oliva
olive

aqua
aqua
aquatic
aquarium
Aquarius
aqueduct
aqualung

asparagus
asparagus

sedet
sedentary
sediment
sedative
sedate
sedan

bibit
bib

edit
edible
inedible

caput
capital
capitalize
decapitate
capitalism

corpus
corpse
corpuscles
corporal
corpulent
corporation

manus
manual
manufacture
manipulate
manicure

pes
pedestal
pedicure
pedestrian
pedal
pedigree

pulsat
pulse
impulse
impulsive

iratus
ire
irate

ridet
ridiculous

littera
literature
letter
literate
illiterate

mittit
admit
permit
omit
transmit

capit
deceive
deception
except
accept
perceive
perception

cadit
accident
incident

spectat
spectacular
inspect
inspector
inspection
spectator
respect
spectacle

commercium
commerce
commercial

educatio
education

laborat
labor

ager + cultat
agriculture

transportat
transportation

iustitia
justice

thesauros
treasury
treasurer
treasure

interior
interior

stat
state

urbs
urban
suburban

defendit
defense
defend

fert
refer
prefer
offer
transfer
different
conference
referee

fecit/facit
fact
factory
manufacture
perfect
infection

ponit/posuit
deposit
preposition
expose
compose
oppose
propose
opposite

ducit
duct
conduct
conductor
product
introduce
reduce
produce

monstrum
monster
monstrosity

carcer
incarcerated

labyrinthus
labyrinth

Filum
file
filament

navigat
navigate
navigator
navigation

positus
pose
position
deposit
compose
composition

soli
solo
sole
solitude
solitary
solitaire

crescunt
increase
decrease

portat
portable
transport
transportation
import
important
importance
export
report

oculus
oculist

nasus
nasal

os
oral
oration
orator

auris
aurist

lingua
language
linguist
lingo

dentes
dentist
dental
dentures
trident

audit
audience
auditorium
audio
audible

dicit
diction
dictionary
verdict
dictator
predict
dictation

legit
legible
legend
legendary
lecture

scribit
scribe
script
scribble
inscribe
inscription
describe
description
prescribe
prescription
subscribe
subscription

currit
current
currency
course
occur

stat
stance
statue
station
statement
stationary
stationery
status

ambulat
ambulance
amble
somnambulist

ludit
ludicrous
delusion
delude
prelude
illusion

lavat
lavatory
lava

stella
constellation

astron
astronomy

months
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

fractus
fraction
infraction
fracture

mortuus
mortal
immortal

ignis
ignite
ignition

terra
territory
terrain

iacit
subject
object
project
inject
adjective
reject
dejected

tractus
detract
retract
extract
subtract
contract
tractor
traction
attract

cantat
chant
incantation

vocat
vocation
vocal
vocabulary

plorat
implore
explore

DAILY LESSON PLANS

The packet of materials contains daily lesson plans corresponding to each individual unit. Each page has been coded in the upper right-hand corner. The code is as follows:

T -- transparency

D -- dittoed or mimeographed exercise

The daily lesson plans are not absolutes but rather guidelines for the teacher. The lesson plans are developed for a thirty-minute class. Most lesson plans begin with some form of Latin and oral drill, progress to the introduction of the English target words, and follow with concentrated drill of these words. Often lessons are concluded with a short game or a passive exercise.

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES

Each unit is prefaced with stated behavioral objectives. These objectives may be used only by the teacher in preparation and evaluation of each unit; however, it is also a good idea to make a transparency of the objectives and discuss them with the class prior to each unit. Upon completion of a unit, the objectives can be evaluated and re-assessed by the class in terms of their achievement.

OUTLINE OF LESSON UNITS

Below is listed a suggested sequence of lesson units:

I. Greetings, Names, Numbers, and Geography

II. Family Life

III. Education

IV. Months of the year; Zodiac signs

V. Roman Food

VI. Prepositions

VII. Theseus myth; Introduction to mythology

VIII. Slavery

IX. Parts of the body

X. Deucalion and Pyrrha myth

XI. Roman clothing

XII. Government; Cabinet Departments

XIII. "Puer Improbus"

XIV. Phaethon myth

XV. Roman and Greek sports

XVI. Pyramus and Thisbe myth

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT I

1. Given the following Latin expressions, the students will pronounce them and match them to their correct English translation:

   Ubi est Roma?
   Roma in Italia est.
   Ubi est Italia?
   Italia in Europa est.
   Quid est nomen tibi?
   Mihi nomen est _______.
   Salve, magistra.
   Vale, magistra.
   Salve, mi amica/e.
   Salvete, discipuli.
   Valete, discipuli.

2. When asked one of the following questions in Latin, the students must be able to demonstrate his understanding for the question by replying in Latin with the appropriate response:

   Ubi est Roma?
   Ubi est Italia?
   Quid est nomen tibi?

3. The students will be able to orally count in Latin from one to ten in the proper sequence.
4. Each student will pronounce and spell his/her Latin name correctly.
5. Given the target word list for Unit I, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT I - Geography, greetings, numbers

salve
salve
salvation
salvage
El Salvador

vale
valor
value
invalid
valiant
valuable
available

discipuli
discipline
disciplinarian
disciple

magistra
mister
magistrate

nomen
nominate
nominal
nominee
nomination

unus
unity
unite
united
uniform
unit
unicorn
unicycle
union
unique
universe
unanimous
unison

duo
duet
dual
duel
duplicate
duplex
double

tres
trio
triple
triplets
tripod
triangle
tricycle
trident
trinity
trillion
trivia

quattuor
quart
quarter
quartet
quadruped
quadrilateral
quadruplets

quinque
quintet
quintuplets

sex
sextet
sextuplets

octo
octet
octopus
octagon
octave
octane
October

septem
September

novem
November

decem
December
decade
decimal
decimeter

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Introduce greetings "Salvete, discipuli" and "Salve, magistra"
Discuss the Romans and their language
Drill and teach T #3 along with maps (T #1)
Introduce project, its purposes, and methods
Teach farewells "Valete, discipuli" and "Vale, magistra"

Day 2 - Review greetings
Administer vocabulary pre-test (30 items)
Review farewells

Day 3 - Greet class in Latin and review greetings
Review T #3
Drill T #3 along with map
Teach "mi, amica" and "mi, amice" with greetings
Teach T #5; drill T #6
Review farewells

Day 4 - Review greetings
Review conversation T #6
Administer Latin name cards for each student

Day 5 - Review greetings
Review T #6
Drill T #7, 8
Read through stories (T #9, 10)
Drill T #11
Review farewells

Day 6 - Review greetings
Drill T #11
Introduce concept of derivatives
Record salve, vale, discipuli, magistra, and nomen derivatives into notebooks (T #12)
Practice reading derivatives

Day 7 - Review greetings
Review T #12
Drill T #13,14,15,16
Review conversation T #6
Review farewells

Day 8 - Drill T #17,18
Introduce Bonus Basketball (T #19,20)
Review T #3, #6

Day 9 - Drill T #21,22
Administer quiz (D #1)
Go over quiz on overhead
Bonus Basketball (T #23,24)

Day 10- Review greetings
Review T #21,22; drill T #25
Administer quiz (T #26,27)
Hand back Day 9 quizzes

Day 11 - Introduce numbers 1-10 (T #28)
Record numbers and Roman numerals into notebooks (T #29)
Teach song (T #30)
Practice counting pictures of animals (T #31) or other objects
Hand back quizzes

Day 12 - Review T #29
Review song
Record unus derivatives into notebooks (T #32)
Drill T #33,34
Administer Word Identification quiz (D #2)

Day 13 - Review T #33,34
Record duo, tres derivatives into notebooks (T #32)
Drill T #35,36,37,38
Review song
Hand back quizzes

Day 14 - Review T #35-38
Record quattuor derivatives into notebooks (T #32)
Drill T #39-43
Review conversation T #6
Review farewells

Day 15 - Review T #39
Record quinque and sex derivatives into notebooks (T #44)
Drill T #45
Discuss newspaper articles (T #46,47)
Drill T #48,49

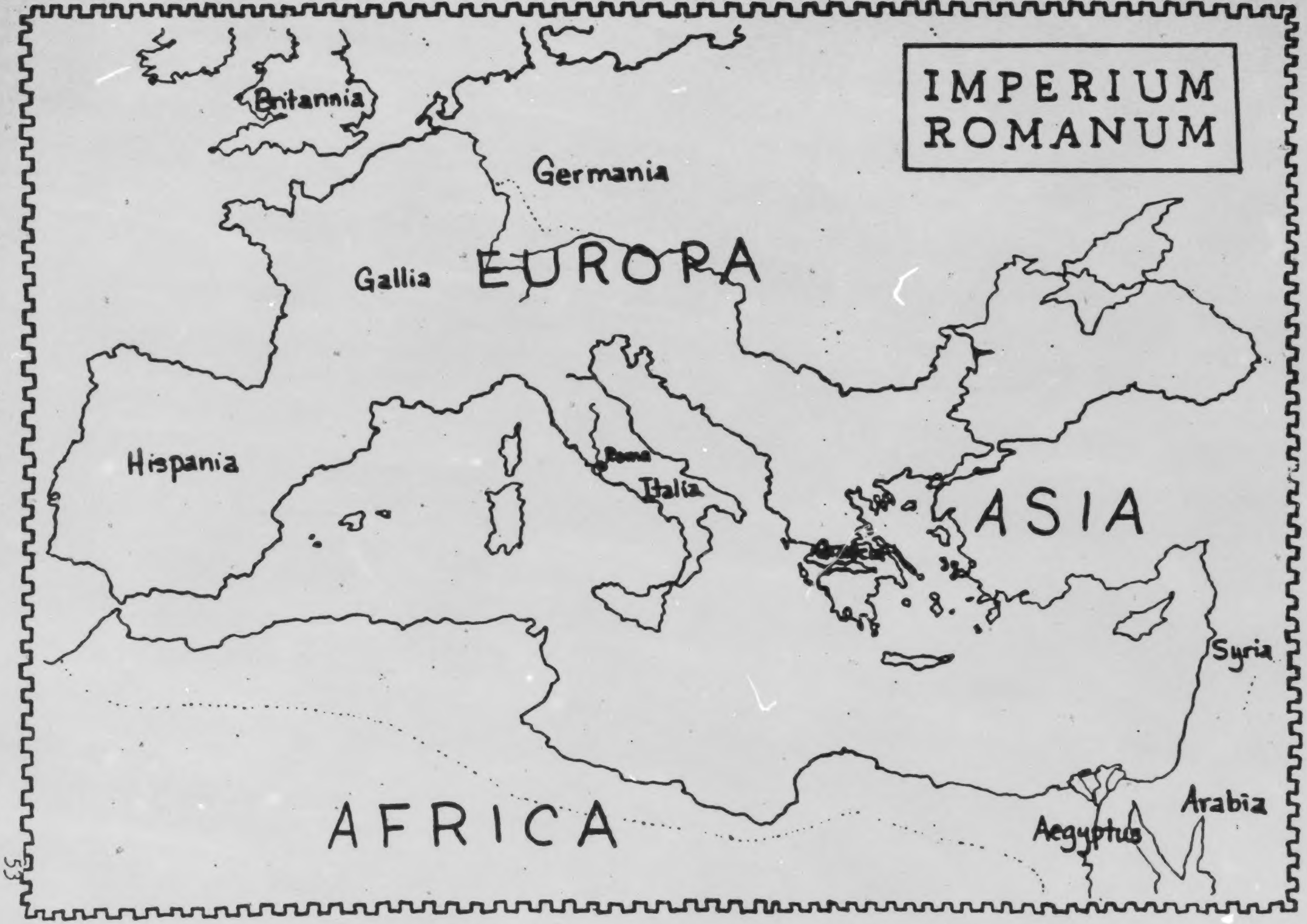
Day 16 - Review T #45
Record septem, octo, novem, and decem derivatives into notebooks (T#44)
Drill T #50,51,52
Review by drilling T #53,54
Sing number song

Day 17 - Sing song
Review T #50,51,52
Review numbers by drilling T #55
Drill T #56
Administer D #3 activity

Day 18 - Review derivative drills (T #57,58,59)
Write a class fabula (T #60)
Hand back D #3 activity

Day 19 - Review T #3,#6
Review selected derivative exercises
Administer derivative test (D #4 or on T #61,62,63,64)

Day 20 - Hand back tests
Read other class fabulas
Play Bonus Basketball or other game


IMPERIUM ROMANUM
Britannia
Germania
Gallia
EUROPA
Hispania
Roma
Italia
ASIA
Syria
Arabia
Aegyptus
AFRICA

Geography Lesson

Q: Ubi est Roma? (Where is Rome?)
A: Roma in Italia est. (Rome is in Italy.)
Q: Ubi est Italia? (Where is Italy?)
A: Italia in Europa est. (Italy is in Europe.)

Quid est nomen tibi ?

Mihi nomen est_____.

Conversatio Prima

#1. Salve, mi amice/amica!

#2. Salve!

#1. Quid est nomen tibi?

#2. Mihi nomen est ________.
Quid est nomen tibi?

#1. Mihi nomen est ________.
Ubi est Roma?

#2. Roma in Italia est.
Ubi est Italia?

#1. Italia in Europe est.
Vale!

#2. Vale, mi amica/amice!

Match Latin with English !

1. Roma in Italia est. ____
2. Ubi est Italia ? ____
3. Ubi est Roma? ____
4. Italia in Europa est. ____
5. Salvete, discipuli ! ____
6. Vale, magistra ! ____
7. Quid est nomen tibi ? ____

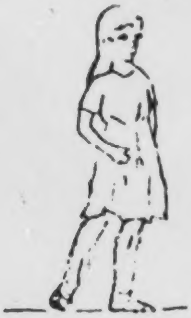
A. Hello, students !
B. Where is Rome?
C. Where is Italy?
D. What is your name?
E. Goodbye, teacher !
F. Rome is in Italy.
G. Italy is in Europe.
H. Rome is in Europe.

11. Roma in Italia est.
12. Quid est nomen tibi?
13. Ubi est Italia?
14. Mihi nomen est ___.
15. Salve, magistra!

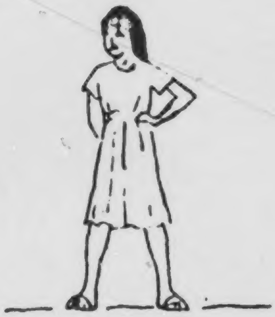
A. My name is
B. Hello, teacher.
C. Where is Italy?
D. Rome is in Italy.
E. What is your name?

OK.

Marcia

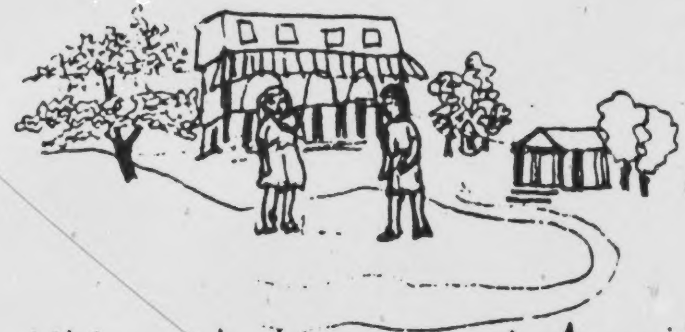


Aemilia



Marcia puella est.
Aemilia quoque puella est.

Marcia et Aemilia puellae sunt.

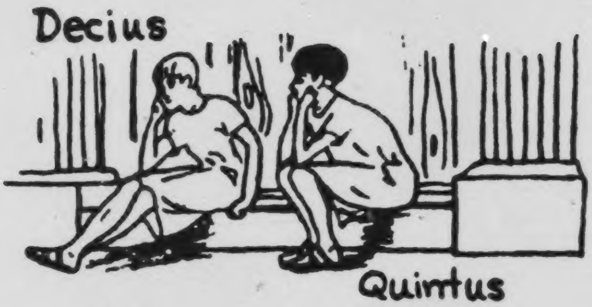


Marcia in Roma est.

Aemilia in Roma est.

Ubi sunt Marcia et Aemilia?
Marcia et Aemilia in Roma sunt.
Marcia et Aemilia puellae Romanae sunt.

1. Can you think of English words that come from some of the Latin words in this story : Marcia, in, Roma, Romanae
2. What does the English word "Roman" mean?
3. True or false : Marcia and Aemilia live in Rome.
4. Which Latin word asks the question, "where"?



Decius puer est.
Quintus quoque puer est.
Decius et Quintus pueri sunt.
Decius et Quintus amici sunt.

Decius et Quintus in Roma habitant.
Estne Decius puer Romanus?
Ita! Decius puer Romanus est.
Quintus quoque puer Romanus est.
Decius et Quintus pueri Romani sunt.

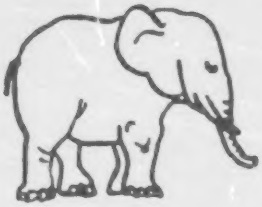
Quaestiones:
Estne Decius puella?
Estne Quintus puer?
Suntne Decius et Quintus amici?
Estne Quintus puer Romanus?
Habitatne Decius in Africa?

Can you match the words of these lists?

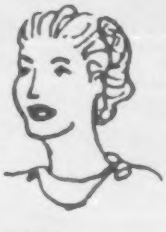
English	Latin
mother	Italia
picture	infans
virtue	mater
Italy	schola
infant	pictura
school	virtus

Can you guess?

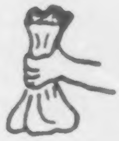
1. What is an elephantus?



2. Who is a femina?



3. What is a saccus?



salve

salve
salvation
salvage
El Salvador

vale

value
valor
invalid
valiant

discipuli

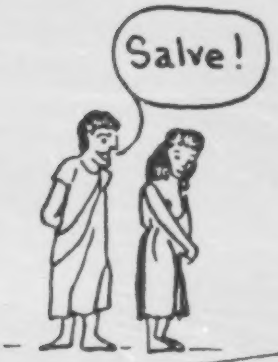
discipline
disciplinarian
disciple

magistra

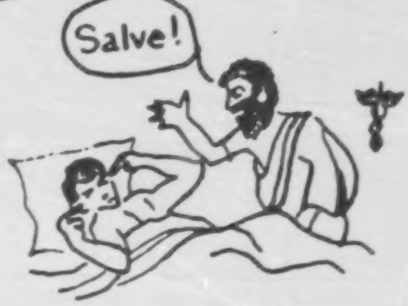
mister
magistrate

nomen

nominate
nominal
nominee
nomination



Salve = "Hello"



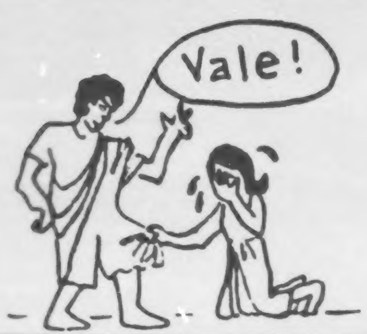
Salve = "be well"
"be healthy"
"be safe"

1. SALVE is an ointment we put on burns and sores to help them get ______.

2. Eternal SALVation is life in heaven, ______ from damnation.

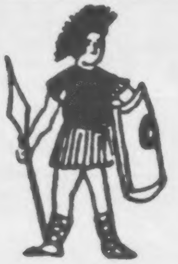
3. To SALVage tin cans and glass bottles means to ______ them.

4. El SALVador is a country in Central America named for "the Savior" by the Spaniards; "the Savior" is Jesus, who ______ men from sin, they say.



Vale = "good by"
"farewell"

valet = "is strong"
"is ready"



Miles valet.

1. An inVALid is someone who is sick, and not ________ enough to get out of bed.

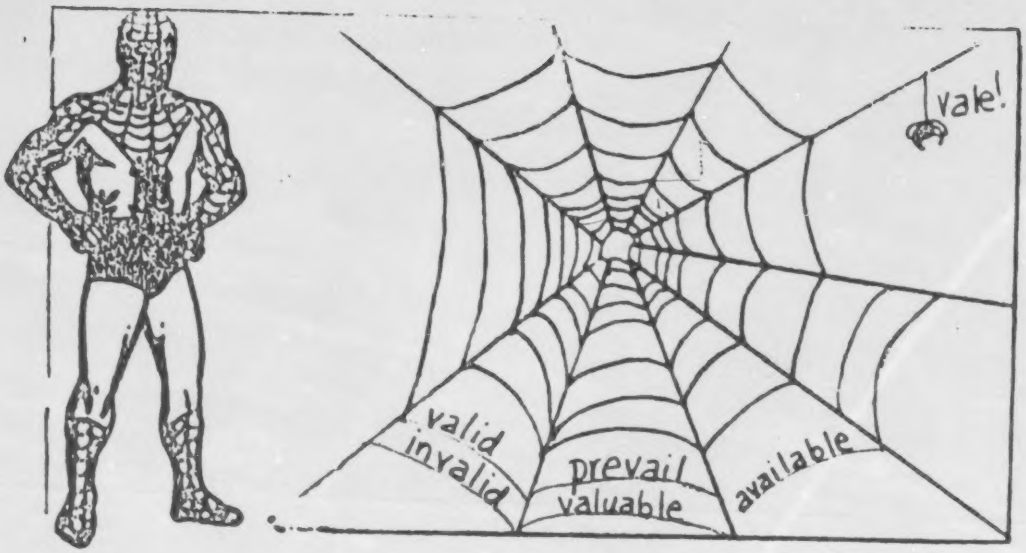
2. If "the preVAILing winds are from the south," the southern winds are ________.

3. A test eVALuates our skills, to determine the ways in which we are ________ or weak.

4. VALor is courage – remaining ________ in spite of danger.

5. If you have a VALid reason for being absent, your reason is ________.

6. Bob is aVAILable for work; he's ________.

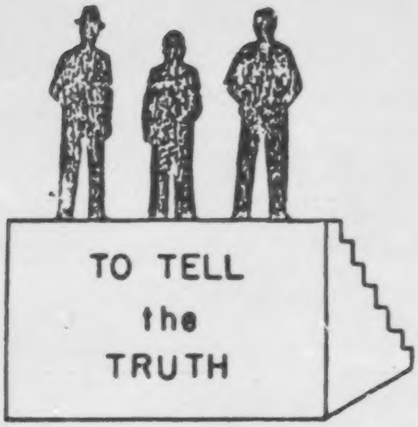


Help Spiderman complete his web. Use the derivatives of vale wisely!

1. A Roman soldier always had his sword (prevail, available) and ready for use.
2. An (invalid, valuable) cannot leave home to go visiting or shopping.
3. The Romans knew their army could (prevail, available) over all their enemies.
4. Mr. Rush owns a (valuable, invalid) wristwatch; it cost almost $100.
5. Illness is a (prevail, valid) excuse for being absent.
6. Water is a (available, valuable) necessity in the desert.
7. The U.S. finally (prevailed, invalid) over Japan in WWII.
8. If the shoes are not (valid, available) in brown, Ill have to buy the black ones.
9. You must have a (valid, prevailed) reason for coming in so late at night!
10. Marie's uncle is an (invalid, valuable) in the hospital.

Qui vincent? Pueri vel puellae?
(Qui non vincunt, vincuntur!)

1. Mrs. Williams cannot get out of bed because she's an (value, invalid).
2. This U.S. Marine has great courage and (valor, evaluate).
3. What is the (value, invalid) of that antique vase?
4. This test will (evaluate, valor) our knowledge of the facts.
5. Rev. Martin Luther King believed in the (salvation, discipline) of the soul.
6. This school has strict (salvation, discipline).
7. Mark took a driving test to (invalid, evaluate) his driving skills.
8. Julius Caesar was a man of great courage and (valor, salvation).
9. The (value, discipline) in the Roman army was very strict; a soldier could be killed for disobeying his officer.
10. Chief Ironsides is handicapped, but he is not an (invalid, discipline).
11. A life preserver, thrown to the drowning man, was his (evaluate, salvation).
12. Americans should know the (valor, value) of freedom.



LATIN PANEL

Have you ever watched "To Tell the Truth" on TV? In the sentences below, it is up to you to decide which sentence is telling the truth.

1. valuable
a. I am a balloon.
b. I am worth a lot of money.
c. I am sad.

2. invalid
a. I am a color.
b. I am a book.
c. I am a sick person.

3. valor
a. I am courage and bravery.
b. I am happy.
c. I am ready.

4. evaluate
a. I never smile.
b. I eat fish.
c. I test knowledge and skills.

5. valid
a. I am unhealthy.
b. I am good, strong, and credible.
c. I am worth a lot of money.

6. available
a. I am seven years old.
b. I am smart.
c. I am ready.

7. prevail
a. I win the victory.
b. I am a vegetable.
c. I am a country.

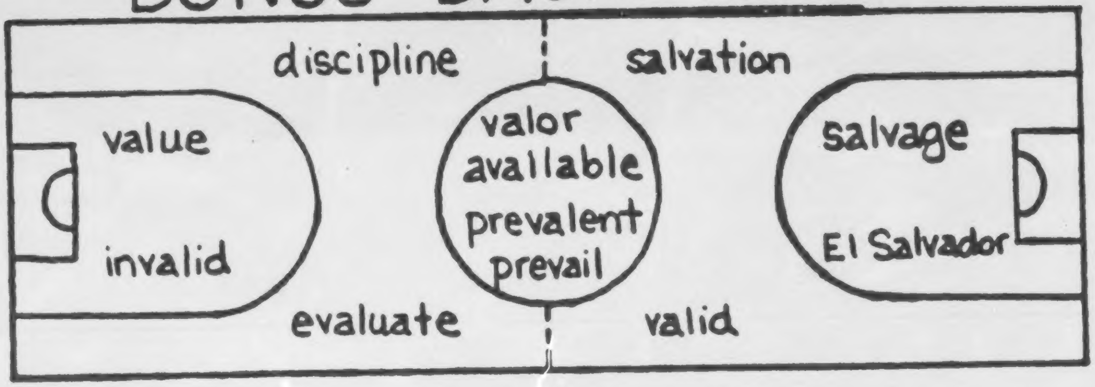
8. value
a. I mean 'marriage'.
b. I mean 'save.'
c. I mean 'worth'.

9. El Salvador
a. I am food.
b. I am victory.
c. I am a country.

10. salve
a. I am an ointment.
b. I am a shaving cream.
c. I am a distant place.

T19

"BONUS" BASKETBALL


discipline
salvation
value
invalid
valor
available
prevalent
prevail
salvage
El Salvador
evaluate
valid

TWO-POINT SHOTS

1. High school graduates know the ___ of an education.

2. ___ is a country in Central America.

3. To save means to ___.

4. A person who is sick for a long time is an ___.

5. A Rolls-Royce is a car of great ___.

6. Throw away the shirt, but ___ the buttons.

value

invalid

salvage

El Salvador

THREE-POINT SHOTS

7. Most religions preach about eternal ____.
8. You must have a ___ excuse for being absent.
9. The ___ at our school is strict.
10. Tests ___ your progress in school.
11. On a long bus ride, a good book can be your ____ from boredom.
12. Give me a ___ reason for being late.

evaluate
discipline
salvation
valid

FOUR-POINT SHOTS

13. ‘We shall overcome” is the same as “we shall ____.”
14. A fireman who risks his life shows great ____.
15. You should always have a pencil ____ in class.
16. The Afro hair style is ___ among black Americans.

valor
available
prevalent
prevail

Demonstra verbum rectum !

1. "Mr." is the abbreviation for ____________.

2. I ________ Joe for president !

3. Mrs. Johnson is the __________ for secretary of the PTA.

4. A __________ is someone in power.

5. Fifty cents is a ________ fee to see a movie.

6. Will Sally seek the __________ for the job ?

7. The President of the U.S. is sometimes called a ____________.

mister
magistrate
nominate
nominal
nominee
nomination

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. Our principal showed strict ______________.	discipline
2. Someone who follows is a ______________.	
3. A teacher must be a ______________ to keep order in the classroom.	disciple
4. Peter, James, and John were ______________ of Jesus.	disciplinarian
5. My mother is a strict ______________.	disciples
6. Self- ______________ is the ability to act right without someone telling you.	

Mihi nomen est ____________________

Underline the word that is spelled wrong in each group:

1.	salve	value	dissipline	mister
2.	nominee	salvashun	evaluate	prevail
3.	magistrate	valer	salvage	disciple
4.	avalable	nominal	invalid	in
5.	valiant	El Salvador	disciplinarian	valoo

Fill in the blanks: nominee discipline value salve available

1. This is a serious burn: bring me the __________ to put on it.
2. Nuns must vow to follow the rules of their Order; their ____________ is very strict.
3. What is the ___________ of a car, if I don't have a driver's license?
4. Mr. Smith, you have been nominated for Vice-President; you are our ___________!
5. If the shoes are not __________ in brown, I'll take a black pair.

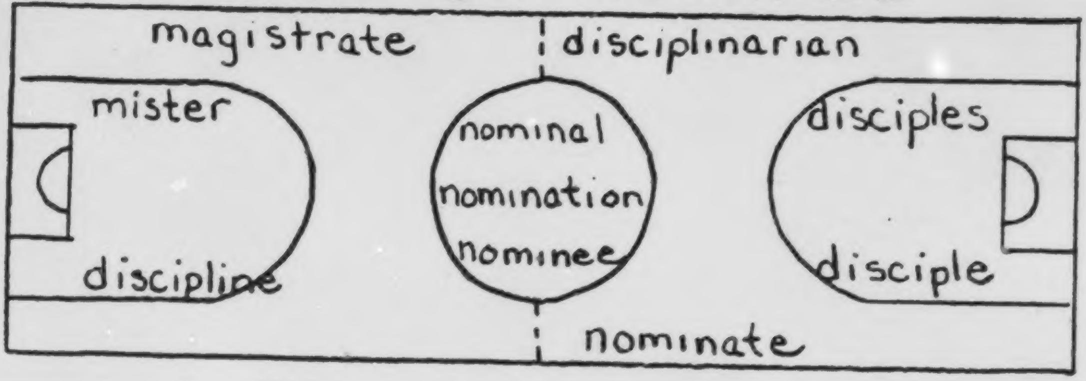
Word Power: Make words from these letters:

VAL
SALV
DISCIPL
NOMIN

Ita aut Minime?

1. A mother who lets her children do anything they want is a strict disciplinarian. ________
2. Courage is valor: a courageous soldier is a valiant soldier. ________
3. Most Christians believe in eternal salvation. ________
4. In Britain, a magistrate is the same as a plumber. ________
5. $50.00 is a nominal fee to pay for a Saturday matinee at a movie theater. ________

"BONUS" BASKETBALL


magistrate
disciplinarian
mister
discipline
nominal
nomination
nominee
disciples
disciple
nominate

TWO - POINT SHOTS

1. ________ Smith is our neighbor.

2. Our teacher shows strict but fair ________.

3. A follower is a ____________.

4. "Mr." means __________.

5. Many Americans were ________ of Martin Luther King.

mister

disciple

disciples

discipline

THREE - POINT SHOTS

6. I __________ Sue for secretary.

7. A leader is a __________.

8. A __________ shows discipline.

9. May I __________ Alonzo for "Student of the Year"?

10. The __________ enforced the laws.

magistrate

disciplinarian

nominate

FOUR - POINT SHOTS

11. A __________ fee is small

12. Carol's name was placed in __________.

13. Who is the __________?

14. Did Joe win the ______?

15. Six cents is a __________ price.

nomination

nominee

nominal

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. The nurse applied __________ on the burn.
2. __________ is a country in Central America.
3. In case of fire, don't jump out the window. It's not the only way for __________.
4. Joe decided to __________ all the pop bottles.
5. Eternal __________ is life in heaven.
6. Mr. Jones took a trip to __________.
7. A __________ is an ointment.
8. We __________ all the art supplies instead of throwing them away.
9. A life preserver is __________ for a drowning man.
10. The school __________ all the old textbooks.

salve

salvage

salvaged

salvation

El Salvador

Examen

1. A diamond is of great valoo.
2. Always have a pencil available in school.
3. Our teacher shows strict dissipline.
4. Carl salvaged all the bottles.
5. Will the Republicans nominate Ford for President?

A = Right
B = Wrong

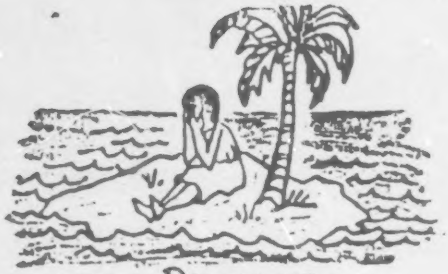
6. This is a serious burn: please bring
me the ________ to put on it.
A. disciple B. valid C. salve D. mister

7. Illness is a ________ reason for absence.
A. magistrate B. evaluate C. value D. valid

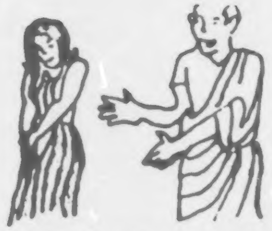
8. Don't throw away the shoes: ______ them!
A. salvage B. salve C. El Salvador D. salvation

9. A teacher must ________ your work in
order to give you a fair grade.
A. invalid B. evaluate C. magistrate D. valor

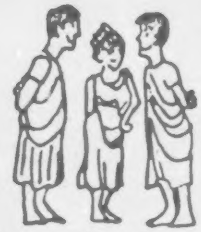
10. Superman is a ________ hero!
A. disciple B. prevail C. valiant D. Salvage



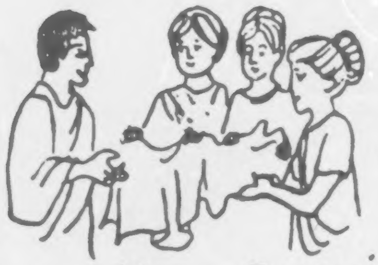
unus Romanus



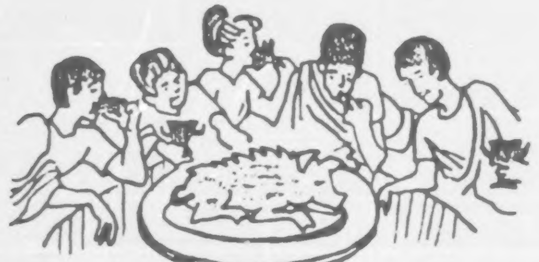
duo Romani



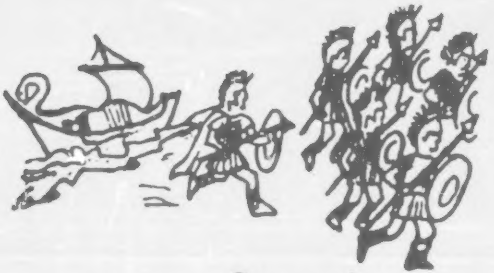
tres Romani



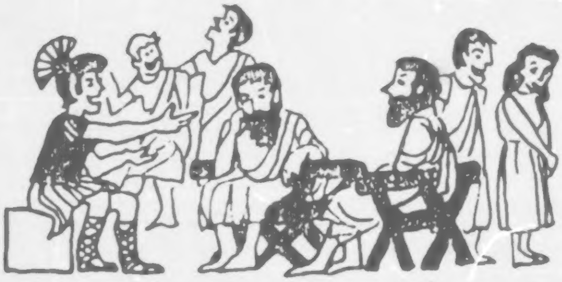
quattuor Romani



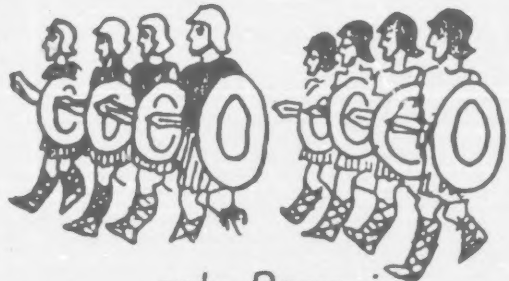
quinque Romani



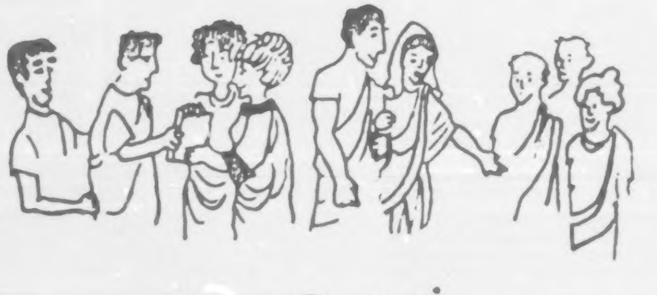
sex Romani



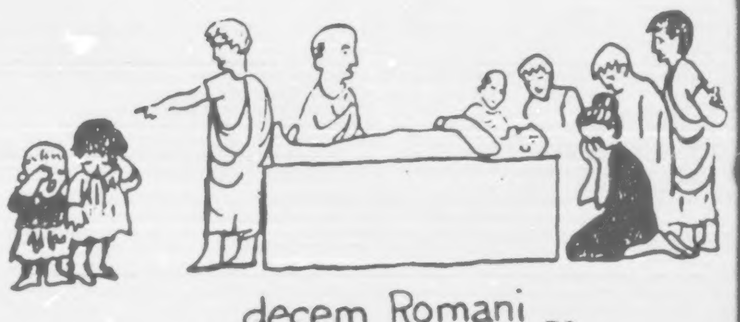
septem Romani



octo Romani



novem Romani



decem Romani

Numeri Romani

I. unus

II. duo

III. tres

IV. quattuor

V. quinque

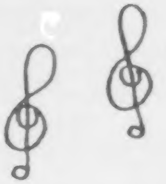
VI. sex

VII. septem

VIII. octo

IX. novem

X decem

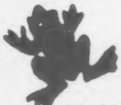


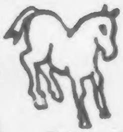
Song: "Unus Duo, Tres Romani"

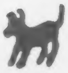
(To the tune of "Ten Little Indians"

Unus, duo, tres Romani
Quattuor, quinque, sex Romani
Septem, octo, novem Romani
Et decem Romani !

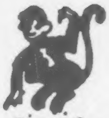
Numera animalia!

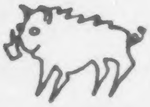

rana

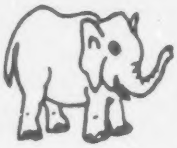

equus

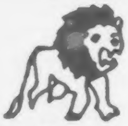

canis

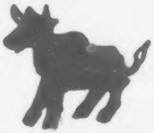
mus

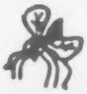

simia


aper


elephantus


leo


taurus


musca

(unum animal)

(duo animalia)

(tria animalia)

(quattuor animalia)

et cetera

UNUS

unity
unite
united
uniform
unit
unicorn
unicycle
union
unique
universe
unanimous
unison

DUO

duet
dual
duel
duplicate
duplex
double

TRES, TRIA

trio
triple
triplets
tripod
triangle
tricycle
trident
trinity
trillion
trivia

QUATTUOR

quart
quarter
quartet
quadruped
quadrilateral
quadruplets

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. The U.S.A. is a ________ of fifty states.
2. Most policemen wear a ________.
3. There are many worlds in the ________
4. When blue and yellow ________, they produce the color green.
5. The ________ is an imaginary animal with one horn.
6. Singing in harmony is pretty, but it is easier to sing in ________.

unite

uniform

unicorn

union

universe

unison

1. A bike with one wheel is a ____________.
2. The choir sang in ____________.
3. The vote was ____________ to nominate Jim.
4. The labor ____________ voted to strike.
5. The ____________ includes all the planets.
6. Carla's picture is very ____________ ; it's one-of-a-kind.
7. A ____________ is a horse with one horn.
8. A football team should show ____________ and work together.
9. We are on ________ 19 in Spelling.
10. We live in the ____________ States of America
11. There is not a ____________ shoe size in our class.

unity united uniform unit unicorn
unicycle union unique universe
unanimous unison

D2

Mihi nomen est ______________

___ unus
___ discipuli
___ valete
___ quattuar
___ nomen

___ est
___ octo
___ magistra
___ salve
___ quinque

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. The airplane has __________ controls, one set for each pilot.

2. A fight or contest between two opponents is a __________ .

3. A house built for two families to live in is a __________ .

4. My brother and I each have a key to the front door; we have __________ keys.

duplicate

duel

duplex

dual

"DUO" WORDS

1. John and Carol played a
________.
2. Frank was so hungry he
ate a ________ portion.
3. Our family lives in a
________.
4. Please make me a ________;
I want a copy.
5. The cowboys had a ________ at
sunset.
6. I got a ________ cheeseburger
at McDonalds.
7. The secret agent played a
________ role in the show.
8. A ________ is performed by
two people.
9. The machine in the school office
will ________ copies.
10. A ________ is two houses in
one.

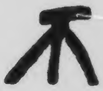
MATCH DEFINITIONS !

1. trivia
2. trio
3. triangle
4. tripod
5. triplets
6. trillion
7. tricycle
8 triple
9. trinity
10. trident

A. 1,000,000,000,000

B. multiply by three

C. Ψ (3-pronged)

D  (3-legged)

E. △ (3-angles)

F. unimportant talk

G. union of three into one

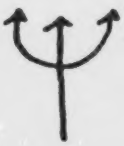
H. song performed by three

I. three - wheeled vehicle

J. three babies born at same time

"TRIA" WORDS

1. Mark, Ann, and Diane played a ________ on trumpets.
2. My youngest sister rides a ________.
3. One ________ is written 1,000,000,000,000.
4. A ________ has three connected angles.
5. The photographer placed the camera on a ________.
6. A ________ looks like this.



7. Hank Aaron hit a ________ into center field.
8. A ________ is the union of three parts into one.
9. To ______ is to multiply by 3.
10. Three babies born at once are called ________ .
11. Unimportant conversation is ________ .

trivia
trillion
trinity
trident
tricycle
triangle
tripod
triplets
triple
trio

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A ______ is 1/4 of a gallon.

2. A ______ is 25¢.

3. A ______ is a group of four singers.

4. A ______ is an animal with four legs.

5. A figure with four sides is a ______.

6. Four babies born at once are ______.

quadrilateral

quartet

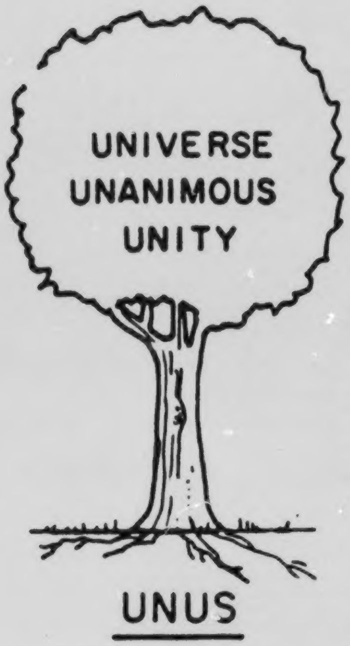
quart

quarter

quadruped

quadruplets

Here are more trees from a Latin word orchard. The make-believe trees have Latin words as their roots. The fruits on the trees are English relatives. "Pick the fruit" by writing True (T) or False (F) before each sentence.


UNIVERSE
UNANIMOUS
UNITY
UNUS

________ 1. A class shows unity when it works together.

________ 2. The President of the United States is the leader of the whole universe.

________ 3. A divided vote is unanimous.

________ 4. A duplicator is a machine that makes copies.

________ 5. The second crash on the same spot was a duplication of the first accident.

________ 6. Trivia are very important papers.

________ 7. A trillion is a number.

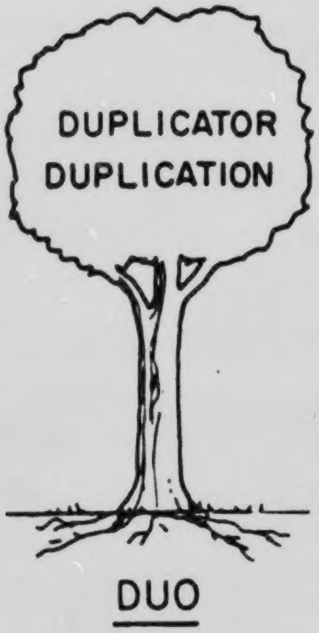
________ 8. A trinity is the union of three parts into one.

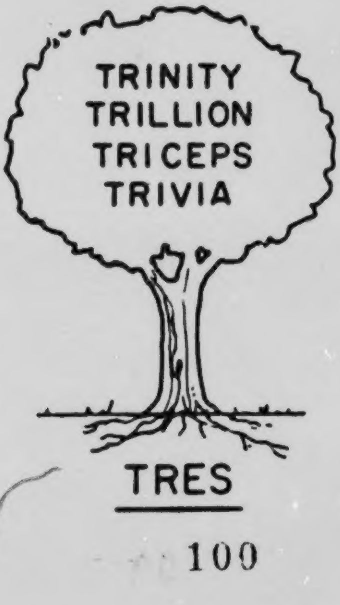
________ 9. Triceps are muscles on a leg.

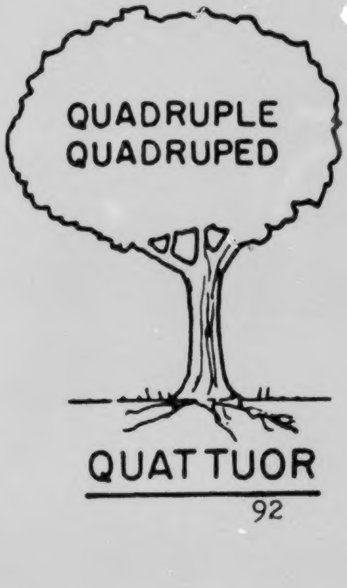
________ 10. Eyeglasses can have trifocal lenses.

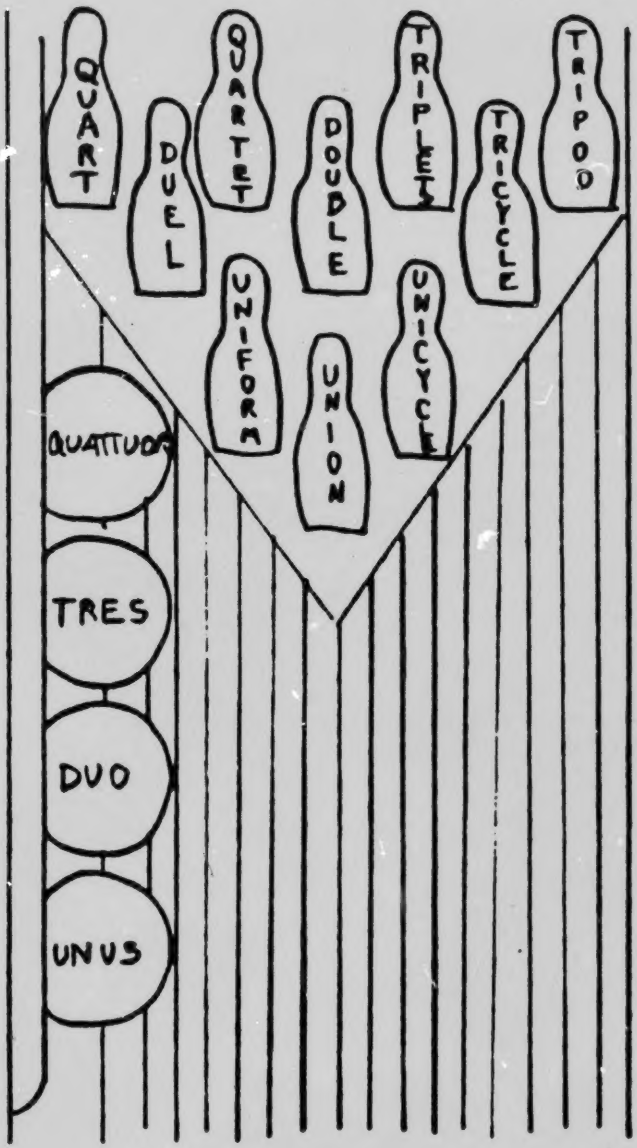
________ 11. A quadruped is a two-legged animal.

________ 12. When John spends four times more than usual, he quadruples his spending.


DUPLICATOR
DUPLICATION
DUO


TRINITY
TRILLION
TRICEPS
TRIVIA
TRES


QUADRUPLE
QUADRUPED
QUATTUOR


QUART
DUEL
QUARTET
DOUBLE
TRIPLETS
TRICYCLE
TRIPOD
UNIFORM
UNION
UNICYCLE
QUATTUOR
TRES
DUO
UNUS

1. Marriage is a ________ of two people. (dance, union, mea)

2. A ________ has one wheel. (career, dune buggy, unicycle)

3. A nurse wears a white ______________.
(uniform, flower, ring)

4. The two men fought a ______________.
(visit, duel, ring)

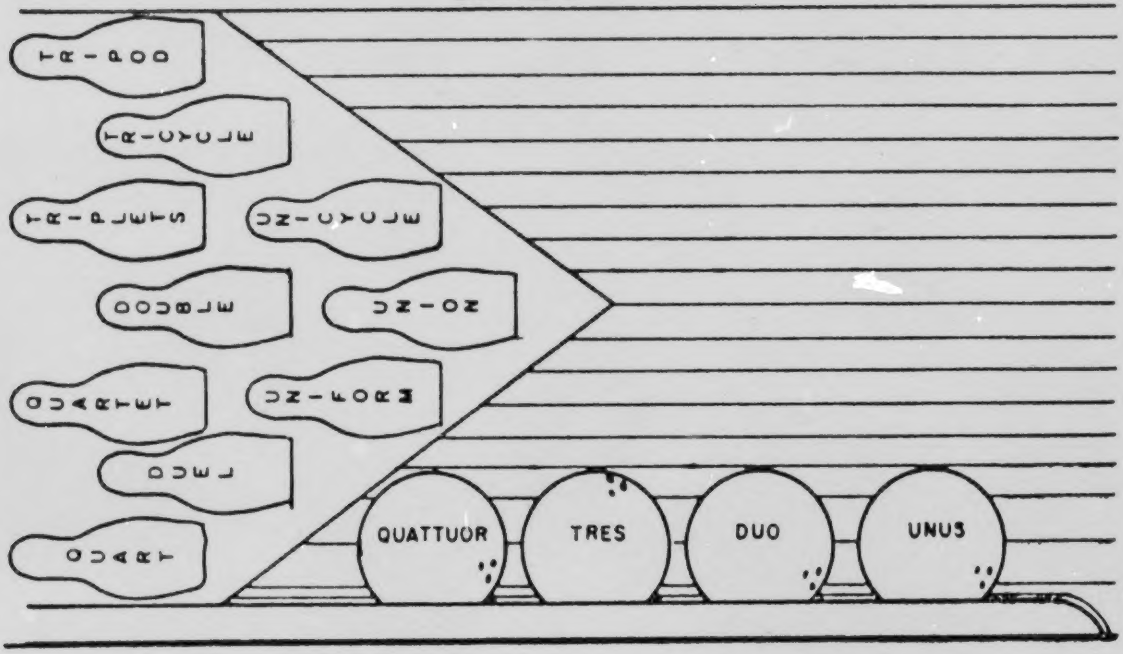
5. The hungry boy asked for a
______________ serving of meat.
(doubtful, florid, double)

6. The ______________ sang in four part
harmony. (quartet, duet, unison)

7. That three-legged stand is
called a ______________ (table, tripod,
tuxedo)

94

BOWLING


TRIPOD
TRICYCLE
TRIPLETS
UNICYCLE
DOUBLE
UNION
QUARTET
UNIFORM
DUEL
QUART
QUATTUOR
TRES
DUO
UNUS

Get a perfect bowling score! For every correct sentence, score a strike. All you need to do is place the letter of the correct word in the space given in each sentence.

1. Marriage is a __(____)____ of two people.
   - a. dance
   - b. union
   - c. meal

2. A __(____)____ has only one wheel.
   - a. career
   - b. dune buggy
   - c. unicycle

3. A nurse wears a white __(__)__.
   - a. uniform
   - b. flower
   - c. ring

4. The two men fought a ___(___)___.
   - a. visit
   - b. duel
   - c. ring

5. The hungry boy asked for a ___(____)___ portion of meat.
   - a. doubtful
   - b. florid
   - c. double

quinque

quintet
quintuplets

sex

sextet
sextuplets

septem

septet
septuplets
September

octo

octet
October
octopus
octagon
octave
octane

novem

November

decem

December
decade
decimal
decimeter

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A group of five singers is a ________.

2. Five babies born at the same time are ________.

3. A group of six singers is a ________.

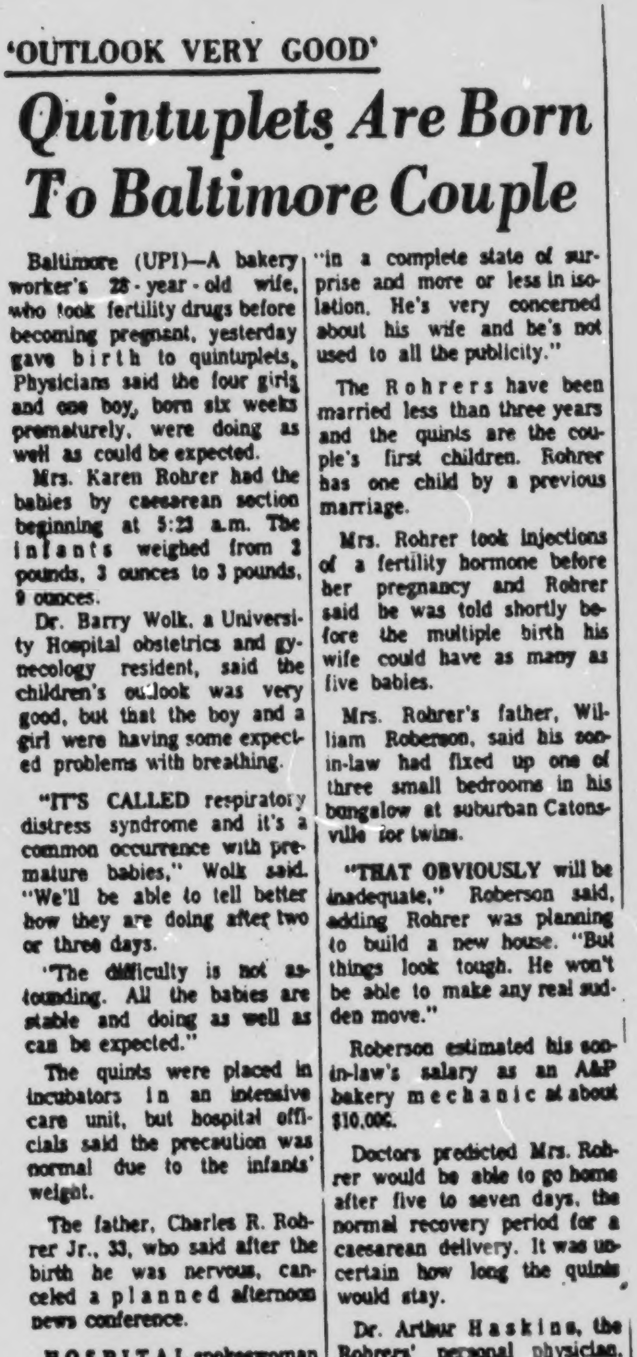
4. Six babies born at once are ________.

sextet

quintet

sextuplets

quintuplets



'OUTLOOK VERY GOOD'

Quintuplets Are Born To Baltimore Couple

Baltimore (UPI)—A bakery worker's 28-year-old wife, who took fertility drugs before becoming pregnant, yesterday gave birth to quintuplets. Physicians said the four girls and one boy, born six weeks prematurely, were doing as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Karen Rohrer had the babies by caesarean section beginning at 5:23 a.m. The infants weighed from 2 pounds, 3 ounces to 3 pounds, 9 ounces.

Dr. Barry Wolk, a University Hospital obstetrics and gynecology resident, said the children's outlook was very good, but that the boy and a girl were having some expected problems with breathing.

"IT'S CALLED respiratory distress syndrome and it's a common occurrence with premature babies," Wolk said. "We'll be able to tell better how they are doing after two or three days.

"The difficulty is not astounding. All the babies are stable and doing as well as can be expected."

The quints were placed in incubators in an intensive care unit, but hospital officials said the precaution was normal due to the infants' weight.

The father, Charles R. Rohrer Jr., 33, who said after the birth he was nervous, canceled a planned afternoon news conference.

HOSPITAL spokeswoman Terry Capp said Rohrer was "in a complete state of surprise and more or less in isolation. He's very concerned about his wife and he's not used to all the publicity."

The Rohrers have been married less than three years and the quints are the couple's first children. Rohrer has one child by a previous marriage.

Mrs. Rohrer took injections of a fertility hormone before her pregnancy and Rohrer said he was told shortly before the multiple birth his wife could have as many as five babies.

Mrs. Rohrer's father, William Roberson, said his son-in-law had fixed up one of three small bedrooms in his bungalow at suburban Catonsville for twins.

"THAT OBVIOUSLY will be inadequate," Roberson said, adding Rohrer was planning to build a new house. "But things look tough. He won't be able to make any real sudden move."

Roberson estimated his son-in-law's salary as an A&P bakery mechanic at about $10,000.

Doctors predicted Mrs. Rohrer would be able to go home after five to seven days, the normal recovery period for a caesarean delivery. It was uncertain how long the quints would stay.

Dr. Arthur Haskins, the Rohrers' personal physician, headed the delivery team.

GIVEN REAL FOOD, REAL AIR

Day-Old Quints Get Names

(AP Wirephoto)

CHARLES ROHRER, WIFE PROUDLY LOOK AT QUINTUPLET SON, RUSSELL
Baltimore (Md.) Doctors Say Boy, Four Sisters And Mother Are Doing Fine

Baltimore (UPI) — The day-old quintuplets born to a bakery worker's wife got first names yesterday along with an optimistic health report, room air instead of an incubator's oxygen and — for four of them — a taste of food by mouth.

Charles Rohrer, 33, a mechanic in an A&P bakery, told a news conference he had to check his list to be sure he got the names right, then said the four girls would be named Michelle Lynn, Sandra Elizabeth, Belinda Ann and Jennifer Louise.

THE BOY, Rohrer said, would be Russell Charles, a name his 28-year-old wife, Karen, "picked out before she came to the hospital."

Mrs. Rohrer, who had the children by caesarean section at 5:23 a.m. Tuesday, saw her children for the first time yesterday. Her husband described her as "really surprised and happy, all full of smiles."

The quints were born six weeks premature and two had minor respiratory problems, but physicians expressed satisfaction at their condition. Dr. Ronald Gutberlet, head of the nursery at the University of Maryland Hospital, said all five children "are basically doing well.

"**THE TWO BABIES** having some respiratory problems are much improved," Gutberlet said. "None of the babies is taking extra oxygen anymore and all are breathing regular room air."

He said the boy and three girls were being fed liquids by mouth and said the last girl would probably be fed by mouth before the end of the day.

"Based on their birth weight the average length of stay would be one month," Gutberlet said. "It may be longer for some of them. It depends on how they settle in during these first days."

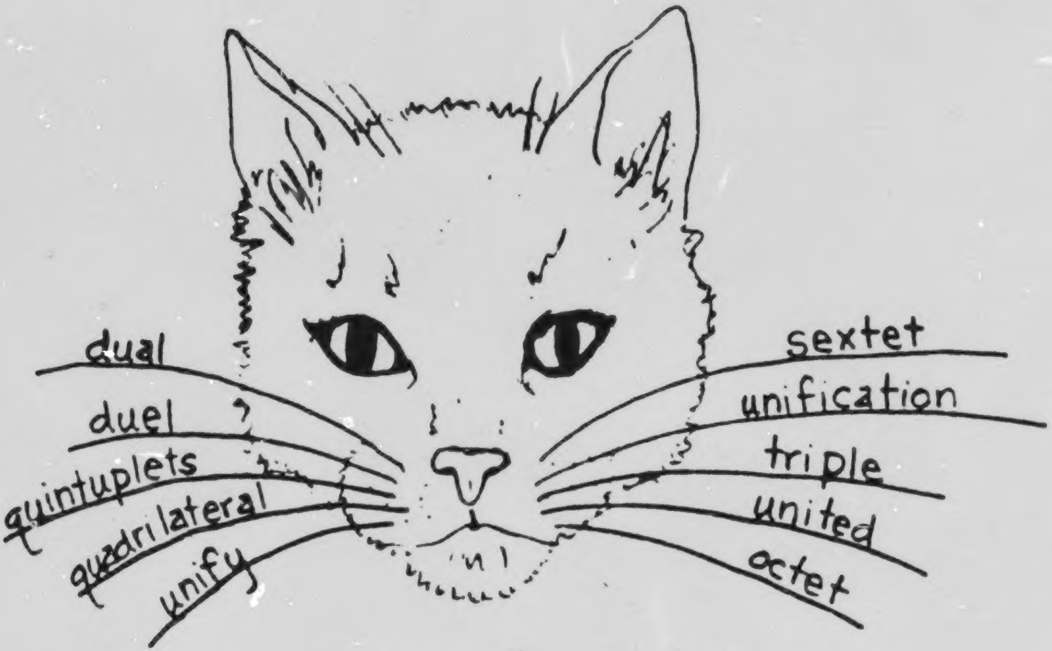
The hospital officially listed the quints in "fair condition and stable." At birth their weights ranged from 2 lb. 9 oz. .to 3 lb. 9 oz.

ROHRER, said the hospital gave him and his wife a name dictionary to help in naming the children. "We picked out names we liked together," he said.

Rohrer, who has a daughter by a previous marriage, said he had not given much thought to the practical problems of fitting the quints into his three-bedroom house in suburban Catonsville.

Mrs. Rohrer had taken a fertility drug, linked previously to multiple births before becoming pregnant. "We discussed the possibility of more than one child," Rohrer said. "But the doctors didn't say anything about more than two.

"It was a big surprise for everyone."


dual
duel
quintuplets
quadrilateral
unify
sextet
unification
triple
united
octet

Whiskers T. Pussycat

This poor pussy cat has words stuck to his whiskers! Help him remove the words by crossing each one out as you put it into the blank:

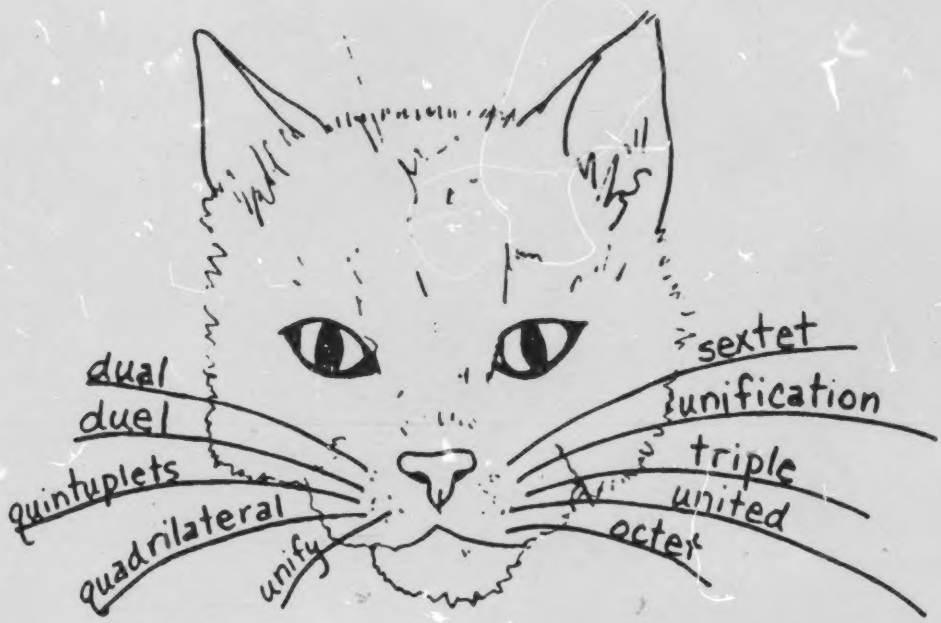
1. The two cowboys will fight a (two-man fight) ________ soon.

2. Abraham Lincoln tried to (join together) ________ the North and the South.

3. The sports car was equipped with (twin) ________ exhaust pipes.

4. "Five diapers to change!" exclaimed the mother of (five babies) ________.

5. A square is a (four-sided figure) ________.


dual
duel
quintuplets
quadrilateral
unify
sextet
unification
triple
united
octet

6. Three boys and three girls got together to form a (group of six singers) ______________.

7. ____________ (together) we stand, divided we fall.

8. Three singers and five musicians form an (group of eight) ______________.

9. The people of Vietnam would like to see the (joining together) _________________ of North and South Vietnam.

10. If you _____________ the number 2, your answer will be 6.

Demonstra verbum rectum!

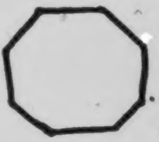
1. The month in which school starts is __________.	septet
2. Seven babies born at once are called __________.	September
3. There are seven people in a __________.	septuplets

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. There are 8 notes in a musical ________.

2. An ________ is a sea animal.

3. This is an ________.



4. There are 8 singers in an ________.

5. Big cars use high________gas.

6. The month following September is ________.

octet

October

octopus

octave

octane

octagon

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. Ten years make one ______.
2. A ______ money system is based on the number 10.
3. One tenth of a meter is one ______.
4. Christmas occurs in the month of ______.
5. We observe Thanksgiving Day in ______.

November

December

decade

decimal

decimeter

Quaestiones de numeris.

1. A quartet is composed of ______ singers.

2. September used to be the ______th month; now it is the ninth.

3. A unicorn has ______ horn on its head.

4. Quintuplets are ______ babies born at once.

5. A octagon has ______ sides.

6. A decade is ______ years.

7. A duel is an arranged fight between ______ persons.

8. A tripod is a camera stand with ______ legs.

9. A sextet is composed of ______ singers.

10. November was once the ______th month of the year; now it's the eleventh month.

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A stop sign is an ________.

2. The number 75.6 has a ________ point.

3. The four boys sang in a ________.

4. A ________ is ¼ of a gallon.

5. Jack saw an ________ in the ocean.

6. The period of time from 1976 - 1986 is a ________.

7. A square is a ________.

8. Mrs. Anderson only paid a ________ for the shirt.

9. Karl's hand will stretch an ________ on the piano.

quart
decimal
quarter
decade
quartet
octave
quadrilateral
octagon
octopus

____
Nomen

NUMERI ROMANI

VENI
VIDI
VICI

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

I II IV VII X

TRES
OCTO
QUINQUE
SEPTEM
DUO
QUATTUOR
DECEM
UNUS
SEX
NOVEM

V
I
VI
X
II
IX
VII
III
IV
VIII

Quid significat quodque verbum?

1. All the trees were uniform in height. (the same) (different)

2. This purse is unique. (a chapter) (one-of-a-kind)

3. Harry rode the unicycle. (one-horned animal) (one-wheeled vehicle)

4. The duet was long. (song by two persons) (copy)

5. The duel was short. (house for two families) (fight between two persons)

6. Double 3 to get 6. (multiply by two) (make a copy of)

7. Paul hit a triple. (three-wheeled vehicle) (three-base hit)

8. Amy draws a triangle. (three-angled figure) (three babies born together)

9. Christians believe in the Trinity. (three-pronged fork) (Father, Son, & Holy Spirit)

10. Jean ate a quart of ice cream! (¼ of a gallon) (25¢ worth)

11. A cat is a quadruped. (four-sided figure) (four-legged animal)

12. A stop sign is an octagon. (eight-legged animal) (eight-angled figure)

13. I've lived here for a decade. (ten years) (1/10 of a meter)

14. The fee is nominal. (name for office) (small)

D3

Mihi nomen est ____________________

Underline the word that is spelled wrong in each group:

1.	unisun	sextet	octane	triple
2.	quarter	duble	universe	septuplets
3.	trivia	octuve	November	unite
4.	unicorn	septet	Octobur	tripod
5.	triangul	quadruped	dual	unique

Word Power: (make words from these letters)

tri__________ quart______________ uni__________

dec__________ quint_________________

du_____________ sex_______________ octo_________

Ita aut Minime?

___________ A unicycle has three wheels.

___________ Sextuplets are six babies born together.

___________ A quarter (25¢) is one quarter of a dollar ($1.00).

___________ November is the eleventh month of the year.

___________ December is the tenth month of the year.

___________ A decade is ten years.

___________ Seven people singing together in a group are called a septet.

___________ Five babies born at the same time are called quadruplets.

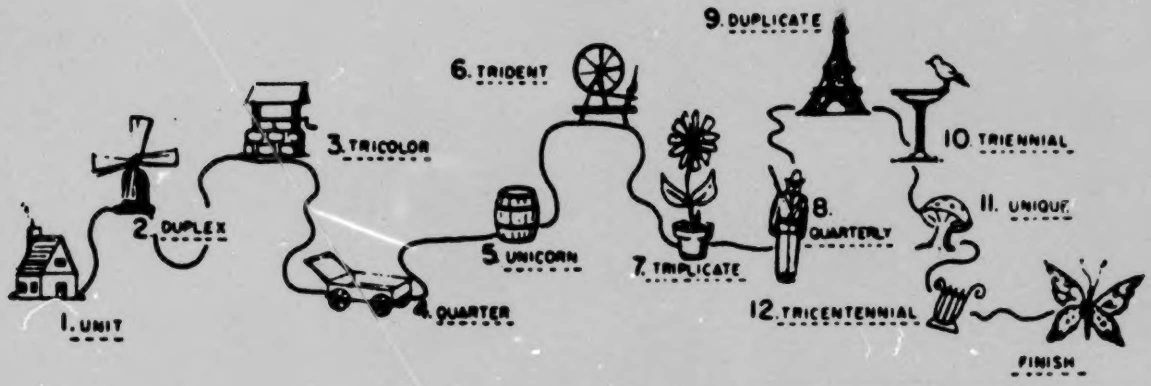
___________ If we triple the number 4, we get 8.

___________ A dual exhaust system on a car has four exhaust pipes.

___________ One trillion is written this way: 1,000,000,000,000.

___________ An octave consists of the ten notes of a scale.

MINIATURE GOLF


1. UNIT
2. DUPLEX
3. TRICOLOR
4. QUARTER
5. UNICORN
6. TRIDENT
7. TRIPLICATE
8. QUARTERLY
9. DUPLICATE
10. TRIENNIAL
11. UNIQUE
12. TRICENTENNIAL
FINISH

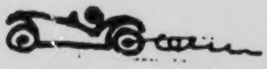
Miniature golf is the game we are playing. Move from one hole to the next by matching the sentence parts below. Place the correct number from Column A next to the letter in Column B. Draw an arrow from word to word as you move ahead on the course.

	Column A			Column B
1.	The first unit	________	A.	called the tricolor.
2.	A house made up of two apartments is	________	B.	in our math book is easy.
3.	The three-colored flag of France is	________	C.	a duplex.
4.	Twenty-five cents ($.25) is	________	A.	a horse with one big horn on its head.
5.	A unicorn is	________	B.	three points.
6.	Neptune's trident has	________	C.	a quarter of a dollar ($1.00).

MATCH DEFINITIONS

1. quart
2. quarter
3. quartet
4. quadrilateral
5. octopus
6. octagon
7. octave
8. decade
9. decimal

A. sea creature with eight tentacles
B. ten years
C. 1/4 of a gallon
D. eight musical notes
E. 1/4 of a dollar
F. eight-sided figure
G. mathematical point designating tenths
H. four-sided figure
I. four people performing



RACING Fever!

How many laps can you run?

1. What is the ____ of this car?
2. Parents should have strict ____.
3. "The President was not ____ for comment."
4. Bottles and cans should be ____ and recycled.

salvaged
value
discipline
available

5. George McGovern was a Presidential ____ in '72.
6. Noel and Micky sang a ____.
7. It is required to wear a ____ to some schools.
8. Bob imagined that he could see every star in the ____ with his telescope.

nominee
uniform
universe
duet

9. There are ____ of cells in our bodies.
10. Summer lasts one ____ of a year.
11. ____ your earnings – from $5000 to $15,000.
12. Try to drink a ____ of milk every day.

triple
trillions
quarter
quart

13. There are ten ____ in a century.
14. An ____ is a figure with eight angles.
15. Sally was too hoarse to sing a simple ____.
16. In the number 3.59, there are two numerals to the right of the ____ point.

octagon
octave
decades
decimal

Fabula

value
salvation
decade
universe
November
triple
quarter
nominee

Test 1

1. In the number 73.5, there is one numeral to the right of the ___ point.

a. decimal
b. quart
c. duet
d. available

2. There are ten ___ in a century.

a. decades
b. quarter
c. universe
d. discipline

3. The eight notes of a scale are called an ___.

a. uniform
b. value
c. octave
d. universe

4. A stop sign has the shape of an ____.

a. triple
c. nominee
b. octagon
d. salvaged

5. Try to drink a ____ of milk every day.

a. quart
c. available
b. decimal
d. duet

6. Winter lasts one ____ of the year.

a. decade
c. quarter
b. discipline
d. universe

7. ____ your earnings from $7,000 to $21,000.

a. Salvaged
c. Octagon
b. Nominee
d. Triple

8. Bob and Mike sang a ___.

a. quart c. duet
b. available d. decimal

9. Our world is a tiny part of the ___.

a. discipline c. quarter
b. universe d. decades

10. All Jan's pencils are of ___ thickness.

a. duet c. value
b. octave d. uniform

11. Matt Welsh is the Democratic ___ for mayor.

a. nominee c. triple
b. salvaged d. octagon

12. Paula will be ___ for a date this Saturday.

a. decimal
b. quart
c. available
d. duet

13. Many parents have strict ____ in their homes.

a. quarter
b. decades
c. discipline
d. universe

14. High school graduates know the ____ of an ____.

a. triple
b. octave
c. uniform
d. value

15. We should ____ our glass bottles.

a. nominee
b. duet
c. salvage
d. octagon

D4

DERIVATIVES TEST
UNIT I

1. In the number 73.5, there is one numeral to the right of the _____ point.
   - a. decimal
   - b. quart
   - c. duet
   - d. available

2. There are ten _____ in a century.
   - a. decades
   - b. quarter
   - c. universe
   - d. discipline

3. The eight notes of a scale are called an _____.
   - a. uniform
   - b. value
   - c. octave
   - d. universe

4. A stop sign has the shape of an _____.
   - a. triple
   - b. octagon
   - c. nominee
   - d. salvaged

5. Try to drink a _____ of milk every day.
   - a. quart
   - b. decimal
   - c. available
   - d. duet

6. Winter lasts one _____ of the year.
   - a. decade
   - b. discipline
   - c. quarter
   - d. universe

7. _____ your earnings, from $7,000 to $21,000.
   - a. Salvaged
   - b. Nominee
   - c. Octagon
   - d. Triple

8. Bob and Mike sang a _____.
   - a. quart
   - b. available
   - c. duet
   - d. decimal

9. Our world is but a tiny part of the whole _____.
   - a. discipline
   - b. universe
   - c. quarter
   - d. decades

10. All of Jan's pencils are of _____ thickness.
    - a. duet
    - b. octave
    - c. value
    - d. uniform

11. George McGovern was the Democrats' _____ in 1972.
    - a. nominee
    - b. salvaged
    - c. triple
    - d. octagon

12. Paula will be _____ for a date this Saturday.
    - a. decimal
    - b. quart
    - c. available
    - d. duet

13. Many parents have strict _____ in their homes.
    - a. quarter
    - b. decades
    - c. discipline
    - d. universe

14. High school graduates know the _____ of an education.
    - a. triple
    - b. octave
    - c. uniform
    - d. value

15. We should _____ all our glass bottles from the garbage.
    - a. nominee
    - b. duet
    - c. salvage
    - d. octagon

BONUS BASKETBALL

TWO - POINTS.

1. To save is to ________.
2. Another word for "worth" is ________.
3 We should all show good ________ during a fire drill.
4. The clown was riding a ________ in the circus.
5. A horse with one horn is a ________.
6. If you ________ five, you'll get ten.
7. ________ 14 in Spelling was difficult.

value

salvage

unicorn

unicycle

double

unit

THREE - POINTS

1. Shawn and Alonzo played a piano __________ .
2. Everything is the same; it's all __________ .
3. The soldiers marched in __________ .
4. All the planets are part of the __________ .
5. Marriage is a __________ of two people.
6. Policemen wear a __________ to look alike.
7. The twins sang a beautiful
8. Sing the song in __________ .

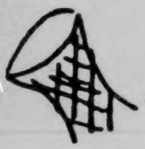
unison

universe

duet

uniform

union



FOUR POINTS

1. The teacher made a ________ of my report for herself.
2. By a ________ vote, Calvin won the nomination.
3. I've neven met anyone quite like Betty; she's ________.
4. A country must sh[illegible] ________ during times of war.
5. A toaster-oven serves a ________ purpose.
6. Mr. Johnson has a ________ role on the team; he's both a coach and a player.
7. A basketball team will play better if there's ________ among the players.

duplicate

unanimous

unique

dual

unity

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT II

1. Given a list of duties of the Roman father, mother, boy, and girl, students will be able to match the role to the proper Roman family member.
2. Given the target word list for Unit II, students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT II - Family life

pater
paternal
patriot

mater
maternal
maternity
matrimony

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Introduce T #1
Drill Latin words (pater, mater, puer, puella) and record into notebooks
Discuss Roman family life and the roles of family members
Read through T #2

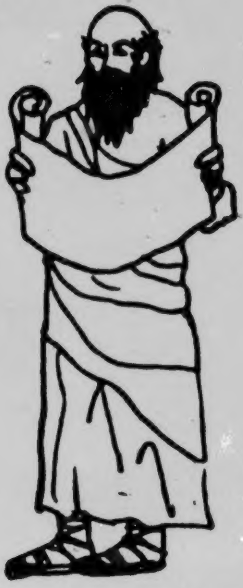
Day 2 - Review T #1
Cut out T #3; have students place each item under proper family name on overhead on T #4
Record mater and pater derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #5,6,7,8
Review T #2 story

Day 3 - Review T #3,4,7,8
Read T #9
Drill T #10,11,12
Administer D #1 activity

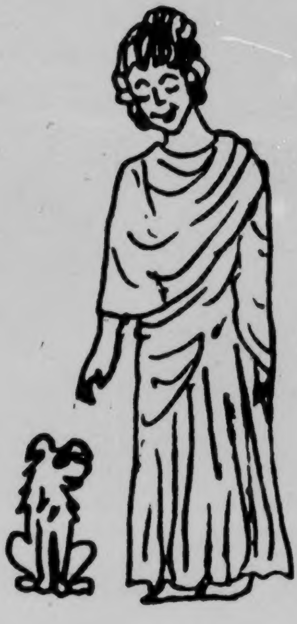
Day 4 - Review T #1
Drill T #13,14
Read through T #15 and discuss
Play "Now You See It" (T #16), giving clues orally
Hand back quizzes

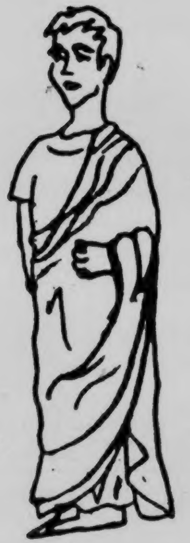
Day 5 - Review selected derivative exercises
Administer test (T #17,18)
Play chariot race game (T #19) by drawing a track on the top of the overhead; cut out two small chariots drawn by mice as appears on the top of T #19; each time a team gets a correct answer, advance the chariot a space; also use T #20 for questions

pater

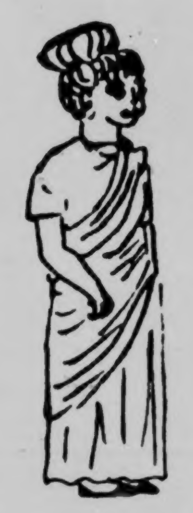


mater

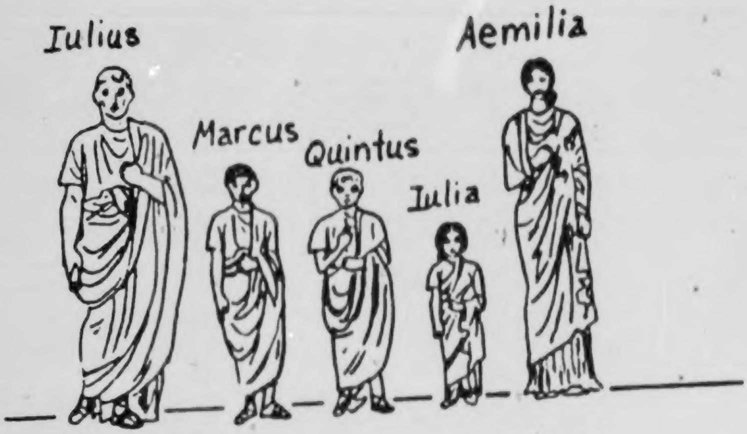




puer



puella



FAMILIA ROMANA

Iulius pater Romanus est. Aemilia mater Romana est. Marcus puer Romanus est. Quintus quoque puer Romanus est. Marcus et Quintus non patres, sed pueri sunt. Iulia puella Romana est.

Num Iulius mater est? Iulius mater non est! Iulius est pater. Num Marcus et Quintus puellae sunt? Marcus et Quintus pueri sunt, non puellae. Iulia-ne puella est? Iulia parva puella est.

Quis est pater Marci et Quinti? Iulius est pater Marci et Quinti. Quis mater Iuliae est? Aemilia mater Iuliae est.

goes to school

greets clients

rules the household

wears a toga

studies Greek

studies music

spins wool

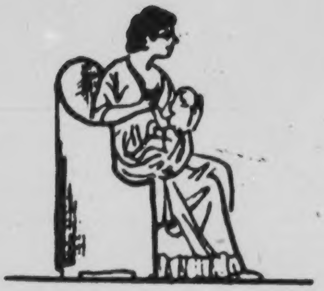
visits friends

shops for clothes

wears a long tunic

Quis est?

Pater	Mater
Puer	Puella



In hac pictura est mater Romana.

MATERNAL

The first-grade teacher wiped Julie's tears with MATERnal affection and ________ly concern.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

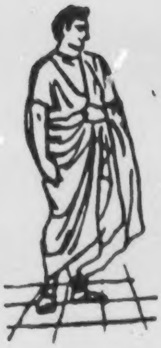
MATERNITY

Mrs. Jones wears MATERnity clothes because she's going to be a __________ soon.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

MATRIMONY

Reciting the vows of MATRimony gives a woman the legal right to become a __________.



Hic Romanus pater est.

Pater in hac pictura est.

PATERNAL

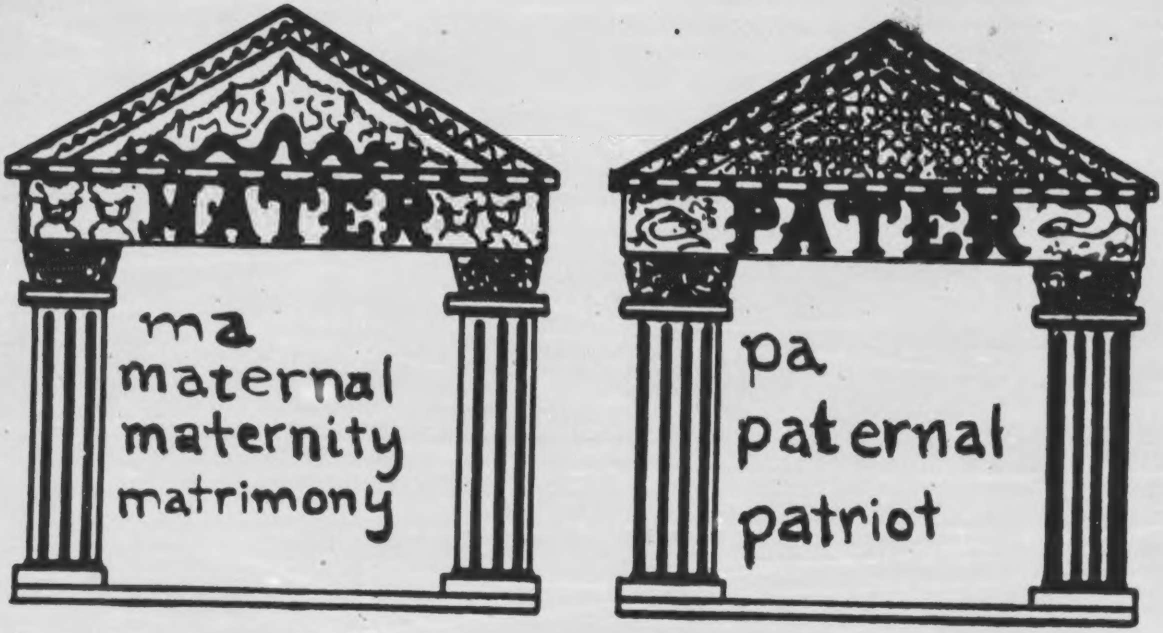
1. The soldier patted the orphan's head with PATERnal tenderness, as though he were the boy's ______.

2. John's uncle gives him PATERnal advice, like a ______.

PATRIOT

1. George Washington was a PATRiot, always loyal to his ______land, his country.

2. Benedict Arnold was no PATRiot; he was a traitor to his ______land.


MATER
ma
maternal
maternity
matrimony
PATER
pa
paternal
patriot

Underline the part of each English word that shows it belongs in that house.

Make these sentences correct:

1. The newlyweds were joined in holy (matrimony, patriot).
2. Mr. Brown gave his son a (paternal, ma) pat on the head.
3. Charles calls his father ("Pa", "matrimony").
4. Miss Smith wiped Johnny's tears with (patriot, maternal) care.
5. Abraham Lincoln was a great (ma, patriot).

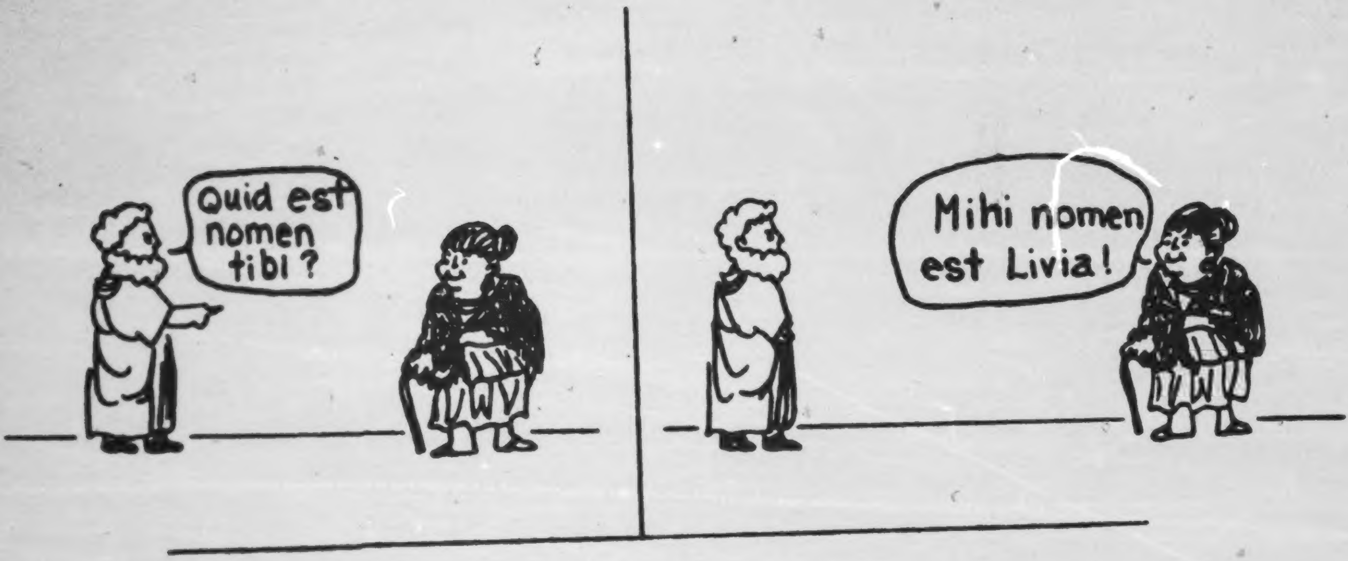
6. Your father's sister is your (matrimony, paternal) aunt.

7. Your mother's sister is your (pa, maternal) aunt.

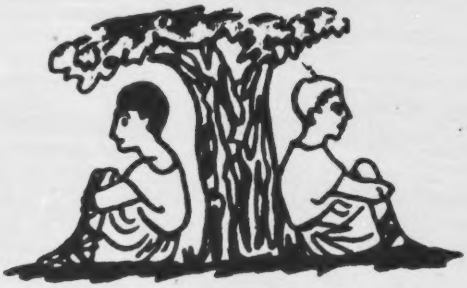
8. Another word for marriage is (paternal, matrimony).

9. The taxi driver calmed the lost boy with (paternal, matrimony) kindness and drove him home.

10. A man who loves his country is called a (patriot, maternal).

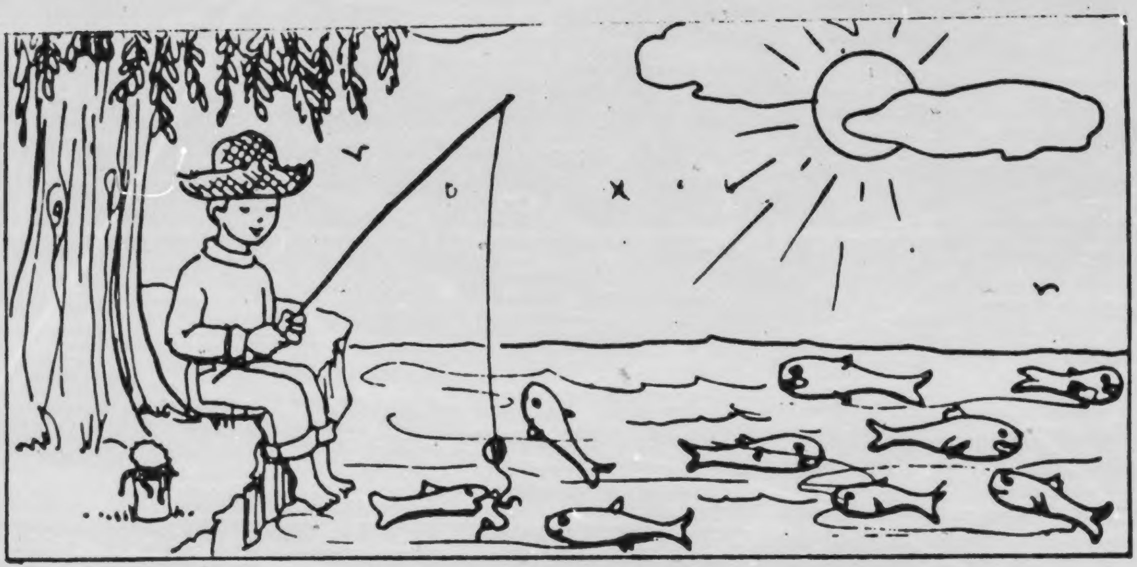

Quid est nomen tibi?
Mihi nomen est Livia!

Quis est?	Livia est.
Est-ne Livia puella?	Minime! Livia puella non est.
Puer-ne Livia est?	Minime! Livia puer non est.
Quis est Livia?	Livia mater est.

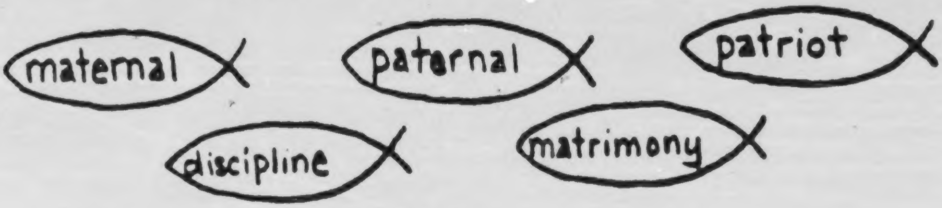


Sunt-ne matres quoque in hac pictura?

Minime! Pueri in hac pictura sunt!



The boy on the bank of Eagle Creek is fishing for "word-fish." Can you help him catch the fish? Fill in the fish in the sentences with the correct word. The clues are in parenthesis.



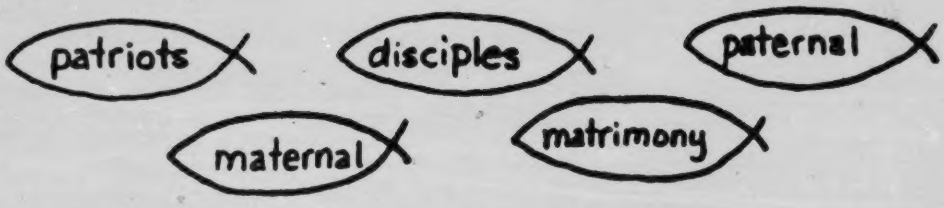
1. The mother of the little baby took her daughter into her arms with (motherly) ____________ pride.

2. Grandpa raised the family with firm (rules and training) ____________

3. Mr. Abbot cuddled his little son with (fatherly) ____________ love.

4. Romeo and Juliet were joined together in holy (wedlock) ____________.

5. The general said that the brave soldier was a (defender of his native country) ____________.


patriots
disciples
paternal
maternal
matrimony

6. Mrs. Brown watched her son cross the street, with (motherly) __________ concern.

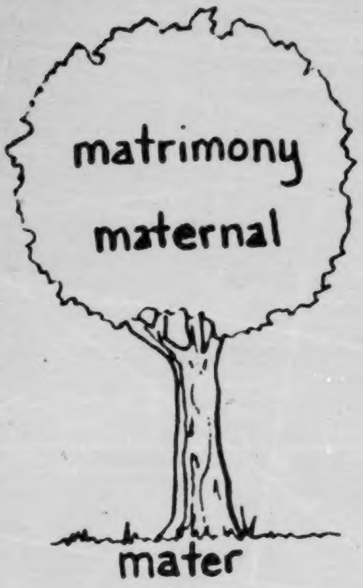
7. Jesus had twelve (followers)__________.

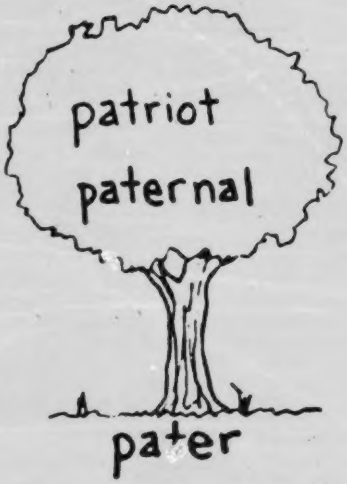
8. Young couples often agree to an engagement before (marriage) __________.

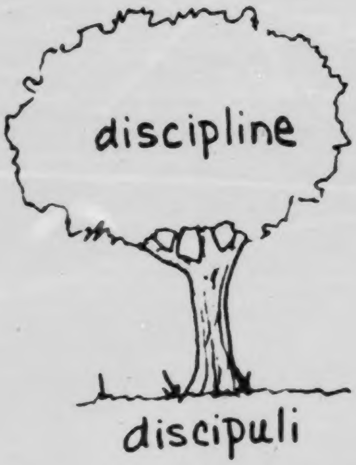
9. Roman soldiers were courageous (defenders of Rome)__________.

10. Your father's brother is your __________ uncle (on your father's side of the family).

Ila? vel Minime?


matrimony
maternal
mater


patriot
paternal
pater


discipline
discipuli

___ 1. "Matrimony" means "marriage".

___ 2. A father has maternal love for his children.

___ 3. Thomas Jefferson was a patriot.

___ 4. A mother has paternal love for her children.

___ 5. Most Roman fathers had strict discipline in the home.

___ 6. Bob and Steve were united in holy matrimony.

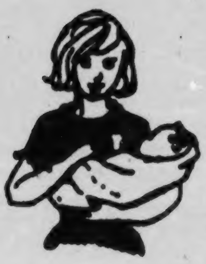
___ 7. Most mother birds seem to have strong maternal instincts.

___ 8. A patriot is a person who fights against his own country.

___ 9. The little girl has paternal love for her parents.

___ 10. A student with self-discipline studies even when it's not fun.

Choose the right word to describe the picture!



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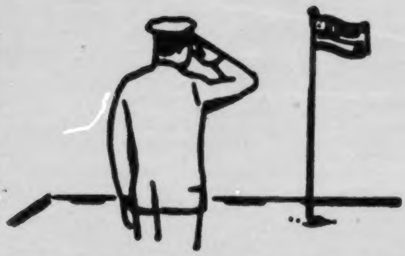

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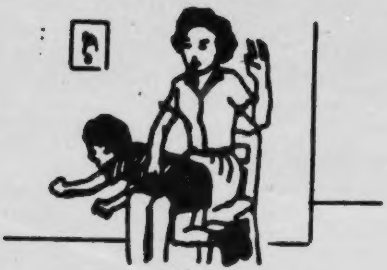

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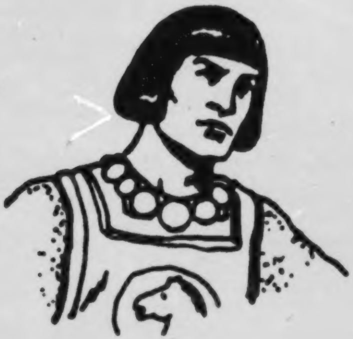

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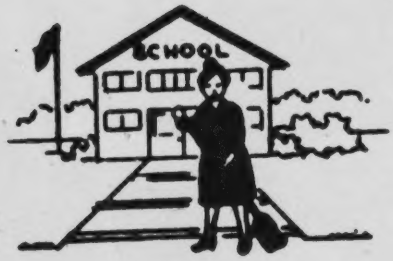


____

disciples

valiant

evaluate

salvation

maternity

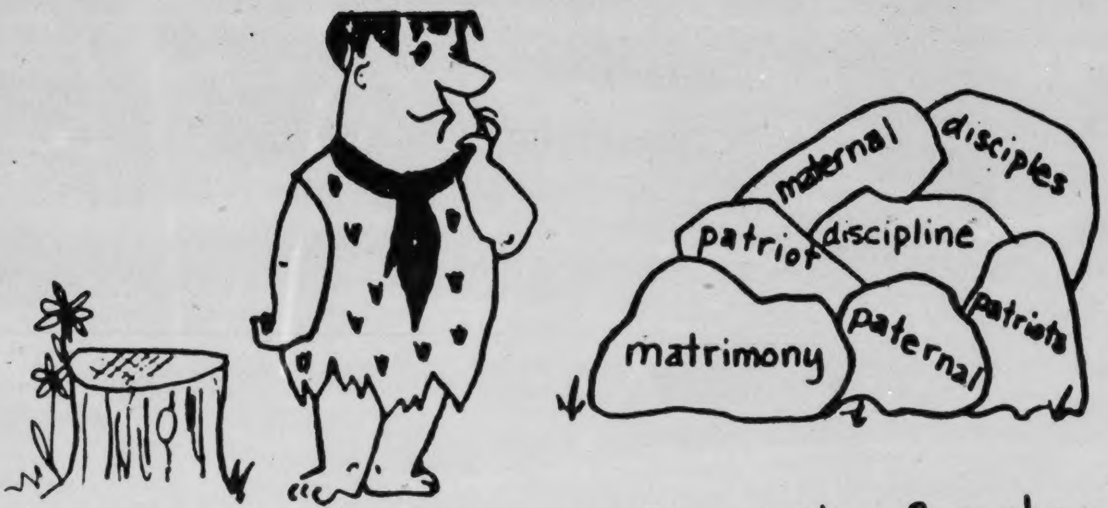
disciplinarian

matrimony

patriotism

paternal

matron


maternal
disciples
patriot
discipline
patriots
matrimony
paternal

Help Fred Flintstone sort his pile of rocks:

1. The father of the new baby took his son into his arms with (fatherly) ______ pride.

2. My father was raised in a home with strict (training) ______.

3. Mrs. Adams hugged her baby with (motherly) ______ love.

4. Bob and Ann were joined together in holy (wedlock) ______.

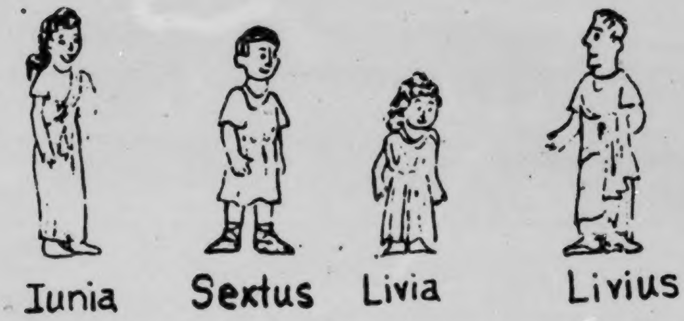
5. The soldier received a medal for being a (defender of his country) ______.

6. Many people have become (followers) ______ of Martin Luther King. Jr.

7. (Marriage) ______ is a serious step for young people to take.

8. Roman soldiers were good (defenders of their country) ______.

Familia Romana



Livius pater Romanus est. Livia non mater, sed puella est. Iunia mater est. Sextus puer est. Hac in pictura est familia Romana.

Quis est Sextus? Sextus puer Romanus est. Num Sextus pater est? Sextus pater non est. Quis est Iunia? Iunia mater Sexti est. Liviae quoque mater est Iunia. Livius est pater Liviae et Sexti.

Quis mater Liviae est? Iunia mater Liviae est. Quis est pater Liviae? Livius est pater Liviae.

Quis pater Sexti est? Livius pater Sexti est. Quis mater Sexti est? Num Livia mater Sexti est? Livia non est mater Sexti. Mater Sexti non Livia, sed Iunia est.

In familia Livii est unus pater, una mater, unus puer, una puella. Familia Livii parva est.

Clues and answers for "Now You See It" board:

1. What is the Latin word for mother?
   A: mater (L1, P1)

2. What word means motherly?
   A: maternal (L1, P1)

3. What word means to multiply by three?
   A: triple (L3, P1)

4. What is someone called who is loyal to his country?
   A: patriot (L1, P11)

5. What word means that everything is the same?
   A: uniform (L9, P1)

6. What is the Latin word for girl?
   A: puella (L8, P4)

7. What is one-fourth of a gallon?
   A: quart (L2, P9)

8. What is the Latin word for father?
   A: pater (L5, P6)

9. What is the Latin word for boy?
   A: puer (L5, P6)

T16

Position

Line	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	m	a	t	e	r	x	k	g	x	o	P
2	a	d	p	l	n	Q	s	c	Q	e	a
3	t	r	i	p	l	e	f	j	u	h	t
4	e	p	s	f	g	x	y	z	a	k	r
5	r	r	s	h	a	P	u	e	r	c	i
6	n	i	u	o	j	a	k	p	t	t	o
7	a	l	m	t	r	t	f	e	i	d	t
8	l	b	k	p	u	e	l	l	a	l	b
9	u	n	i	f	o	r	m	b	o	z	i

Examen

1 Maternal love is
A. fatherly
B. brotherly
C. motherly
D. sisterly

2. A patriot is loyal to his
A. fatherland
B. cat
C. book
D. mother

3. Paternal love is
A. fatherly
B. brotherly
C. motherly
D. sisterly

4. When two people become husband and wife, they are joined in
A. patriot
B. paternal
C. maternal
D. matrimony

5. Another word for motherhood is
A. discipline
B. patriotism
C. maternity
D. disciple

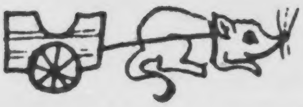
6. In Rome, most mothers worked outside the home.
   A. ita   B. minime

7. Roman fathers were the bosses of the family.
   A. ita   B. minime

8. In Rome, only girls went to school.
   A. ita   B. minime

9. Roman families had strict discipline
   A. ita   B. minime

Quorum currus vincet?
Puerorum? Puellarum?
Mures, currite!



1. If something is worth a lot to you, it has great ______.
2. ______ would be an interesting vacation spot.
3. Old Man Jones is too sick to get out of bed; he's been an ______ for years.
4. That soldier deserves a Purple Heart for his ______ during the war.

value
invalid
valor
El Salvador

5. In the desert, a supply of water can be a traveler's ______.
6. This rain is a ______ reason for staying inside tonight.
7. A mature person has learned to ______ himself.
8. A life, like a painting, cannot be ______ until it is finished.

discipline
valid
evaluated
salvation

9. Your mother's brother is your ______ uncle.
10. Saluting the flag is a ______ gesture.
11. Thomas Jefferson, our third President, was a great ______.
12. A divorce shatters the bond of ______.

matrimony
maternal
patriot
patriotic

Can you complete the sentences. Use the following derivatives:

matrimony
maternal

patriot
paternal

discipline

1. Miss Smith patted Suzi's head with __________ affection.

2. We have strict __________ in our class.

3. The congregation gathered at the church to see the ceremony of __________.

4. Anyone who is loyal to his country is a __________.

5. Mr. Babs smiled at his son with __________ pride.

6. Jane's __________ instinct made her pick up and cuddle the crying baby.

7. That naughty child needs firm __________ at home.

8. Mr. Jones gave his son some __________ advice.

9. The young couple was joined in holy __________ at their church.

10. Martin Luther King was a great __________.

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT III

1. Given pictures of a boy listening, a boy talking, a boy reading, and a boy writing, the students will respond correctly in Latin with one of the following four responses when asked the question, "Quid agit puer?" (What is the boy doing?)

    Puer audit.
    Puer dicit.
    Puer legit.
    Puer scribit.

2. Given cultural background of Roman education, students will list three subjects learned in Roman schools.
3. Given the target word list for Unit III, students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the unit test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT III - Education

audit
audience
auditorium
audio
audible

dicit
diction
dictionary
verdict
dictator
predict
dictation

legit
legible
legend
legendary
lecture

scribit
scribble
script
inscribe
inscription
describe
description
prescribe
prescription
subscribe
subscription
scribe

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Drill T #1
Drill T #2 along with English meanings
Discuss school in Rome
Discuss T #3

Day 2 - Review T #1
Cut apart T #2 and match to correct pictures
Review T #3
Finish discussing Roman schools
Cut out derivatives on T #4 and have students match to correct Latin roots
Introduce T #5 and record legit derivatives into notebooks

Day 3 - Review T #5
Introduce T #6 and record dicit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #6
Introduce T #7 and record audit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #8,9

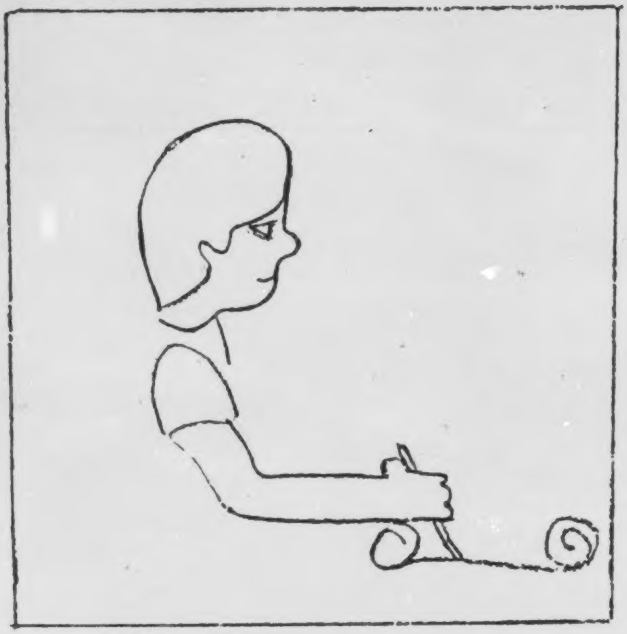
Day 4 - Review T #8
Drill T #10,11
Introduce T #12 and record scribit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #13
Review T #3

Day 5 - Review T #1
Drill T #14,15,16
Read through story (T #17)
"Now You See It" board (T #18)

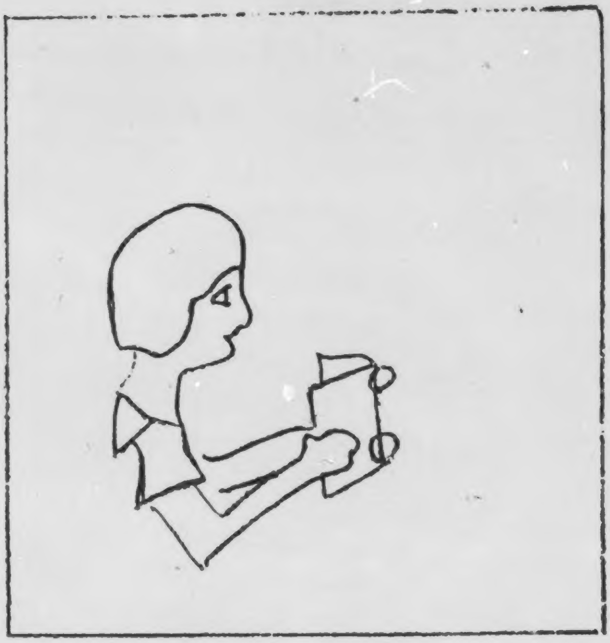
Day 6 - Review T #1
Review selected derivative exercises
Cut apart T #19 and have students match each to correct school on T #20
Administer D #1 exercise

Day 7 - Drill T #21,22
Read through story T #23
Review T #1
Administer D #2 exercise(or put this on a transparency for a group activity)
Hand back quizzes from Day 6

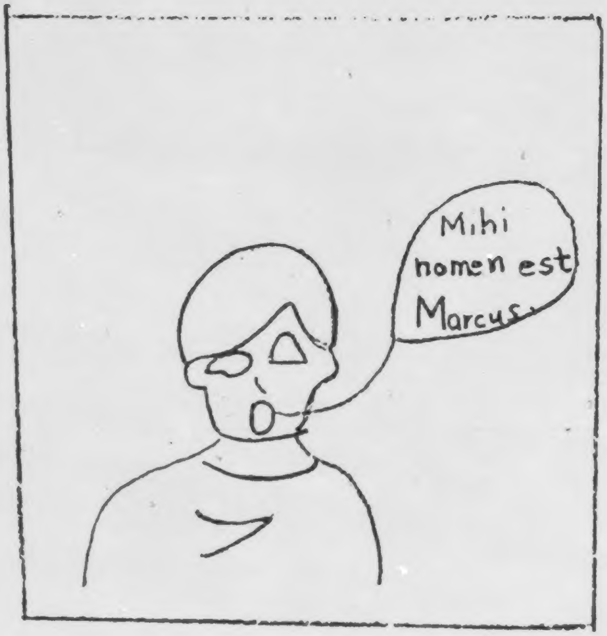
Day 8 - Review selected derivative exercises
Administer final test (T #24,25,26,27) or on D #3,4



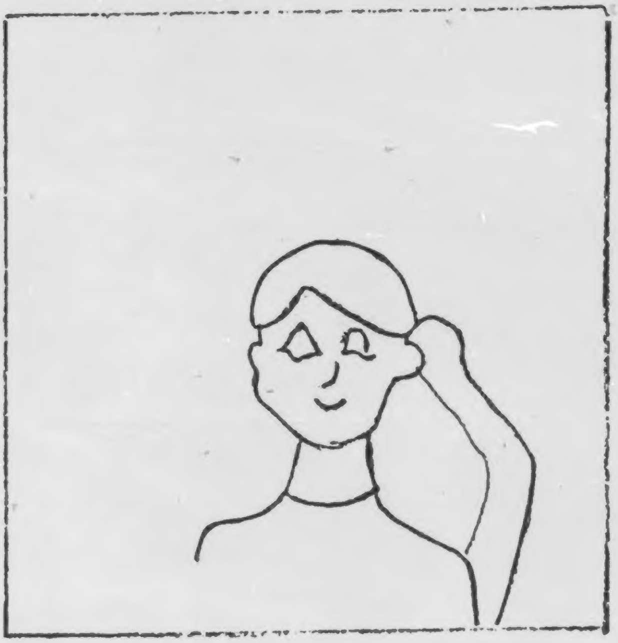
Puer scribit.



Puer legit.


Mihi nomen est Marcus.

Puer dicit.



Puer audit.

T2

Puer scribit.

Puer legit.

Puer audit.

Puer dicit.

Litterae Romanae

A	(ah)	N	(en)
B	(bay)	O	(oh)
C	(kay)	P	(pay)
D	(day)	Q	(koo)
E	(ay)	R	(er)
F	(ef)	S	(es)
G	(gay)	T	(tay)
H	(ha)	V	(oo)
I	(ee)	X	(iks)
K	(kah)	Y	(upsilon)
L	(el)	Z	(dzayta)
M	(em)		

audit

dicit

legit

scribit

auditorium

verdict

lecture

scribble

audience

audible

dictionary

prediction

legible

legend

describe

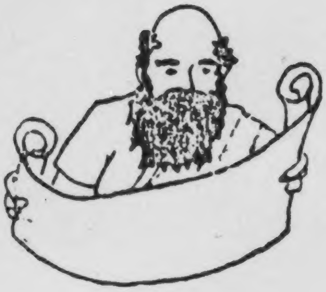
script

audio

dictator

legendary

prescription



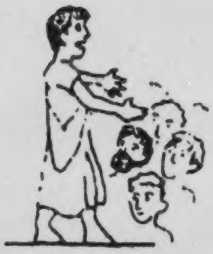
Romanus legit.

1. If your writing is clear enough to be read, it is legible.

2. The story about Hercules is a legend.

3. Hercules is a legendary hero.

4. This professor can lecture for hours.



Romanus dicit.

1. If you express yourself well when you speak, you have good DICTion.

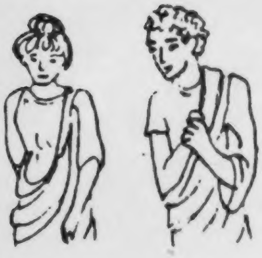
2. If you don't know how to pronounce a new word, look it up in the DICTionary.

3. When the jury finds the truth in the case, it gives its verDICT.

4. Fidel Castro is the DICTator of Cuba.

5. A fortune teller claims she can preDICT the future.

6. We need a secretary who can type and take DICTation.



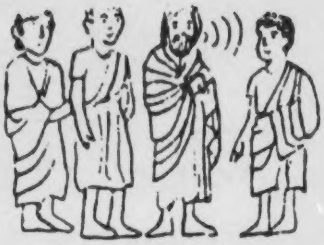
Puella audit.

1. The audience listened as Frank Sinatra began to sing.

2. This auditorium can hold 30,000 people.

3. The audio portion of the TV show was interrupted: we could see the picture, but there was no "sound."

4. Charlie's voice was audible across the room; everyone heard what he said.



Unus dicit, tres audiunt.

DICIT [say, speak, tell]   AUDIT [hear, listen]

1. A dictionary tells us how to ________ new words.

2. His voice is audible : I can ________ him clearly.

3. In Cuba, everyone must do what the dictator ________ to do.

4. A fortune teller can predict the future ; she can ________ what will happen.

5. A good audience does not talk, it ________.

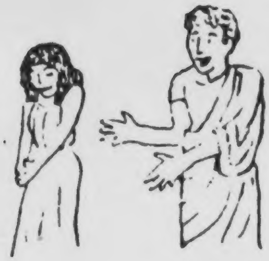
6. Your diction is how you ________.

7. A secretary takes dictation when she writes down what her boss ________.

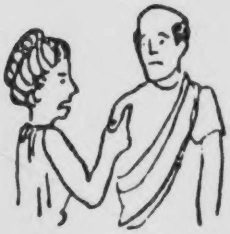
8. An auditorium is a good place to ________ music.

9. When the jury gives the verdict, it ________ whether the defendant is innocent or guilty.

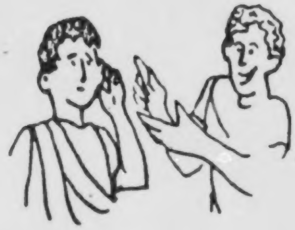
10. The audio portion of a TV show is the part we ________.



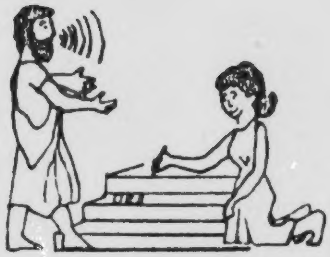
Puella audit, puer dicit.



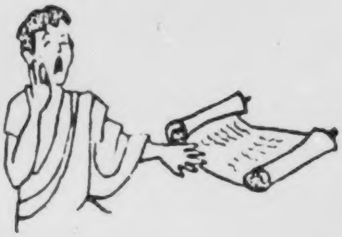
Mater dicit, pater audit.



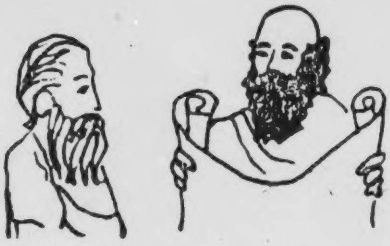
Puer non audit id quod amicus dicit



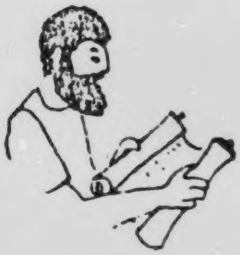
Puella scribit id quod magister dicit.



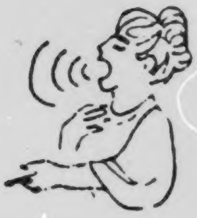
Puer non iam legit.



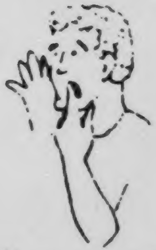
Magister legit; amicus audit.



Magister legit.



Mater dicit.



Puer audit.

1. I should speak in an audible voice so that others can
   - a. see me
   - b. hear me
   - c. tell me

2. When I use good diction, I
   - a. read well
   - b. hear well
   - c. speak well

3. I like legible handwriting because I can
   - a. read it
   - b. hear it
   - c. say it

4. When I predict the future, I
   - a. read about it
   - b. hear something
   - c. say what will happen

5. A legendary hero is a man I can
   a. read about
   b. talk to
   c. listen to

6. The auditorium is a good place for me to
   a. read
   b. talk
   c. listen

7. If I were a dictator, I could
   a. hear
   b. read
   c. tell people what to do

8. In ancient times, a lecture was a
   a. speech that a man read
   b. book to see
   c. person who listened

Romanus scribit.

1. Two of the Temple groups who wanted Jesus to stop preaching were the Scribes and the Pharisees.

2. A good actress memorizes the script.

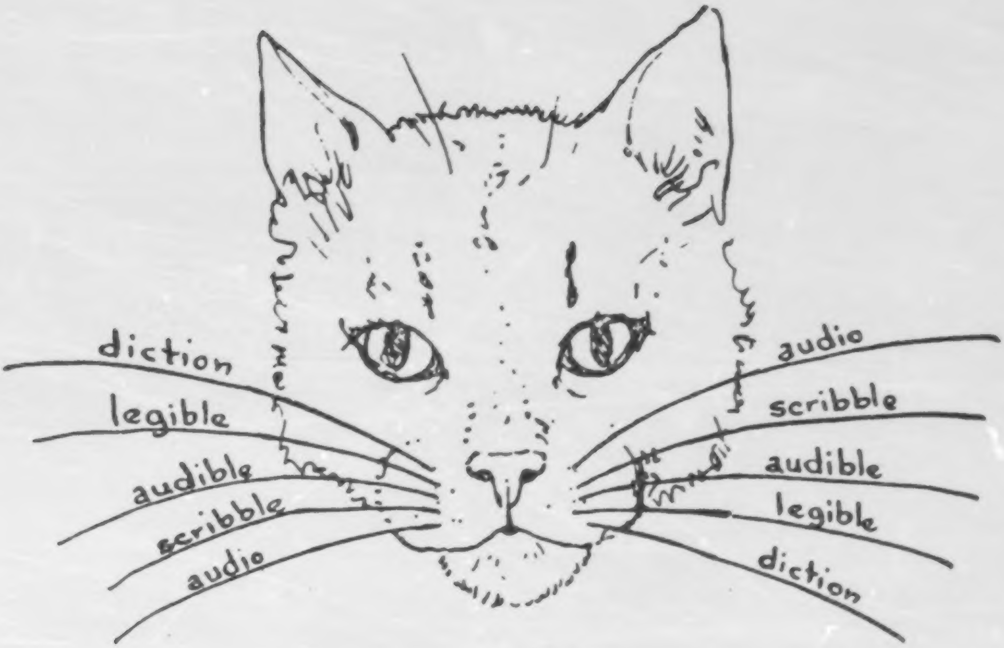
3. Sloppy writing is called a scribble.

4. Inscribe my name on my tombstone. I don't want a long inscription.

5. The witness tried to describe the thug to police; the description was helpful to them.

6. Ann's doctor had to prescribe a new sedative, since her old prescription had not helped.

7. I would like to subscribe to that magazine, but a subscription costs too much.

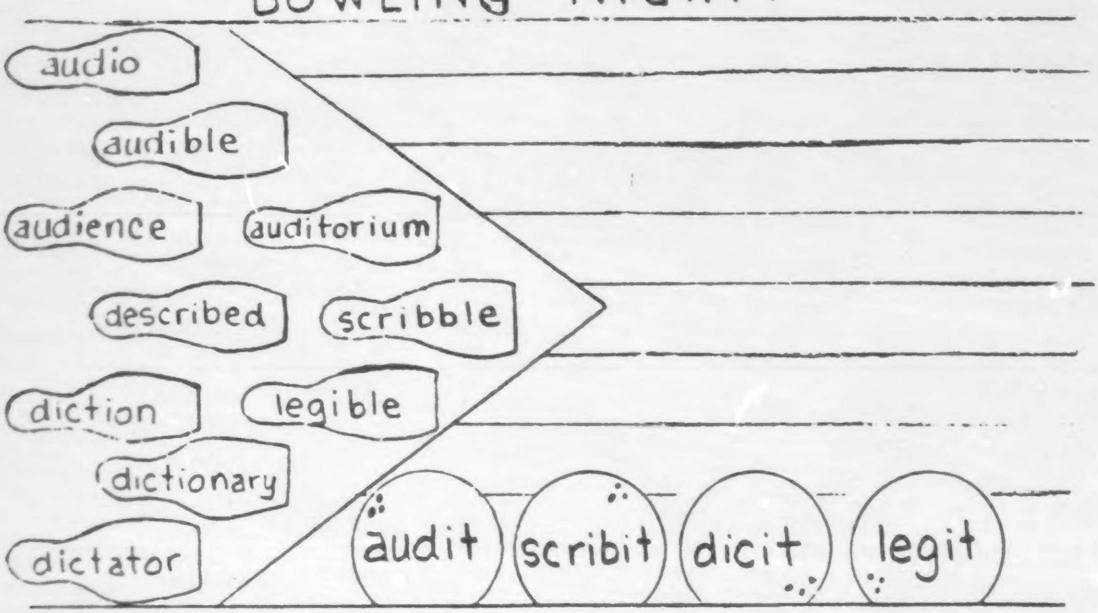


Whiskers T. Pussycat

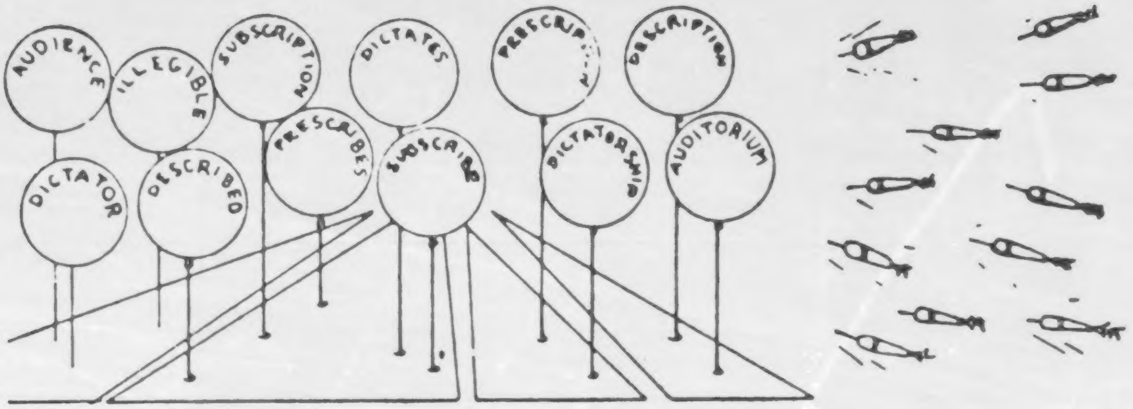
This poor pussy cat has words stuck to his whiskers! Help remove the words by crossing each one out in his whiskers as you put it into a blank in each sentence. Clues on which word to use are in parenthesis.

1. The teacher asked me not to ______________ (write sloppily).
2. The rock-and-roll record was so low that it was barely ____________ (able to be heard).
3. Clear handwriting is ______________ (able to be read).
4. The ________________ (sound) portion of the TV program was interrupted.
5. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King had excellent ______________ (choice of words).
6. The wet newspaper was still ________________(readable).
7. Gang members sometimes ________________(write carelessly) on the sides of school buildings.
8. Poor listeners often have ________________ (hearing) problems.
9. Her excellent choice of words showed good ____________ (vocabulary use).
10. The distant subway train was still __________ (able to be heard).

BOWLING NIGHT!


audio
audible
audience
auditorium
described
scribble
diction
legible
dictionary
dictator
audit
scribit
dicit
legit

1. The teacher asked me not to ______________ (write sloppily).
2. The stereo played so softly that it was barely ______________ (able to be heard).
3. Clear handwriting is ______________ (able to be read).
4. The __________ (sound) portion of the TV program was interrupted.
5. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King had excellent ______________ (choice of words).
6. We all went to the ______________ (big room) to hear the choir.
7. After her act, the singer bowed to the ______________ (listeners).
8. We used our ______________ (word book) to study our spelling list.
9. The woman ______________ (told about) the robber to the policeman.
10. Hitler was a ______________ (sole ruler) in Germany.


AUDIENCE
ILLEGIBLE
SUBSCRIPTION
DICTATES
PRESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION
DICTATOR
DESCRIBED
PRESCRIBES
SUBSCRIBE
DICTATORSHIP
AUDITORIUM

Pop the Balloons!

1. After his act, the singer bowed to the $\overset{\text{audience}}{\text{curriculum}}$.

2. The $\overset{\text{dictator}}{\text{sweeper}}$ ruled with an iron hand.

3. The writing on the old paper had faded so much that it was $\overset{\text{useful}}{\text{illegible}}$.

4. Mary $\overset{\text{described}}{\text{watered}}$ her favorite movie in great detail.

5. Robert went to the drugstore to have a $\overset{\text{tooth}}{\text{prescription}}$ filled.

6. The $\overset{\text{auditorium}}{\text{automobile}}$ could seat five hundred persons.

7. The witness gave a $\overset{\text{result}}{\text{description}}$ of the robber.

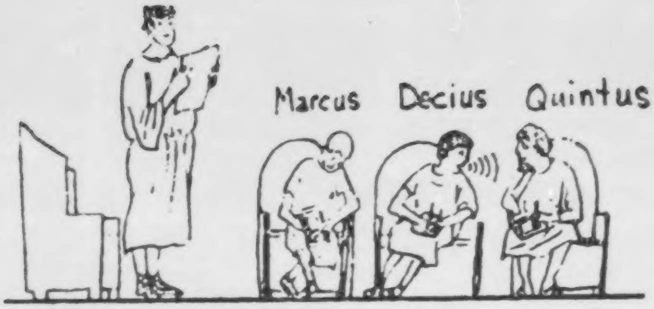
8. He bought a two-year $\overset{\text{allowance}}{\text{subscription}}$ to Life magazine.

9. The teacher $\overset{\text{dictates}}{\text{begs}}$ the sentences. and the students write them.

subscribe
10. All students may bow to the school newspaper.

battleship
11. Fidel Castro heads a dictatorship in Cuba.

prescribes
12. The doctor conducts aspirin for the patient's fever.



FABULA DE PUERO DICENTE

Magister dicit, "Tacete, discipuli! Scribite id quod dico." Discipuli tacent.

Magister legit. Marcus, unus e discipulis, scribit: Marcus scribit id quod magister legit.

Sed quid agunt ceteri discipuli? Quid agunt Decius et Quintus?

Decius et Quintus non scribunt, neque magistrum audiunt. Hi pueri id quod magister legit non scribunt.

Decius dicit et Quintus eum audiunt. Quintus non magistrum, sed puerum audit. Quintus puerum dicentem audit.

Iam magister non legit. Decius tacet. Marcus non iam scribit. Magister dicit, "Marce, bene audis et scribis. Tu bonus discipulus est. Decius et Quintus discipuli boni non sunt. Iam tacete et scribite!"

Magister legit. Decius non dicit. Tres discipuli audiunt et scribunt.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	s	u	b	s	c	r	i	b	e	r	d	s	m	a
2	m	s	t	c	a	l	n	u	s	c	r	i	p	t
3	p	o	r	r	a	n	s	v	e	r	d	i	c	t
4	r	b	k	i	u	w	c	q	m	n	p	d	q	l
5	e	l	d	b	d	p	r	e	s	c	r	i	b	e
6	d	c	f	b	i	h	i	g	o	y	s	c	r	g
7	i	e	g	l	b	j	p	x	c	h	i	t	m	e
8	c	d	j	e	l	i	t	w	n	s	t	a	o	n
9	t	e	f	l	e	g	i	b	l	e	q	t	p	d
10	a	u	d	i	o	k	o	l	r	v	u	o	z	b
11	x	a	u	d	i	e	n	c	e	u	v	r	t	a

Clues

1. sound portion of television ____
2. foretell the future ____
3. a meaningless mark ____
4. a ruler with complete power ____
5. a fantastic story ___
6. to order medicine ____
7. a group watching a play ____
8. the decision of a jury ____
9. writing on a ring ___
10. to order a magazine ____
11. loud enough to be heard ____
12. handwriting ___
13. readable ____

write on wax tablets
studies Greek
studies Latin
studies English
studies geography

studies science

classes held outdoors

teacher's are slaves

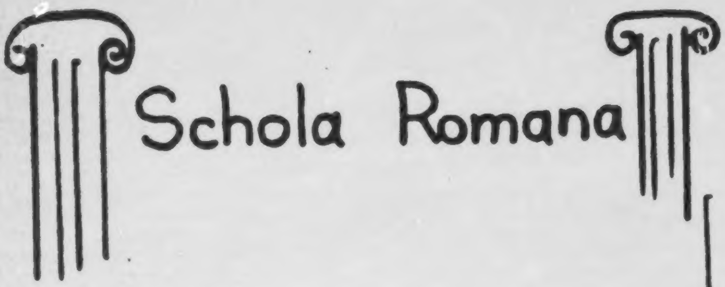
teachers are only men

teachers are men or women

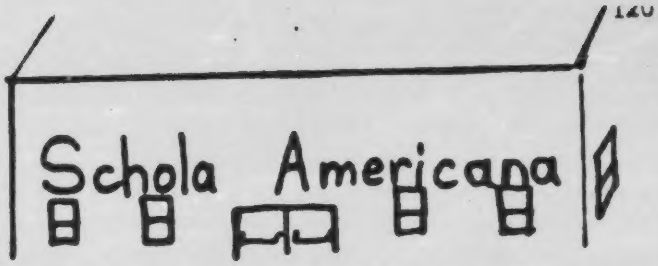
write in notebooks

only boys are students

boys and girls are students



Schola Romana



Schola Americana

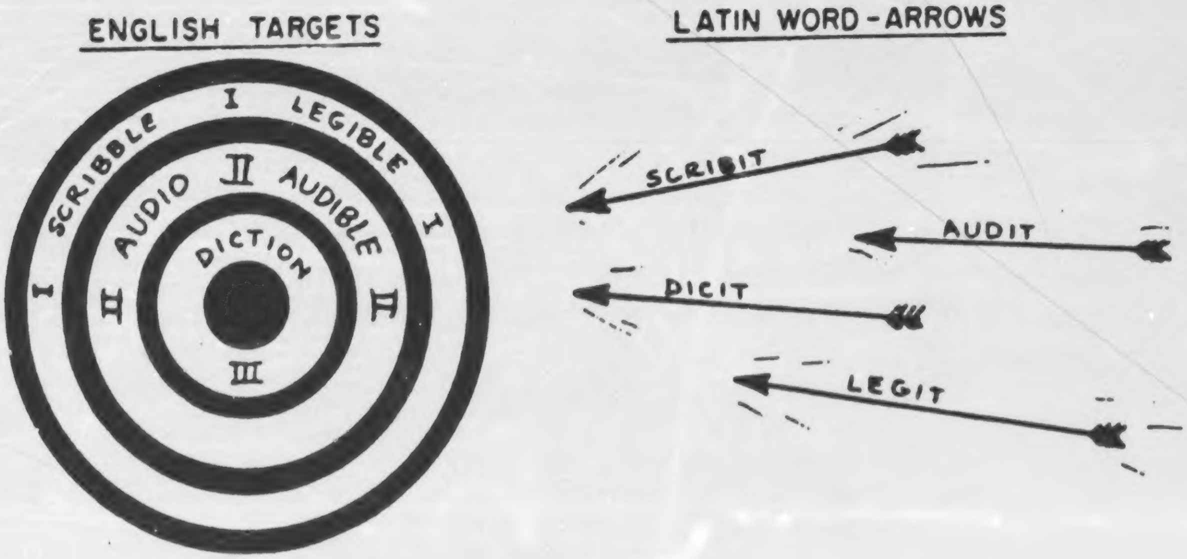
Which word in each line is misspelled?

1. audience auditorium adio audible
2. diction verdict predict ditator
3. legund lecture legible legendary
4. scrible subscribe script inscription
5. audio audible audience auditorium
6. dictation dictionery verdict predict
7. ledgend legible lecture illegible
8. description scipt scribe prescribe

Complete these sentences:

1. Fidel Castro is ____________ of Cuba.
2. A group of listeners is an ____________.
3. You must have a doctor's ____________ to get penicillin.
4. Handwriting that is easy to read is ____________.
5. This is the jury's ____________: not guilty.
6. I don't know what a zebra looks like; can you ____________ one for me?

LATIN WORD-ARROWS


ENGLISH TARGETS
LATIN WORD-ARROWS
I
SCRIBBLE
LEGIBLE
II
AUDIO
AUDIBLE
DICTION
III
SCRIBIT
AUDIT
DICIT
LEGIT

Sharpen your aim for a bull's eye! You get one, two, or three points for each word used. Match sentence halves below by writing the letter beside the words in Column B that complete the sentence begun in Column A in the space shown.

	Column A		Column B
1.	He scribbled the phone number ________	A.	without the audio portion.
2.	The dying man's voice ______	B.	on the cover of the phone book.
3.	The late show looked like a silent movie _________	C.	was barely audible.
4.	The senator's well-worked speech _________	A.	still legible.
5.	The writing on the old tombstone was _________	B.	audible across the room.
6.	The pupil's whispering was ____	C.	was an example of good diction.

Column A

7. A person can take a course in diction ___________

8. The program was held up while the audio technician ______

9. His handwriting was legible ___________

10. When the girl started to write ___________

Column B

A. she could only scribble.

B. even though he sprained his wrist.

C. to improve his speaking.

D. repaired the microphone.

T23

Personae : Magister
Gnaeus . discipulus
Titus . discipulus

Magister : "Tacete, discipuli, et audite!" (Magister legit.)

Gnaeus : "Quid agit magister?"

Titus : "Magister legit." (Discipuli dicunt)

Magister : "Tacete, discipuli, et scribite!
(Magister scribit.)

Gnaeus : "Quid agit magister?"

Titus : "Magister scribit." (Discipuli dicunt.)

Magister : "Tacete, discipuli, et attendite!"

Gnaeus : "Quid agit magister?"

Titus : "Magister currit!.."

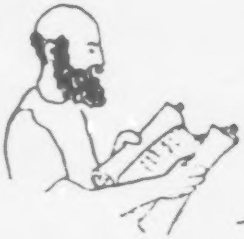
Tux - tax - tux - tax

Magister discipulos verberat.

D2

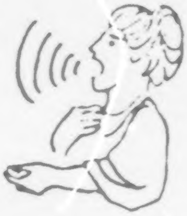
Mihi nomen est ____________________

1.



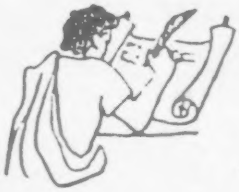
____

2.



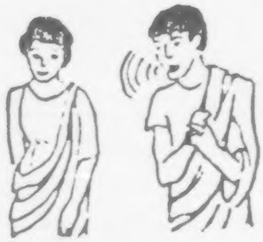
____

3.



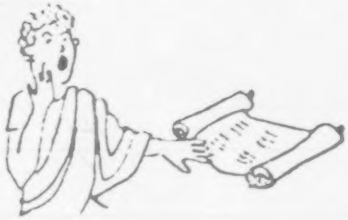
____

4.



____

5.



____

a. Puer magistrum audit.

b. Romanus scribit.

c. Magister legit.

d. Puella audit id quod puer dicit.

e. Iam puer audit.

f. Mater dicit.

g. Magister audit id quod amicus legit.

h. Puer non iam legit.

1. Marie looked up the words in her ____.
   - a. dictionary
   - b. scribble
   - c. audible
   - d. legendary

2. Tony ____ his initials on the ring.
   - a. dictator
   - b. audience
   - c. inscribed
   - d. legible

3. He bought a two-year ____ to the newspaper.
   - a. subscription
   - b. inscribes
   - c. legends
   - d. auditorium

4. Paul paid $3.00 to hear the professor's ____.
   - a. lecture
   - b. scribble
   - c. illegible
   - d. subscribe

5. Clear handwriting is ___.
   a. audience
   b. dictionary
   c. legible
   d. inscribe

6. The students went to the ___ to see the play.
   a. scribble
   b. auditorium
   c. legendary
   d. diction

7. Tammy went to the drugstore to have a ___ filled.
   a. prescription
   b. illegible
   c. auditorium
   d. dictate

8. Fidel Castro is the ___ of Cuba.
   a. audience
   b. legible
   c. describe
   d. dictator

9. The witness ___ the robber for the police.
   a. audible
   b. dictionary
   c. legend
   d. described

10. The baby can't write ; he can only ___.
   a. audience
   b. dictator
   c. legible
   d. scribble

11. While her boss ___ the letter, the secretary writes it.
   a. dictates
   b. legendary
   c. auditorium
   d. inscription

12. After his act, the singer bows to the ___.
   a. illegible
   b. audience
   c. prescribes
   d. dictation

13. The way you speak is called your ___.
    a. audible
    b. diction
    c. subscribe
    d. legend

14. I don't know if that story is true, or if it's a ___.
    a. dictionary
    b. prescription
    c. audience
    d. legend

15. Paul's whisper was ___ across the room.
    a. description
    b. dictator
    c. audible
    d. legible

QUID EST RESPONSUM OPTIMUM?

1. Marie looked up the words in her _____.
   a. dictionary
   b. scribble
   c. audible
   d. legendary
2. Tony ______ his initials on the ring.
   a. dictator
   b. audience
   c. inscribed
   d. legible
3. He bought a two-year ______ to the newspaper.
   a. subscription
   b. inscribes
   c. legends
   d. auditorium
4. Paul paid $3.00 to hear the professor's ______.
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   c. illegible
   d. subscribe
5. Clear handwriting is ______.
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   b. dictionary
   c. legible
   d. inscribe
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   b. auditorium
   c. legendary
   d. diction
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   c. describe
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   a. audible
   b. dictionary
   c. legend
   d. described

10. The baby can not write; he can only ______.
   a. audience
   b. dictator
   c. legible
   d. scribble

11. While her boss ______ the letter, the secretary writes it down.
   a. dictates
   b. legendary
   c. auditorium
   d. inscription

12. After his act, the singer bows to the ______.
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   b. audience
   c. prescribes
   d. dictation

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   b. diction
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14. I do not know if that story is true, or if it is a ______.
   a. dictionary
   b. prescription
   c. audience
   d. legend

15. Paul's whisper was ______ across the room.
   a. description
   b. dictator
   c. audible
   d. legible

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT IV

1. Students will be able to write in proper order and spell correctly in English the twelve months of the year, beginning with January.
2. Given the Latin derivation of the Zodiac signs, students will match each Zodiac sign with its correct English definition with 90% accuracy.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT IV - Months; Zodiac signs

Months
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Zodiac signs
Libra
Leo
Pisces
Capricorn
Virgo
Scorpio
Aquarius
Cancer
Gemini
Sagittarius
Aries
Taurus

stella
constellation

astron
astronomy

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Read through T #1,2
Discuss T #3,4
Record Latin and English months of the year into notebooks

Day 2 - Drill T #5,6
Administer quiz (D #1)

Day 3 - Review T #5,6
Hand back quizzes
Introduce T #7
Record stella and astron derivatives into notebooks
Discuss role of astrology in Roman culture
Introduce T #8,9,10

Day 4 - Record Zodiac signs (Latin and English) into notebooks (T #8-10)
Practice matching T #11 and 12 with correct names
Drill T #13,14

Day 5 - Review T #13,14
Have students write the twelve months of the year (in English) in proper order beginning with January
Review T #6

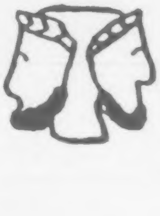
Day 6 - Discuss personality traits of Zodiac signs
Administer Zodiac quiz (T #13)
Return month quiz from Day 5

Menses

Annus in duodecim menses dividitur. Nomina haec sunt:

Ianuarius
Februarius
Martius
Aprilis
Maius
Iunius
Iulius
Augustus
September
October
November
December

Ianuarius (January) a deo Iano nominatur. Ianus est deus. Ianus quattuor oculos, duo nasos, et duo capites habet!



Ianus

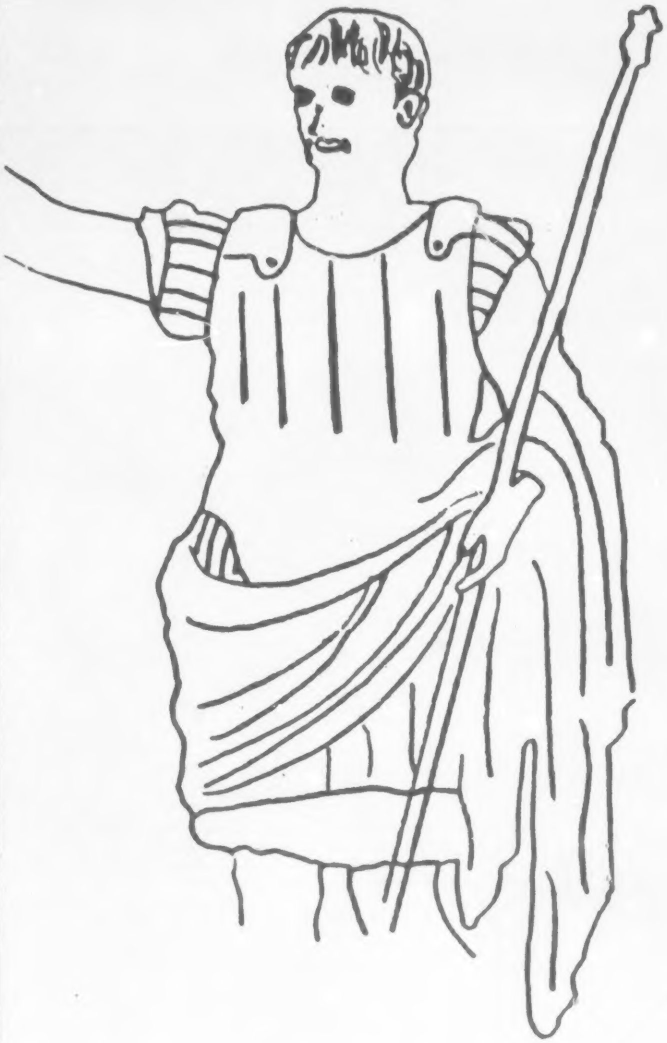
180

Martius (March) a deo Marte nominatur. Mars deus belli est.

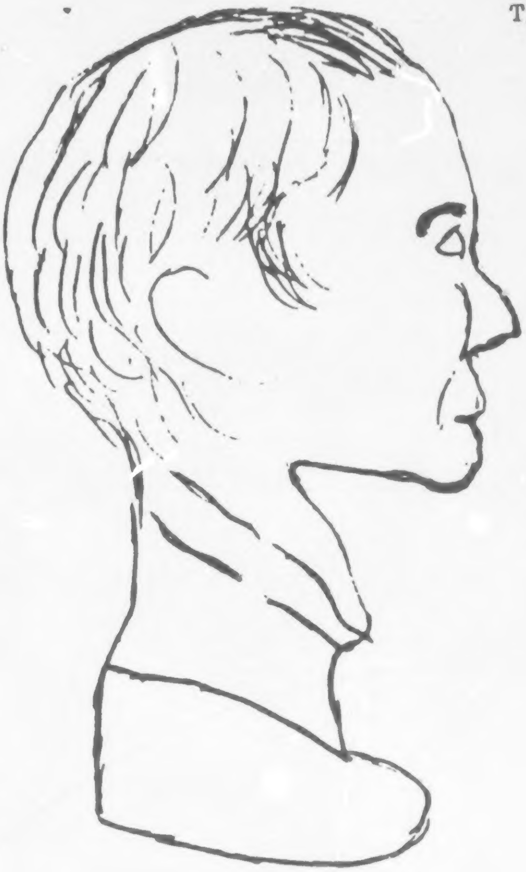
September, October, November, December a numeris septem, octo, novem, decem nominantur.

Iulius (July) a Iulio Caesare nominatur.

Augustus (August) a Caesare Augusto nominatur.



Augustus



Iulius Caesar

Calendar before Julius Caesar

January, April, June, August, September, November, December	28 days
March, May, July, October	31 days
Year	355 days

Calendar - Now

April, September, June, November	30 days
January, March, May, July, August, October, December	31 days
February	28/29 days
Year	365/366 days

Choose the word spelled wrong!

I. January October Febuary November

II. Desember February March July

III. June May Januery August

IV. September July March Augist

V. April Oktober July February

Match correctly!

January ______
February ______
March ______
August ______
June ______
July ______
September ______
May ______

a. septem
b. Caesar Augustus
c. daughter of Atlas
d. Roman festival
e. Roman family name
f. Julius Caesar
g. god Ianus
h. god Mars

1. We can tell what month it is by looking at the (clock, calendar, television).

2. I enjoy (November, April, December) because Christmas occurs in that month.

3 (June, February, January) was very hot last summer.

4. Spring flowers bloom in (January, May, September).

5. Schools usually begin in (January, June, September).

6. Schools usually finish in (January, June, September).

7. (July, October, December) is usually a hot month.

D1

Nomen: ______________________

I.	October
II.	June
III.	January
IV.	August
V.	March
VI.	September
VII.	February
VIII.	July
IX	November
X.	May
XI.	December
XII.	April

Write the twelve months in the correct order beginning with January.

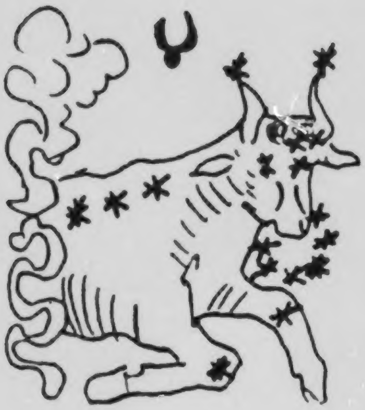
186

A stella is a ☆

A constellation is a group of ____________.

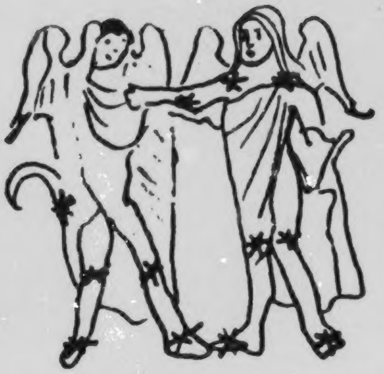
In Greek astron means ☆.

Astronomy is the study of the ____________.



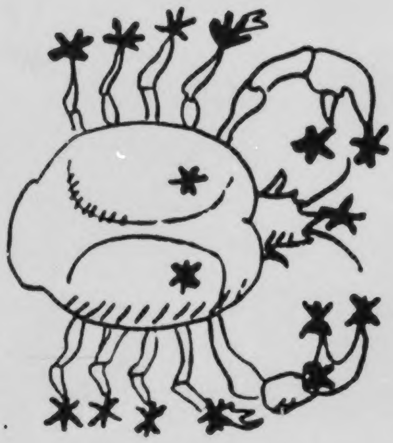
"taurus" = bull

Taurus



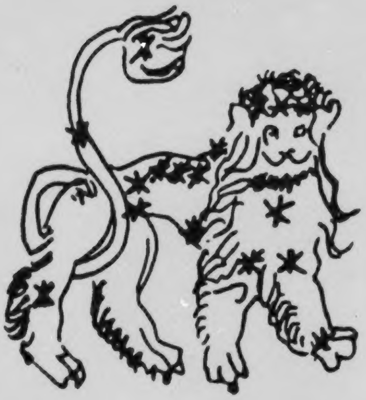
"gemini" = twins

Gemini



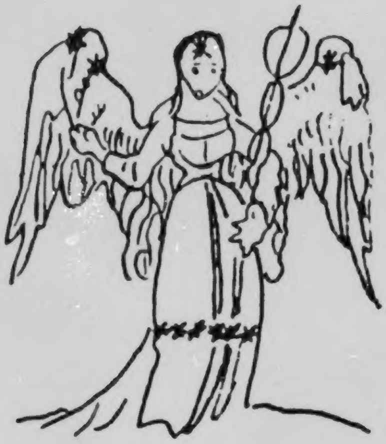
"cancer" = crab

Cancer



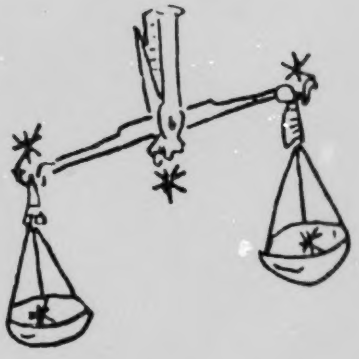
"leo" = lion

Leo



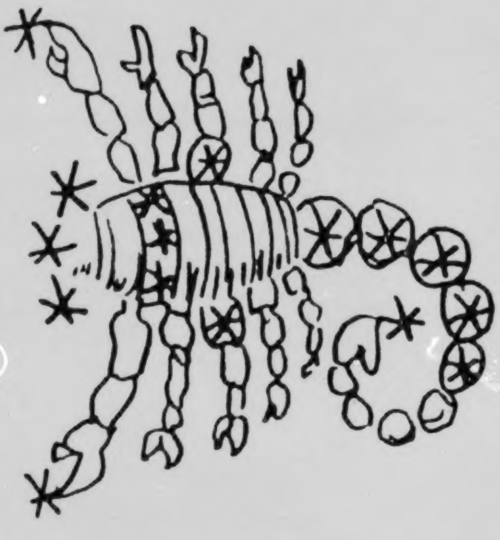
"virgo" = girl

Virgo



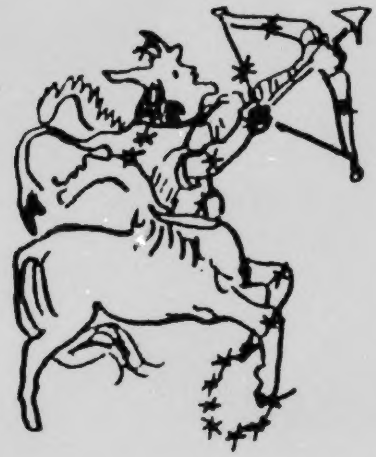
"libra" = scales

Libra



"scorpio" = scorpion

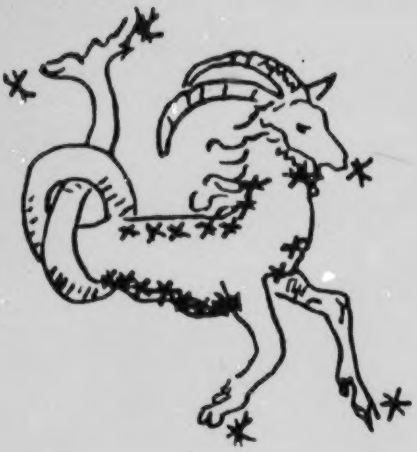
Scorpio



"sagitta" = arrov

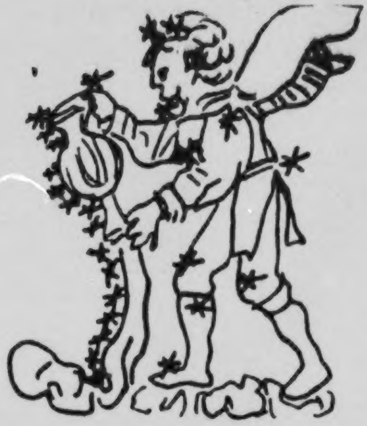
Sagittarius

T10



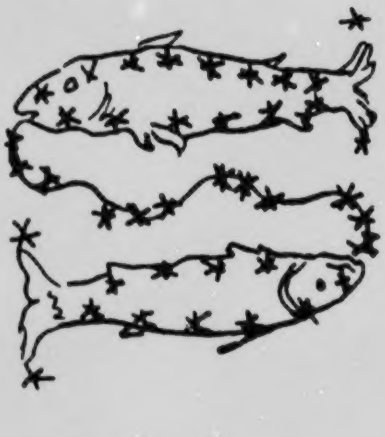
"caper" = goat

Capricorn



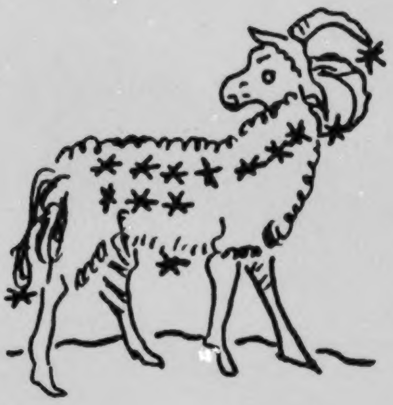
"aqua" = water

Aquarius



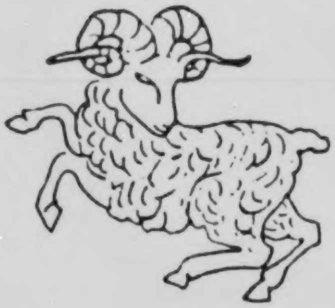
"piscis" = fish

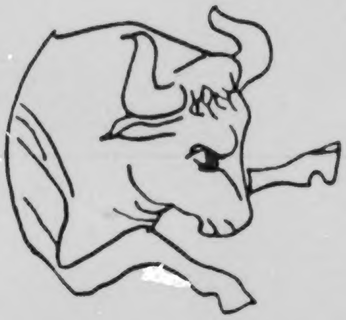
Pisces

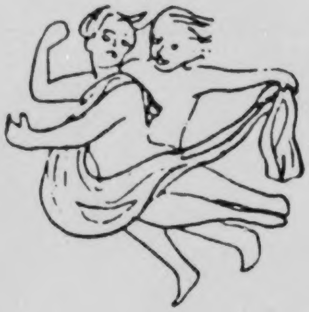


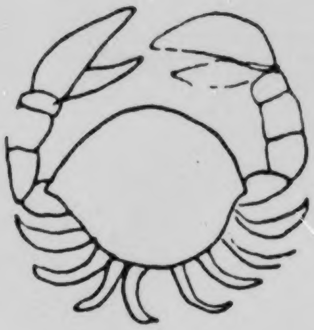
"aries" = ram

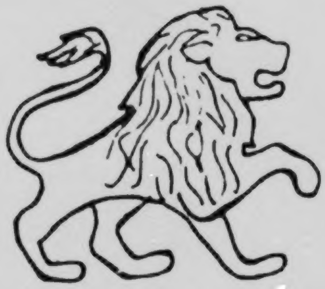
Aries

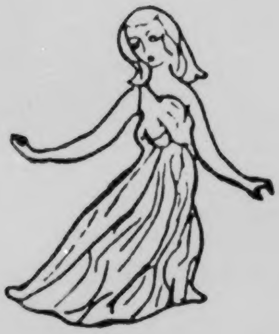


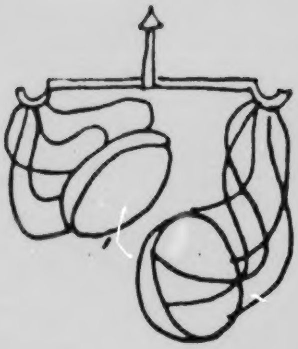


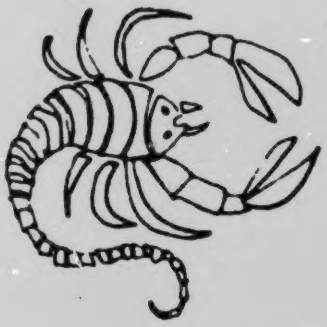


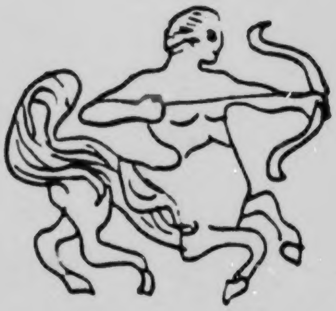


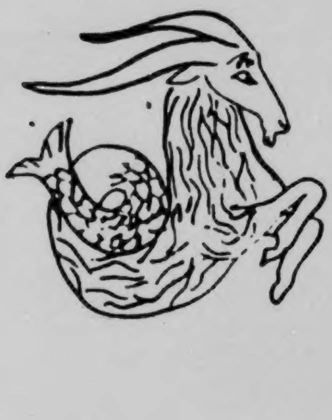


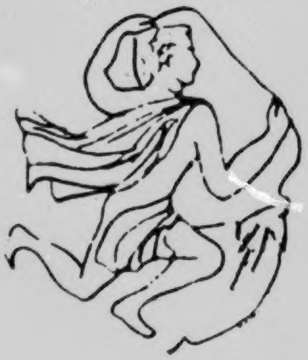


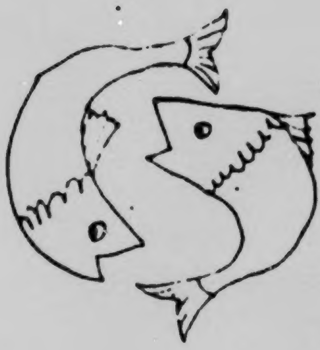












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Match the Latin with the English.

Aries ___

Capricorn ___

Pisces ___

Libra ___

Leo ___

Cancer ___

Taurus ___

Sagittarius ___

Aquarius ___

Scorpio ___

Virgo ___

Gemini ___

a. fish

b. scorpion

c. crab

d. ram

e. twin

f. bow/arrow

g. water carrier

h. goat

i. young girl

j. scales

k. bull

l. lion

A B

Unscramble the letters!

T14

K

S 4

T M

I. ngimie	ram
II. pisrooc	water carrier
III. ruqsaaiu	fish
IV. sraei	lion
V. blrai	twins
VI. rtuuas	bull
VII. trsgiisutaa	crab
VIII. crpnicaor	scales
IX. csepis	goat
X. govri	arrow
XI. elo	young girl
XII. nrecca	scorpion

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT V

1. Students will demonstrate their understanding of Roman foods by pronouncing the following Latin words correctly, translate orally their Latin meaning into English, and match each word correctly to a corresponding picture.

   vinum
   piscis
   oliva
   aqua
   asparagus

2. Given pictures of a boy sitting, a boy eating, a boy drinking, and a boy reclining, the students will respond correctly in Latin with one of the following four responses when asked the question, "Quid agit puer?" (What is the boy doing?)

   Puer sedet.
   Puer bibit.
   Puer edit.
   Puer recumbit.

3. Given the target word list for Unit V, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 90% on the unit test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT V - Roman food

piscis
Pisces

vinum
wine
vineyard
vine
vinegar

oliva
olive

aqua
aqua
aquatic
aquarium
Aquarius
aqueduct
aqualung

asparagus
asparagus

sedet
sedentary
sediment
sedative
sedate
sedan
sedimentary

bibit
bib

edit
edible
inedible

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Using recipe for bread (D #1), prepare loaves of bread and bring
        into class for students to sample
        Discuss Roman food
        Use T #1 to discuss other Roman foods

Day 2 - Review T #1
        Drill T #2
        Cut apart T #2 and match Latin with pictures
        Cut apart T #3 and match derivatives to Latin roots
        Record aqua derivatives into notebooks (T #4)
        Drill T #5

Day 3 - Review T #3, #5
        Record piscis, vinum, oliva, and asparagus derivatives (T #4)
        Drill T #6
        Teach song "Puer Sedet" (T #7)

Day 4 - Review T #6
        Review song
        Record sedet derivatives into notebooks (T #8)
        Drill T #9
        Review T #2

Day 5 - Review T #9
        Record bibit, edit, derivatives into notebooks (T #8)
        Drill T #10
        Drill crossword puzzle (T #11) or on a ditto
        Drill T #12, #13

Day 6 - Review T #10, #12, #13
        Read T #14
        Bonus Basketball T #15

Day 7 - Administer quiz (D #2) supplying pictures for the first part of the
        quiz
        Sing song ("Puer Sedet")
        Bonus Basketball game

Day 8 - Administer vocabulary quiz (T #16)
        Play Jeopardy or other game

RECIPE FOR BREAD

PANIS

Put 1/2 cup water (105-115° F.) in large bowl. Sprinkle on 2 packages dry active yeast. Let dissolve for 5 minutes.

Add 1/3 cup honey, 1 tablespoon salt, 3 tablespoons olive oil (or substitute any cooking oil), 2 cups warm water, and about 5 cups flour. This flour should be stone-ground whole-wheat or a mixture of whole-wheat and rye. Get coarse or medium grind.

Mix thoroughly and add another 2 cups flour, or enough to make dough only slightly sticky. Stir and mix very thoroughly.

Pour out on floured board or pastry cloth. There should be about 1 cup flour on the board or cloth. Knead for about 10 minutes.

Place dough in greased bowl (use Crisco) and roll over so greased side is up. Cover with cloth and set in warm place. (The oven with the pilot light on is an ideal spot.) The temperature should be about 90° F. Let the dough rise there until double, about one hour.

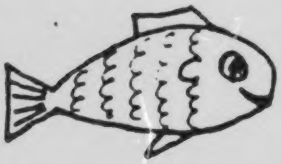
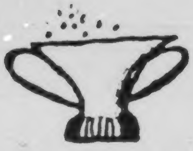
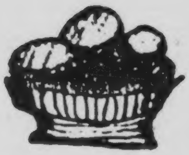
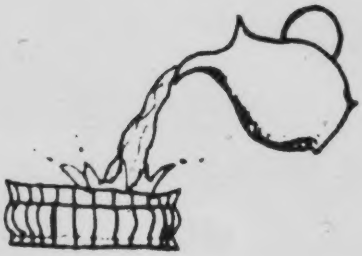
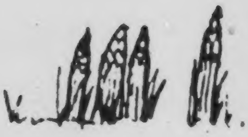
Punch dough in the middle with your fist and roll dough over again in bowl. Let it sit in warm spot again for a few minutes while you grease three 9" pie pans.

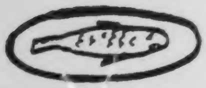
Divide dough into thirds. Roll each third into circle about 12" in diameter. Fold circumference of circle in onto center, to form 6" circle. Place upside-down in greased pie pan; top should be smooth surface. With knife, spatula, or edge of hand, make deep indentations on this surface, about 6 or 8.

Let dough rise, covered, another hour or until doubled again.

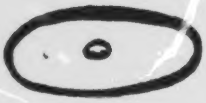
Uncover and bake at 350° F. for about 30 minutes. Remove from pan and bake another 5-10 minutes.

To serve: spread soft cheese on piece of bread or dip wedge-shaped piece in fish sauce. Bread should be torn on indented lines, not cut.

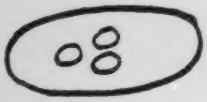
	Latin Words	English Derivatives
	piscis	Pisces
	vinum	wine vineyard vinegar
	oliva	olive
	aqua	aqua aquatic aquarium Aquarius aqueduct
	asparagus	asparagus



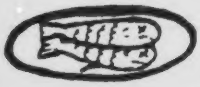
Piscis in patina est.



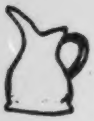
Oliva in patina est.



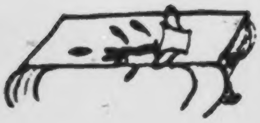
Olivae in patina sunt.



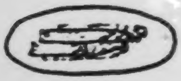
Pisces in patina sunt.



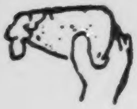
Aqua in urna est.



Vinum in mensa est.



Asparagus in patina est.



Caseus in pane est.

Cut apart.

piscis

vinum

oliva

aqua

asparagus

Pisces

vine

vineyard

vinegar

wine

olive

aqua

aquatic

aquarium

Aquarius

aqueduct

asparagus

Cut these words apart Have them matched up on the overhead projector

piscis

Pisces

vinum

wine
vineyard
vinegar
vine

oliva

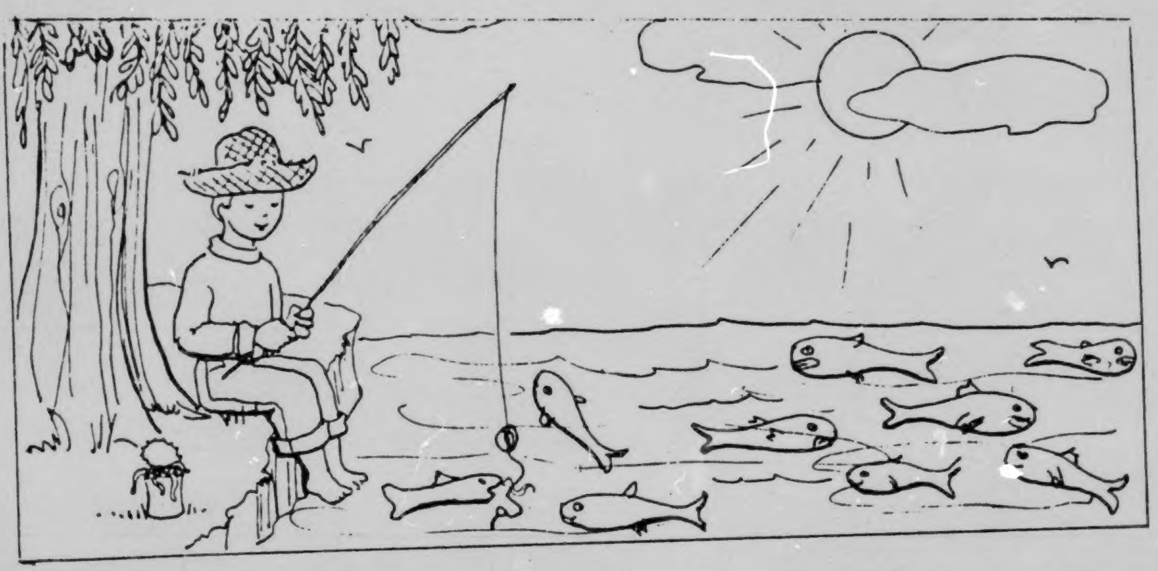
olive

asparagus

asparagus

aqua

aqua
aquatic
aquarium
aqualung
aqueduct
Aquarius



The boy on the bank of Eagle Creek is fishing for "word-fish." Can you help him catch the fish? Fill in the fish in the sentences with the correct word. The clues are in parenthesis.

Here are your first five words and sentences.

aquarium aqualung aqueduct

aquatic aqua

1. My brother and I take turns changing the water in our (fish tank)

2. Water lilies are (grown in water) plants.

3. The scuba divers work underwater with their (air tanks)

4. We will paint our lake cottage (bluish-green) .

5. Some of the most beautiful ancient Roman ruins are the (bridges for water)

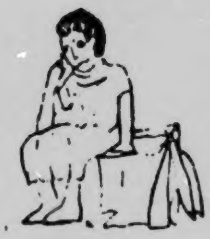
Demonstra Verbum Rectum!

1. The Zodiac sign for fish is ________.
2. A field where grapes grow is a ________.
3. I eat an oil and ________ dressing on my salad.
4. Grapes grow on a ________.
5. A "bluish-green" color is ________.
6. The Zodiac sign for water is ________.
7. A fish tank is an ________.
8. A skin diver needs to wear an ________.
9. A fish is an ________ animal.
10. Swimming is an ________ sport.
11. Romans transported water in an ________.

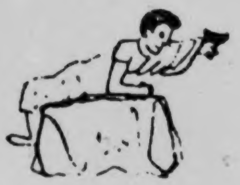
aquarium
vinegar
Pisces
Aquarius
aquatic
vineyard
aqualung
aqua
vine
aqueduct

(tune. Clementine)

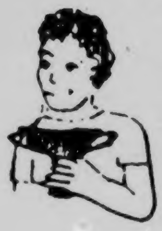
Cantemus Carmen
"Puer Sedet"



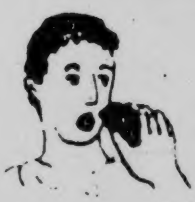
Puer sedet, puer sedet,



Puer recumbit,



Puer bibit,



et edit.

Quid agit puella?

sedet

sedentary
sediment
sedative
sedate
sedan

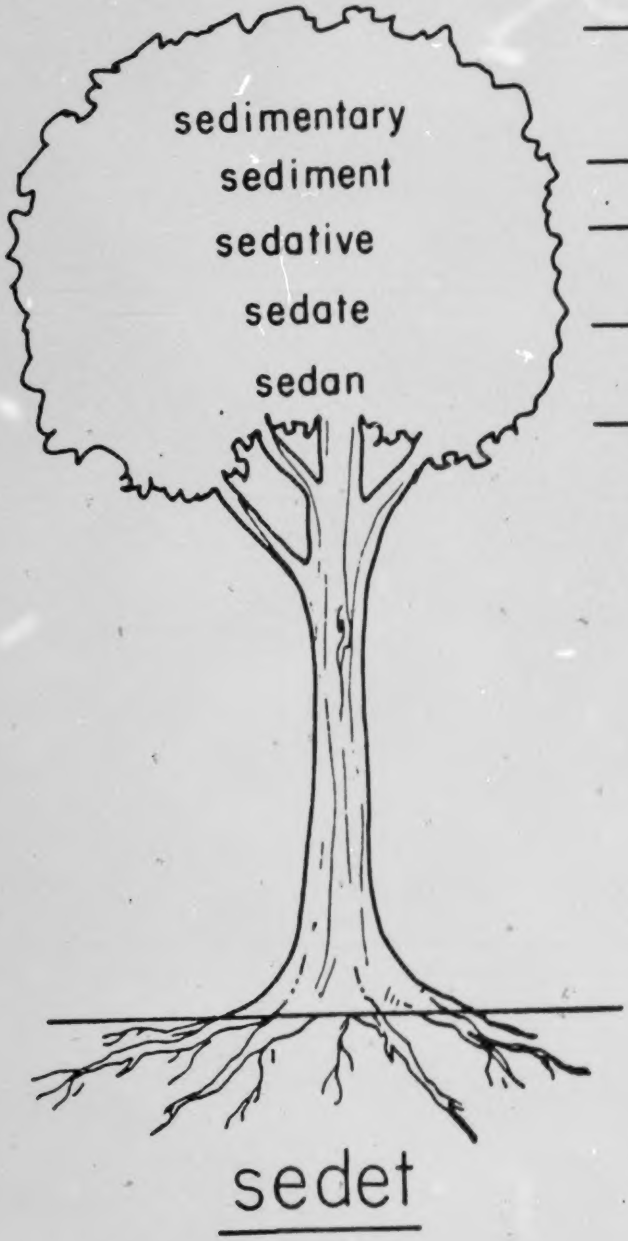
edit

edible
inedible

bibit

bib

There are trees from a Latin word-orchard. The make-believe trees have Latin words as their roots. The fruits on the trees are English relatives. "Pick the fruit" by writing TRUE or FALSE before each sentence.



_____1. Ten spoonfuls of sugar in a cup of of coffee leave sediment at the bottom of the cup.

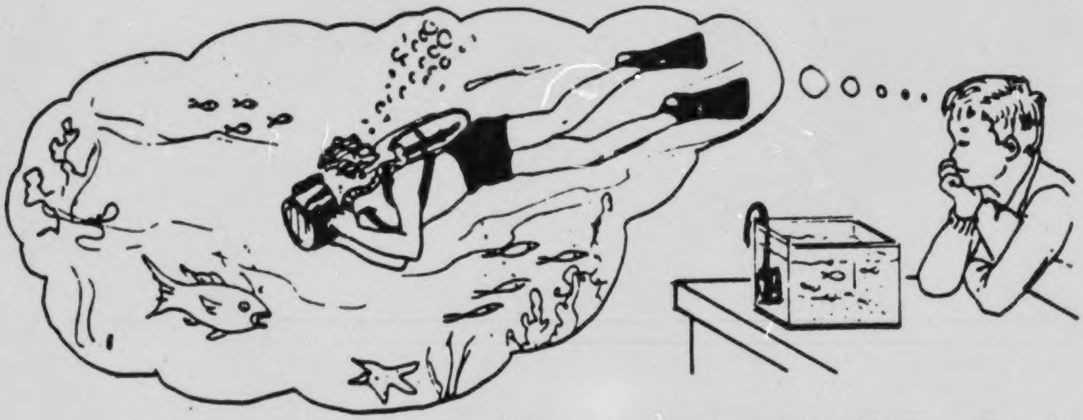
_____2. A "go-go" dancer is sedate.

_____3. The doctor gave the wild man a sedative to calm him down.

_____4. A sedan is a car that has a hard top and a front and back seat.

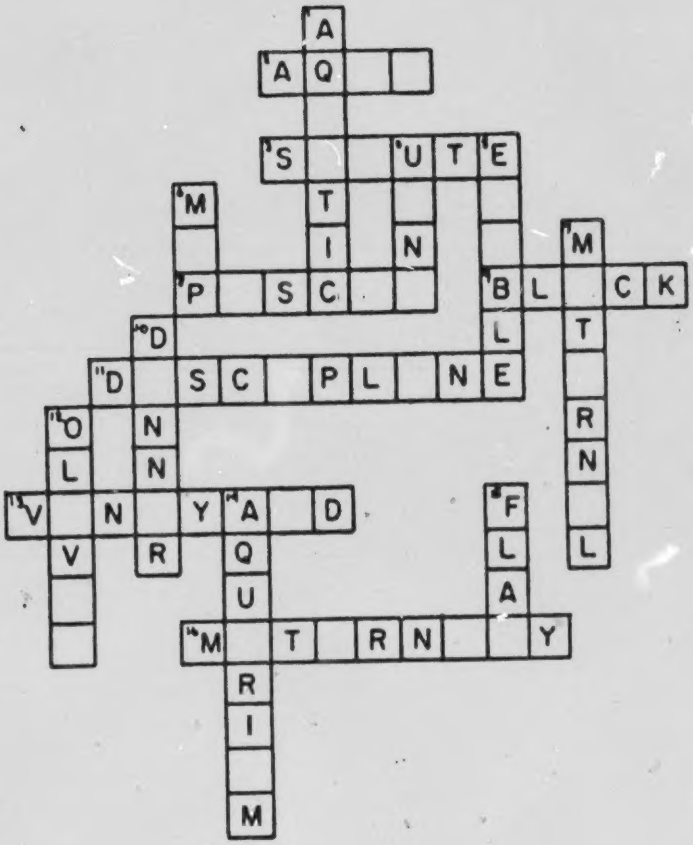
_____5. In some coal mines, you can see levels of sedimentary rock.

"DANNY DREAMS"



In the paragraph below, Danny daydreams an underwater adventure. Dream along with him by filling in the missing words. The parentheses will give you a clue to each answer.

As Danny sat looking into the ____________ (fish-tank) at the goldfish, he imagined that he was an ____________________ (underwater explorer) diving deep into the __________ (blue-green) - colored water. The bubbles from his __________ (air-tanks) made him look like Lloyd Bridges from "Sea Hunt." He saw ___________ (fish), the zodiac sign for March swim by. He searched for ______________________ (zodiac sign for February), the old man with his pitcher of water. All around him _______________ (growing in water) plants swayed in the moving water. Small fish were eating the ______________ (able to be eaten) plants. As their tails hit the sand, they stirred up the __________ (settled sand). Suddenly Danny's sister tapped him on the shoulder and broke the spell of the daydream.


1 A
2 A Q
3 S 4 U T 5 E
6 M T
I N 7 M
8 P S C 9 B L C K
10 D L T
11 D S C P L N E
12 O N R
L N N
13 V N Y 14 A D 15 F
V R Q L L
U A
16 M T R N Y
R
I
M

DOWN

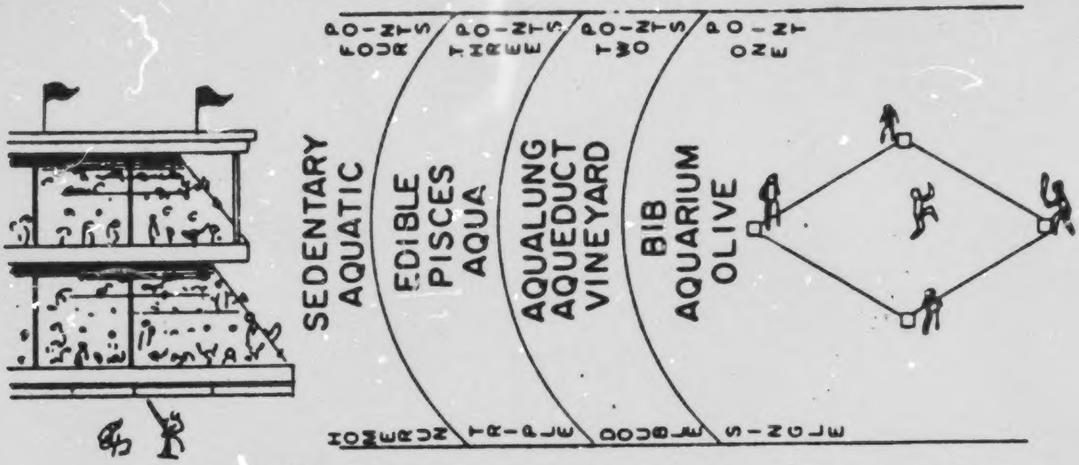
1. Taking place in or on water.
4. Another word for VASES.
5. Able to be eaten.
6. Countries, rivers, cities are shown on a ________.
7. A mother's love is ________ love.
10. Main meal of the day.
12. Used to make olive oil.
14. Place to keep fish.
15. Most Romans thought the earth was ______, not round.

ACROSS

2. Blue-green color.
3. To greet.
8. Fish sign of the zodiac.
9. "______ is beautiful."
11. Training in good behavior.
13. Place where grapes are grown.
16. ______ward (where babies are born).

Words to Use

aqua	map
aquarium	maternal
aquatic	maternity
black	olives
dinner	Pisces
discipline	salute
edible	urns
flat	vineyard


POINTS FOUR
POINTS THREE
POINTS TWO
POINT ONE
SEDENTARY
AQUATIC
EDIBLE
PISCES
AQUA
AQUALUNG
AQUEDUCT
VINEYARD
BIB
AQUARIUM
OLIVE
HOME RUN
TRIPLE
DOUBLE
SINGLE

"Bonus" Baseball is the name of the game. Get a hit worth one, two, three or four points by underlining the word that correctly completes the sentences. The baseball field shows that words in the "single area" are the easiest and those in "home run" are the hardest. Get ready! Get Set! Play Ball!!

1. A place where grapes are grown is a _________.
   a. aquarium
   b. vineyard
   c. aqueduct

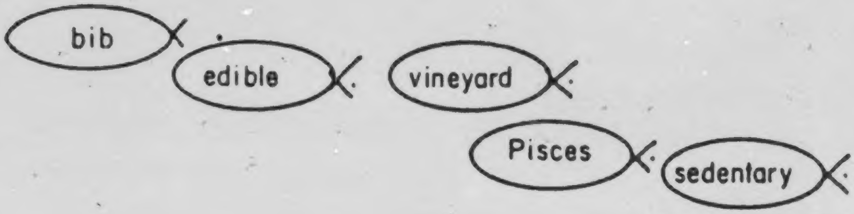
2. Something that can be eaten is __________.
   a. edible
   b. sedentary
   c. aquatic

3. A place where you keep fish is an _______.
   a. vineyard
   b. olive
   c. aquarium

4. A sign of the zodiac that looks like fish is _______.
   a. sedentary
   b. Pisces
   c. aqualung

5. Sports like swimming and sailing are ________sports.
   a. edible
   b. aquatic
   c. sedentary

6. The ancient Romans brought water from far away into the city by means of an_______.
   a. aqueduct
   b. vineyard
   c. Pisces


bib
edible
vineyard
Pisces
sedentary

6. The baby's milk ran down his chin onto his (neck-apron) .

7. Many wild berries and plants are (good to eat) .

8. Julio Gallo grows grapes in his (field of grapevines) .

9. A secretary who types all day is a good example of a (sitting) worker.

10. Most people born in March come under the zodiac sign called (Fishes) .

Quid agit Aulus?

Personae : Tertulla, mater
Marcia, puella
Aulus, puer

Tertulla : Marcia! Marcia!
Marcia : Quid est, mater?
Tertulla : Ubi est Aulus?
Marcia : In triclinio est Aulus.
Tertulla : Quid agit Aulus?
Marcia : Aulus edit et bibit!

(Currunt in triclinium)

Tertulla : Ubi est piscis?
Marcia : Piscis in patina non est!
Tertulla . Ubi est vinum?
Aulus : Vinum in Aulo est. Valete!

BONUS BASKETBALL

TWO

1. A bluish-green color is
2. A baby wears a
3. The Zodiac sign for fish is
4. The Zodiac sign for water is
5. A car is a
6. Grapes grow on a

Pisces
Aquarius
sedan
vine
bib
aqua

THREE

1. A fish tank is an
2. Skin divers wear
3. An apple is
4. The settled to the bottom.
5. Grapes grow in a

aqualungs
vineyard
aquarium
edible
sediment

FOUR

1. A fish is an animal.
2. Romans transported water in
3. A calm person is
4. Dr. Smith prescribed a
5. A person who sits has a ____________ job.
6. A chair is

inedible
sedate
sedative
aqueducts
aquatic
sedentary

Mihi nomen est __________

Quid est?

____ Aqua est.

____ Asparagus est.

____ Pomum est.

____ Panis est.

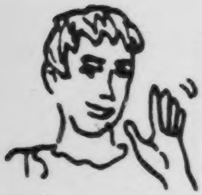
Quid agit puer?

____ Puer bibit.

____ Puer recumbit.

____ Puer sedet.

____ Puer edit.



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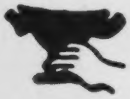

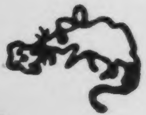

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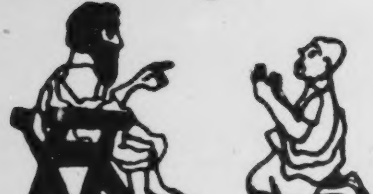

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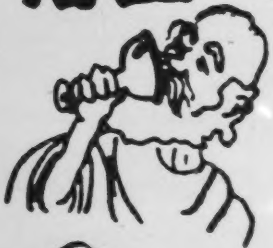

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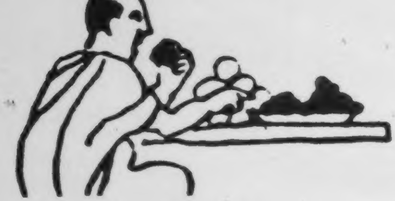


____

1. Brutus panem edit.
2. Unus sedet alter non sedet.
3. Mus caseum edit.
4. Marcia aquam bibit.
5. Aulus piscem edit.
6. Flaccus vinum bibit.
7. Elephanti aquam bibunt.
8. Valerius olivas edit.
9. Titus vinum non bibit.
10. Invalidus aquam bibit.

1. A place where grapes are grown is a ________.
a. aquarium b. vineyard c. aqueduct

2. Something that can be eaten is ________.
a. edible b. sedentary c. aquatic

3. A place where you keep fish is an ________.
a. vineyard b. olive c. aquarium

4. A sign of the zodiac that looks like fish is ________.
a. sedentary b. Pisces c. aqualung

5. Sports like swimming and sailing are ________ sports.
a. edible b. aquatic c. sedentary

6. The ancient Romans brought water from far away into the city by means of an ________.
a. aqueduct b. vineyard c. Pisces

7. Since she sits down most of the day, a secretary has a ________ job.
a. edible b. aquatic c. sedentary

8. On the TV show "Sea Hunt," Lloyd Bridges wears an ________ when he goes underwater.
a. olive b. bib c. aqualung

9. Mother puts a ________on the baby before she feeds him.
a. Pisces b. bib c. aqualung

10. On my salad, I like just plain vinegar and ________oil.
a. bib b. aqualung c. olive

11. The color of Peggy's bluegreen dress is called ________.
a. sedentary b. aqua c. edible

12. At the bottom of the aquarium is a layer of ________.
a. edible b. vineyard c. sediment

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT VI

1. Given the following Latin prepositions, the students will pronounce each correctly, identify each as English prefixes by circling them in words, and match each correctly to the English definitions.

    ad
    ex, e
    de
    sub
    trans
    in
    post

2. Students will demonstrate their understanding of the target prefixes by forming two words prefixed by each one and using each correctly in an English sentence.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT VI - Prepositions/Prefixes

ex
exhaust
exhausted
extinguish
extinguished
explain
explore
exit
export
exhale

in/im
inside
income
invite
injected
inhale
import
increase

ad
advance
admit
adhere

de
depressed
dejected
descend
decrease
deflate

sub
submarine
substitute
subtract
subway

post
postpone
post-test

trans
transport
transportation
transistor
transfer
tra[illegible]

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Cut apart T #1 and manipulate toy soldier and horse on overhead
for shadow effect to demonstrate each preposition
Drill T #2
Drill T #3,4,5

Day 2 - Review T #1,2
Record *in*, *ad*, and *de* derivatives into notebooks
Bonus Basketball (T #6,7)

Day 3 - Review T #6,7
Introduce T #8
Read through *Fabula de Rufo* (T #9,10,11)
Drill T #12
Record *ex* derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #13

Day 4 - Review T #12
Review T #1 and 2 with students at overhead manipulating objects
Review T #13
Record *trans* and *post* derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #14

Day 5 - Review T #14
Cut T #15 apart and have students build words from prefixes
Drill T #16
Administer quiz (D #1)
Bonus Basketball (T #17,18,19)

Day 6 - Review Bonus Basketball
Administer Latin examen (D #2) and go over on overhead when finished
Hand back quizzes

Day 7 - Drill T #20,21,22,23
Drill Bonus Basketball

Day 8 - Administer test (D #3)
Go over test on overhead when finished
Bonus Basketball if time permits

Equus sub milite est.

Miles in equo est.

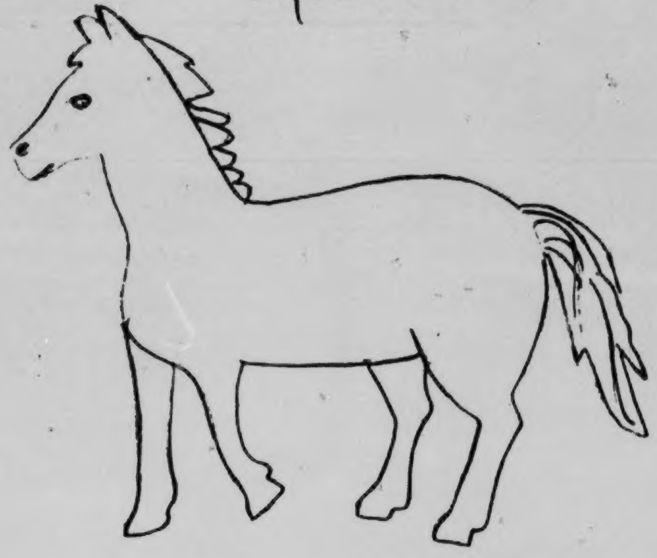
Miles de equo cadit.

Miles ad equum ambulat.

Miles post equum stat.

use a toy
soldier's 'shadow'
effect on overhead

"Equus" Transparency



Equus ad aquam ambulat.

Equus in aqua stat.

Equus ex aqua ambulat.

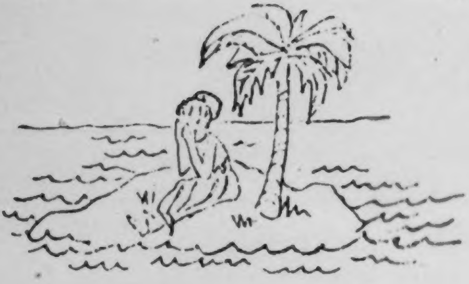
Equus de aqua ambulat.

Equus trans aquam salit.

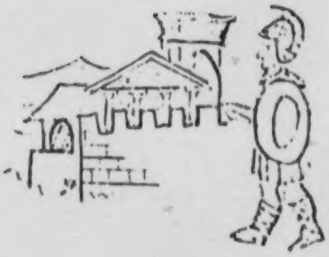
To teacher: Cut out horse, color darkly — or transfer to opaque paper for silhouette effect. Cut apart sentences, too. (Better yet, draw a better horse!)

Color meadow scene onto acetate of overhead projector. This scene should have a puddle or river in foreground.

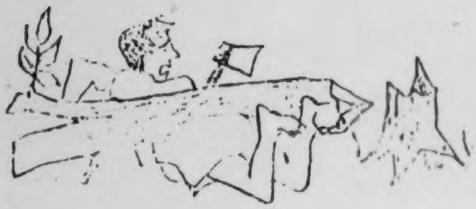
Drill and play games with sentences and horse.



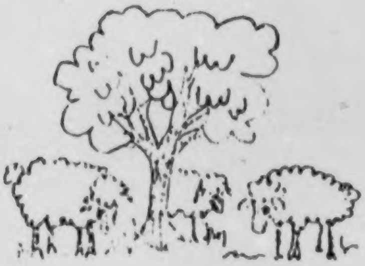
Puella in insula est.



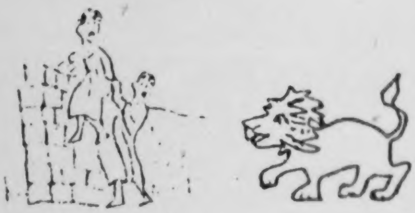
Miles in Roma habitat.



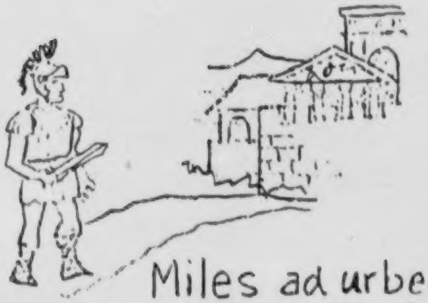
Puer sub arbore recumbit.



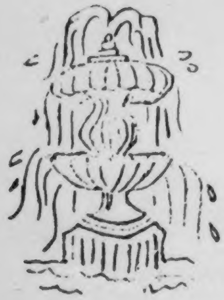
Agni sub arbore stant.



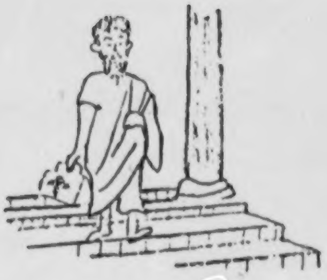
Leo ad pueros ambulat.



Miles ad urbem ambulat.

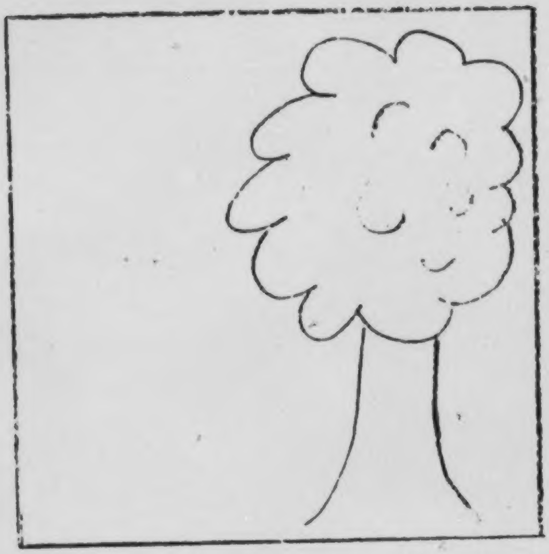


Aqua de fonte cadit.

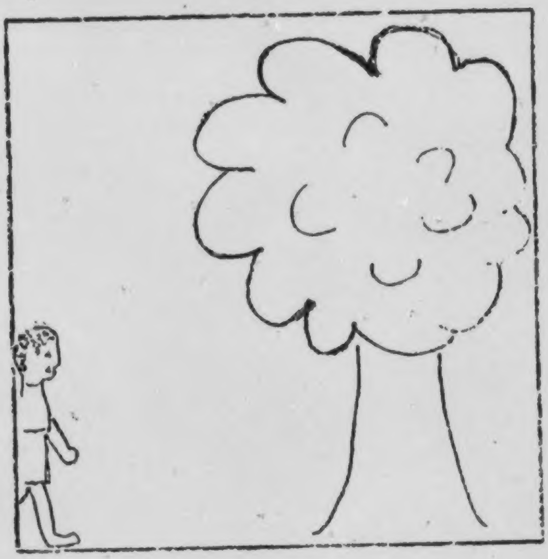


Medicus de templo ambulat.

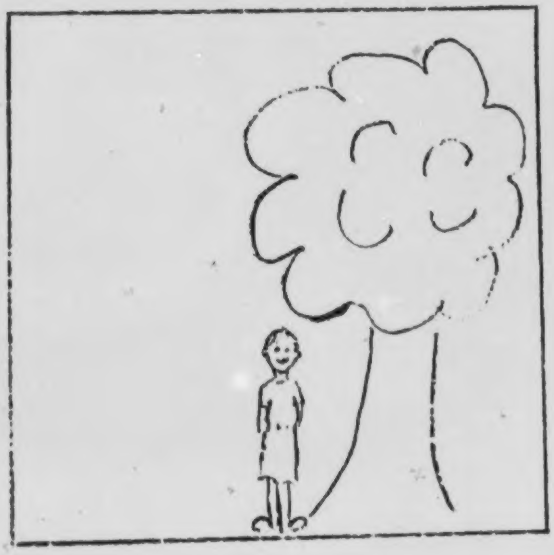
Fabula de Arbore



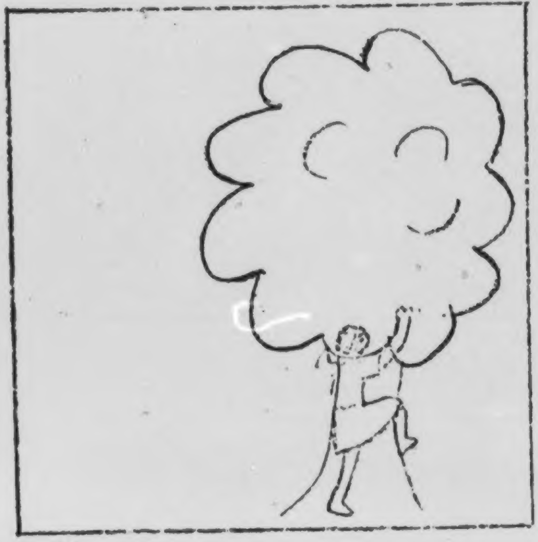
Arbor est.



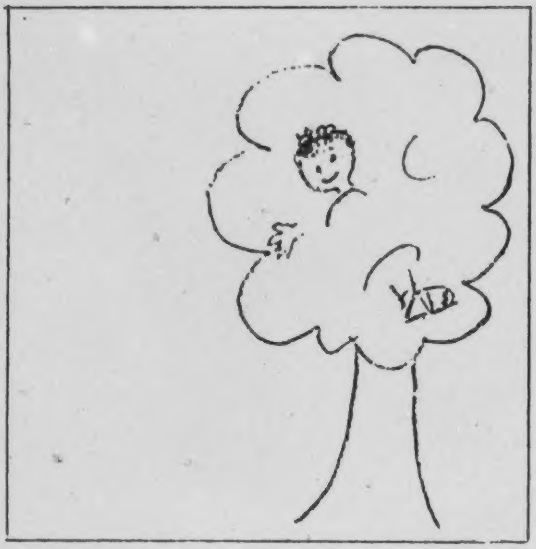
Marcus ad arborem ambulat.



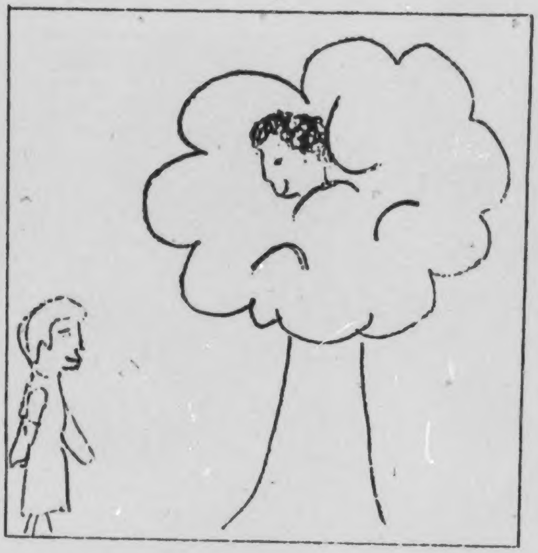
Marcus sub arbore stat.



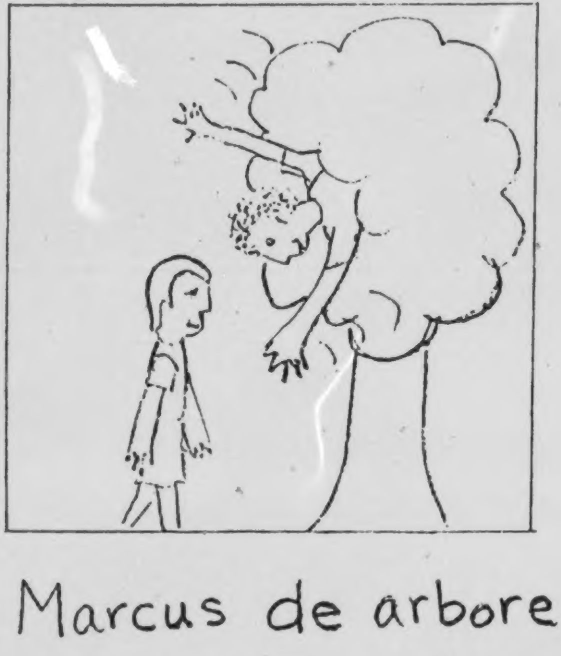
Marcus arborem ascendit.



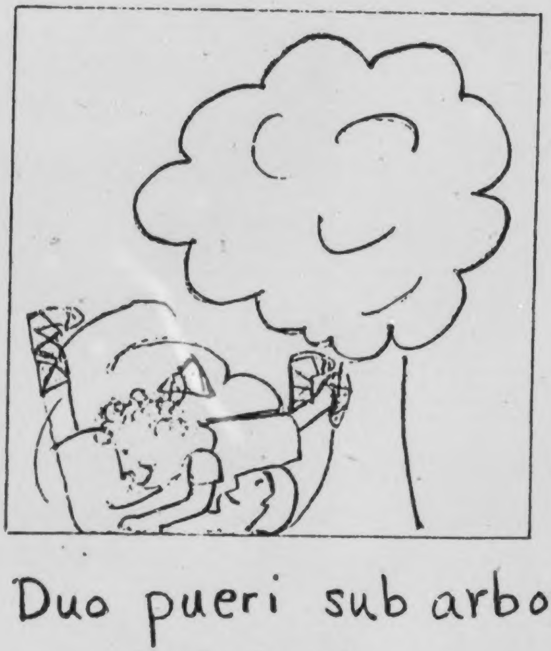
Marcus in arbore sedet.



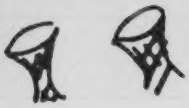
Quintus ad arborem ambulat.



Marcus de arbore salit.



Duo pueri sub arbore ludunt.



BONUS BASKETBALL

TWO - POINTS

1. When it rains, we play
2. Can you believe it? Sue did not me to her party!
3. I I did it.
4. Mr. Taylor's yearly is $11,000.00.

admit
inside
income
invite

THREE - POINTS

1. Most people aren't even aware of when they air.
2. The stranger toward me.
3. The U.S must coffee beans from S. America.
4. Dr. Jones the needle.

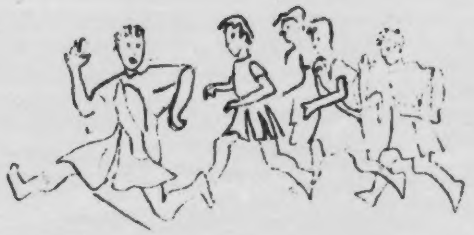
advanced
injected
inhale
import

FOUR- POINTERS

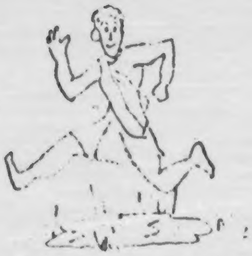
1. Mike's temperature from 98.6° to 103°.
2. The coach was very when his team lost.
3. A bandaid should to your skin.
4. The punctured kickball soon became .
5. The mountain climbers had to very carefully.
6. Rainy days can be
7. Our class size when four students moved away.

depressing
dejected
descend
increased
decreased
deflated
adhere

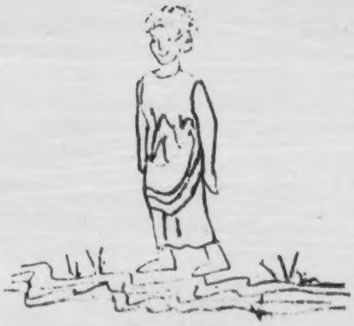
"Viri post arborem sunt."



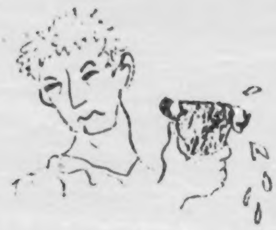
"Pueri post me currunt."



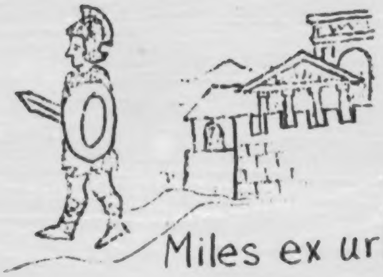
Puer trans aquam salit.



Puella trans aquam stat.

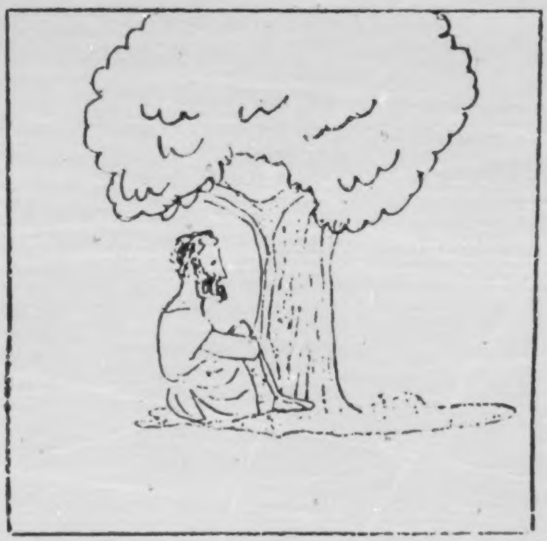


Vinum e poculo cadit.

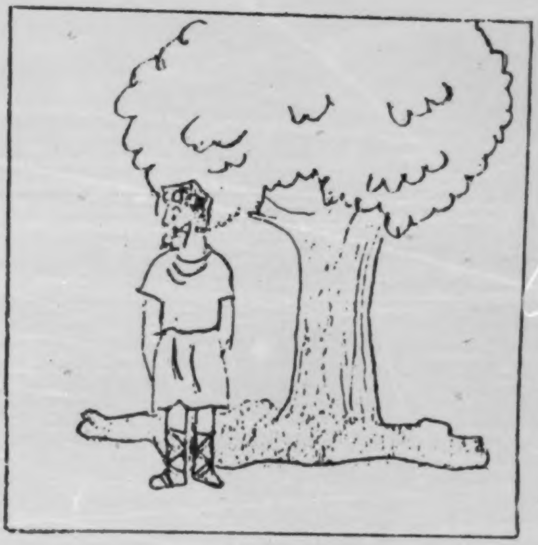


Miles ex urbe ambulat.

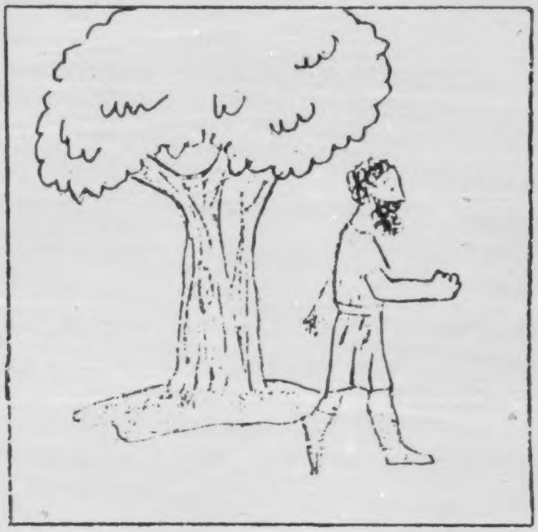
FABULA DE RUFO



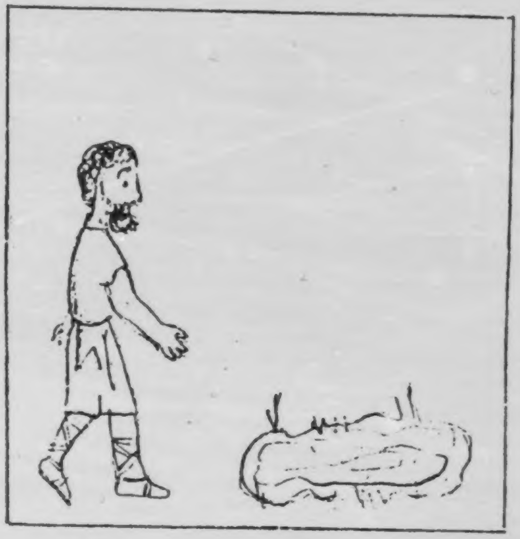
Rufus sub arbore sedet.



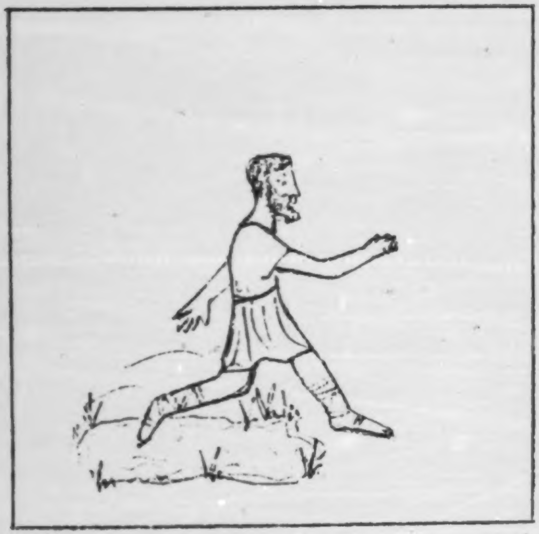
Sub arbore stat.



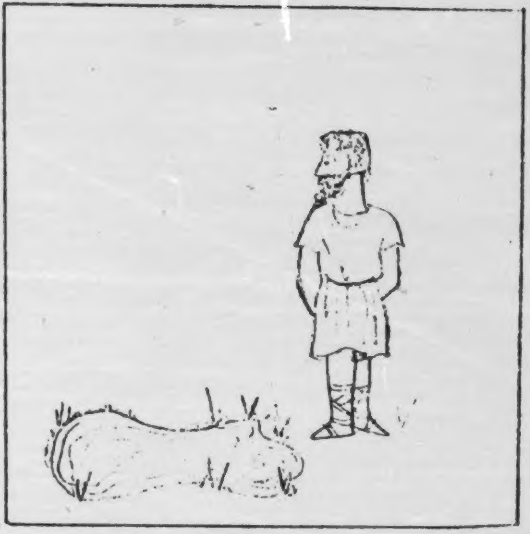
De arbore ambulat.



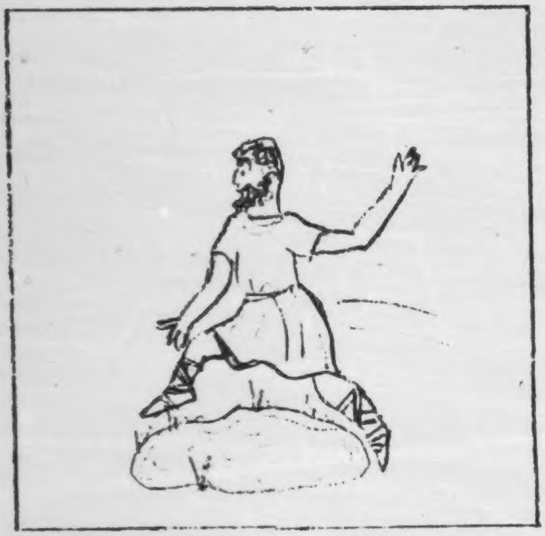
Rufus ad aquam ambulat.



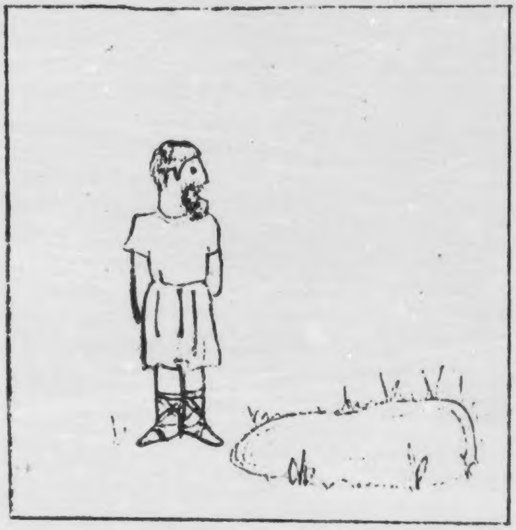
Rufus trans aquam salit.



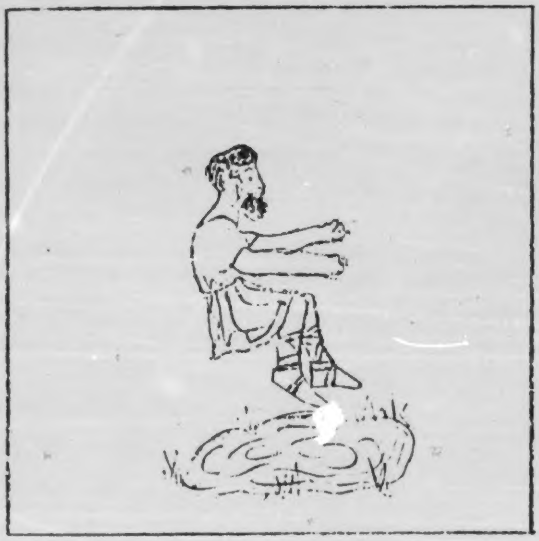
Bene!



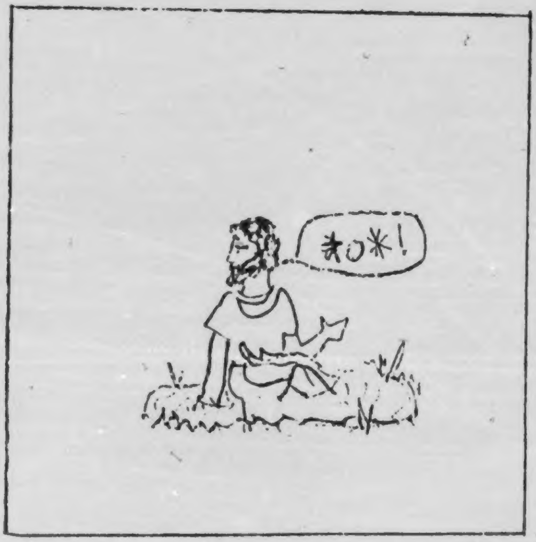
Salit iterum trans aquam.



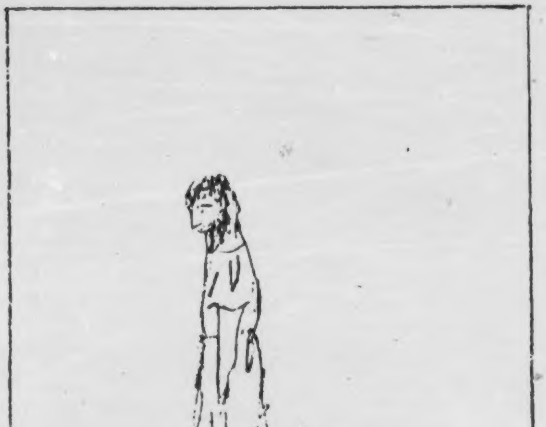
Optime!



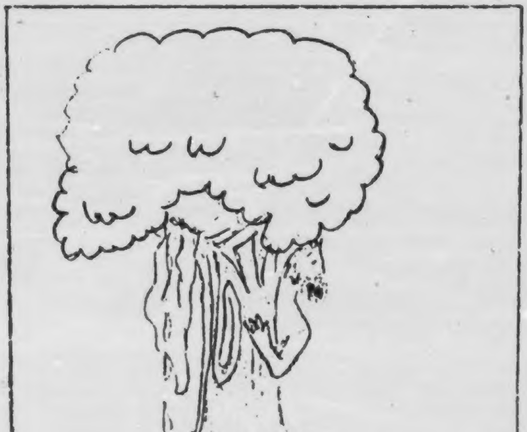
Salitne iterum trans aquam?



Minime! Rufus in aqua sedet.



Rufus ex aqua ambulat.



Nunc stat Rufus post arborem

Match !

___ ex

___ sub

___ trans

___ post

___ de

___ in

___ ad

1. after ; behind
2. over ; across
3. under
4. to ; toward
5. out
6. down
7. in; on

EX

1. To breathe out is to ________ .

2. The southeast ________ door was blocked during the fire drill.

3. The U.S. ________ wheat to Russia.

4. Much ________ was coming out of the metro bus.

5. Children usually love to ________ caves and haunted houses.

6. I don't understand. Please, ________ it to me again.

7. The Boy Scouts ________ the campfire

8. Wow! I'm ________!

exhaust
explain
explore
exit
exports
exhale
exhausted
extinguished

TRANS

1. An airplane is a fast form of ________________.

2. Sarah wants a ____________ radio for Christmas.

3. Joe will soon __________ to School 89.

4. Trucks are used to ____________ many products across the country.

5. Use a handkerchief! Don't ____________ germs!

transfer
transport
transistor
transmit
transportation

POST

1. The football game was ____________ due to rain.

2. Our class took the spelling ____________ on Friday.

post-test
postponed

SUB
AD
IN
DE
scend
port
hale

flate
way
marine
crease
jected
vite
come
vance
here

Circle the prefix in each word.

export

postpone

transportation

submarine

decrease

inhale

transmit

explore

post-test

subtract

Mihi nomen est ____________________

Circle the prefix in each word:

1. subsoil
2. export
3. transfer
4. include
5. eject
6. postpone
7. advance
8. substitute
9. deflate
10. important

---

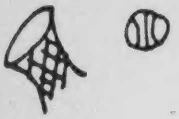
11. The U.S. (imports, exports) copper into the country.
12. We (inhale, exhale) when we breathe out.
13. A submarine goes (over, under) the water.
14. Postwar means (before, after) the war.
15. If your weight decreases, it goes (up, down).

BONUS BASKETBALL

TWO POINTERS

1. To breathe in is to
2. To breathe out is to
3. Recess will be held
today.
4. Do you think Sue will
me to go along?
5. On Halloween night we
the haunted house.
6. The thief he was
guilty.
7. The Navy has many
8. Every sixth grader should learn
how to numbers.
9. Our family rode the
while in New York City.
10. We left the theater through
the door.

inhale
inside
explored
submarines
subway
exit
subtract
admitted
invite
exhale



THREE POINTERS

1. Our teacher had to our assignment three times because we were not listening.
2. K-Mart has many radios in stock.
3. Wanda's weight from 80 to 90 pounds.
4. A radio will sound.
5. An automobile is a form of .
6. Our vocabulary will be on Friday.
7. Margarine is a for butter.
8. I wonder why Bruce is so sad and .
9. The football was so we could not play.

deflated

substitute

transportation

increased

explain

transistor

transmit

post-test

dejected

FOUR-POINTERS

1. Scotch tape will to many surfaces.
2. The nurse was very confident while giving the .
3. The water the fire very quickly.
4. After the end of a hard week, I'm .
5. We had to our plans.
6. The mountain climbers to the ground.
7. When Carol stopped eating, her weight .
8. The price of hamburger from 89¢/pound to $1.09/pound.
9. The principal toward the microphone.
10. fumes are a form of air pollution.

advanced
decreased
postpone
extinguished
adhere
injection
exhausted
descended
increased
exhaust

Latin Examen

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Part I - Circle the prefix in each word. Example: [✓ sub]way

admit submarine increase decrease adhere invite

Part II - Match the Latin prepositions with the English definitions. Put the correct number in each blank.

_____	ad	1.	in
_____	sub	2.	toward
_____	de	3.	under
_____	in	4.	down from

Part III - Write the correct word in each blank. Copy correctly!

1. Our class enrollment has _______________ since many students have moved away.
2. A ____________________ travels under the water.
3. Scotch tape will _____________ to many surfaces.
4. I hope Regina ________________ me to her party.
5. Yesterday when our teacher was ill, we had a _________________________.

adhere
invites
substitute
submarine
decreased

Part IV - Match the Latin with the correct English. Place the numbers in the blanks.

_____	Marcus ad arborem ambulat.	1.	Marcus stands under the tree.
_____	Marcus in arbore sedet.	2.	Marcus jumps down from the tree.
_____	Marcus sub arobore stat.	3.	Marcus walks toward the tree.
_____	Marcus de arbore salit.	4.	Marcus sits in the tree.

Part V - Circle any word that is misspelled.

admit subway invight incres decrease adhere inhal deflate incum

Bonus math problem:

Decem dividitur duo plus quinque minus unus dividiture tres minus duo = ??__________________??

? ? ?

1. A transatlantic flight goes ________ the Atlantic Ocean.

2. A subterranean cave is ________ the earth.

3. To descend the stairs is to climb ________.

4. A stove emits heat; it sends heat ________.

5. This glue adheres well; it sticks _____ things.

6. To exclude someone is to shut him ______.

7. A postgraduate is a person who studies ________ graduation.

Underline the prepositional phrase

1. I threw the ball across the room.
2. The submarine went under the water.
3. I walked toward the exit door.
4. Her coat is in the closet.
5. Rome is in Italy.

Fill in the blanks with a preposition.

1. My book is ________ the desk.
2. The ship is sailing ______ the sea.
3. The puppy was barking ______ the table.

NE = No Error
P = Punctuation
C = Capitalization
U = Usage

The united states exports
1

wheat out of our country
2

If you eat all day, you weight
3 4

will increase.
5

"Our arrival have been postponed
6

for a hour," said the pilot?
7 8

the Pacers' center advanced
9 10

to the free throw line
11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	a	b	t	d	e	s	c	e	n	d
2	s	t	r	a	n	s	f	e	r	o
3	u	c	a	d	m	i	t	d	f	a
4	b	i	n	h	a	l	e	g	h	d
5	s	l	s	e	u	n	i	t	e	h
6	t	a	p	x	d	h	q	e	b	e
7	i	c	o	h	p	r	t	x	s	r
8	t	t	r	a	n	s	m	i	t	e
9	u	i	t	l	o	u	v	t	y	w
10	t	j	a	e	x	p	l	o	r	e
11	e	x	t	i	n	g	u	i	s	h
12	g	k	i	e	x	h	a	u	s	t
13	l	m	o	i	m	p	o	r	t	e
14	n	i	n	c	r	e	a	s	e	f

ACROSS

1. go down
2. change buses
3. confess
4. breathe in
5. join together
6. send
7. search
8. put out a fire
9. use up
10. bring into the U.S.
11. make larger

DOWN

1. replace
2. vehicles
3. breathe out
4. way out
5. stick to

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Circle the prefix in each word.

adhere explain transportation substitute descend inject postpone

Write ita or minime in the blanks.

__________ A bus is a form of transportation.

__________ A post-test comes before studying a unit.

__________ To increase is to get larger.

__________ To decrease is to get smaller.

__________ To exhale is to breathe in.

Match correctly!

_____ sub 1. across
_____ ex 2. down
_____ trans 3. out
_____ post 4. under
_____ de 5. behind

Bonus math problem:

Octo dividitur quattuor plus decem

dividitur tres plus duo minus quinque

plus unus = ____________________

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Circle the prefix in each word.

adhere explain transportation substitute descend inject postpone

Write ita or minime in the blanks.

__________ A bus is a form of transportation.

__________ A post-test comes before studying a unit.

__________ To increase is to get larger.

__________ To decrease is to get smaller.

__________ To exhale is to breathe in.

Match correctly!

_____ sub 1. across
_____ ex 2. down
_____ trans 3. out
_____ post 4. under
_____ de 5. behind

Bonus math problem:

Octo dividitur quattuor plus decem

dividitur tres plus duo minus quinque

plus unus = ____________________

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT VII

1. Given the following Latin sentence captions for the "Theseus" myth, the students will place them into proper story order when scrambled and match each Latin sentence to the corresponding picture.

   Theseus ad Cretam navigat.
   Theseus in carcere positus est.
   Theseus in labyrinthum ambulat.
   Theseus monstrum necat.
   Filum Theseum e labyrintho ducit.

2. Given the target word list for Unit VII, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT VII - Theseus myth

ducit
duct
conduct
conductor
product
introduce
reduce
produce

monstrum
monster
monstrosity

carcer
incarcerated

labyrinthus
labyrinth

filum
file
filament

navigat
navigate
navigator
navigation

positus
pose
position
deposit
compose
composition

mythology vocabulary
myth
mythology
fiction
deity
god
goddess
hero
heroine
mortal
immortal

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Discuss terms on T #1 and #2 as they apply to the Romans
Record terms into notebooks with definitions

Day 2 - Cut out terms on T #1 and #2; place three categories at the top of the overhead (mortal/immortal/fiction); see if students can categorize the remaining terms into the proper categories
Drill T #3
Discuss Theseus myth as a preview for the students
Play Theseus tape with accompanying pictures on the overhead (T #4-8)

Day 3 - Review myth pictures
Cut apart T #9 and have students place in proper story order
Record ducit derivatives into notebooks (T #10)
Drill T #11

Day 4 - Review T #9 with Latin sentences cut apart
Drill T #11,12,13
Administer Theseus quiz by reading orally the Quiz Quaestiones and placing the answers on the overhead (T #14,15)

Day 5 - Drill T #12,13
Record navigat and monstrum as well as labyrinthus, carcer, and filum derivatives into notebooks (T #10,16)
Drill T #17,18
Hand back quizzes

Day 6 - Review myth sentences
Drill T #17,18
Record positus derivatives into notebooks (T #19)
Drill T #20
Game - "Now You See It" (T #21); read clues orally

Day 7 - Review T #20
Discuss T #22
Administer quiz (D #1)

Day 8 - Review all derivative exercises
Drill T #23
Administer derivative quiz (T #24,25,26,27)
Hand back ditto quizzes

Day 9 - Hand back derivative quizzes
Administer review exercise (D #2)

deity

god
goddess
myth
mythology

T2

immortal/mortal

hero

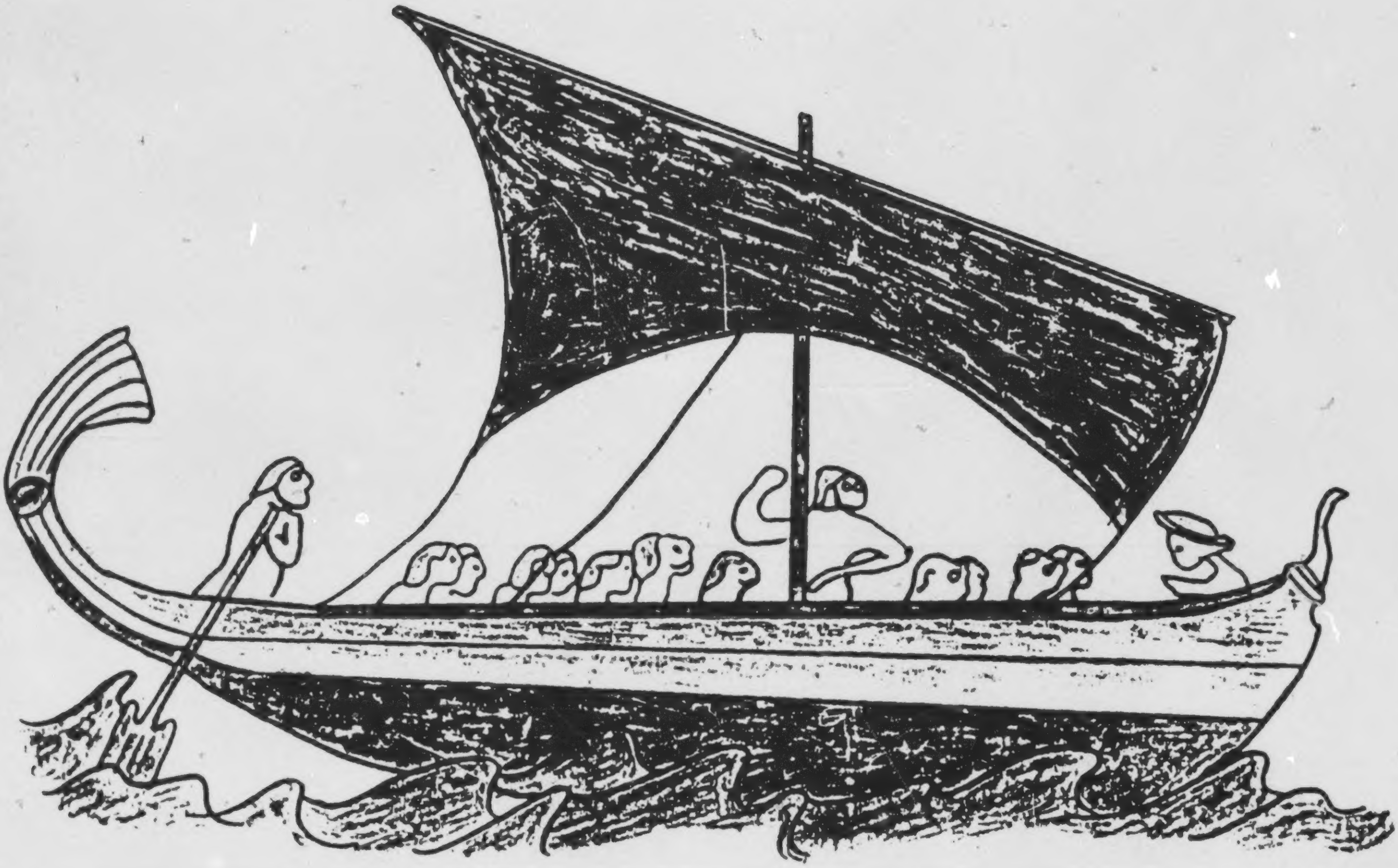
heroine

fiction

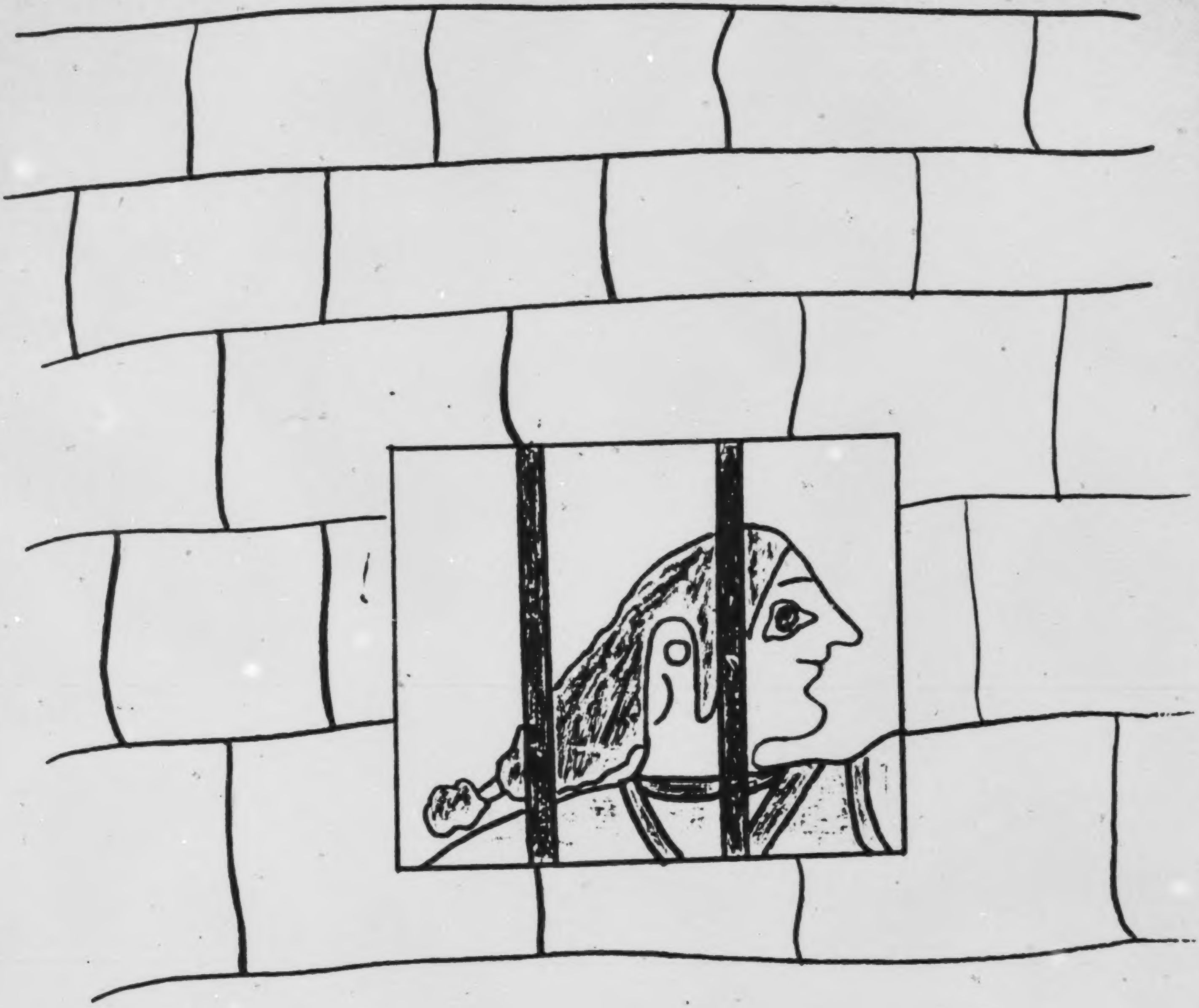
Demonstra verbum rectum !

1. A make-believe story is a
2. A god or goddess is a
3. The study of myths is
4. A female deity is a
5. Someone who dies is a
6. A male deity is a
7. Someone who does not die is
8. A brave man is a
9. A brave woman is a
10. The category of non-true stories is

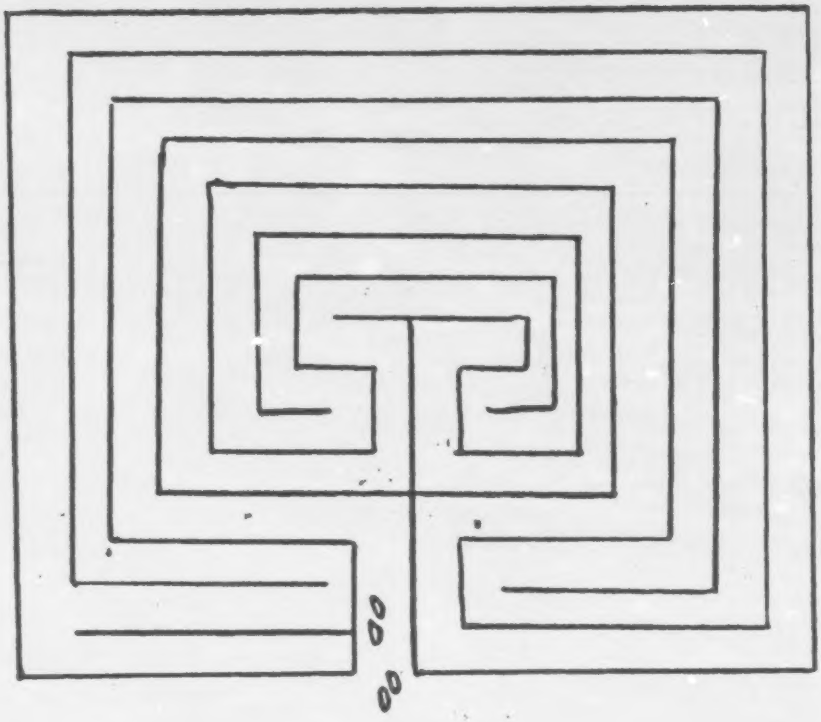
deity
god
goddess
myth
mythology
hero
heroine
fiction
mortal
immortal



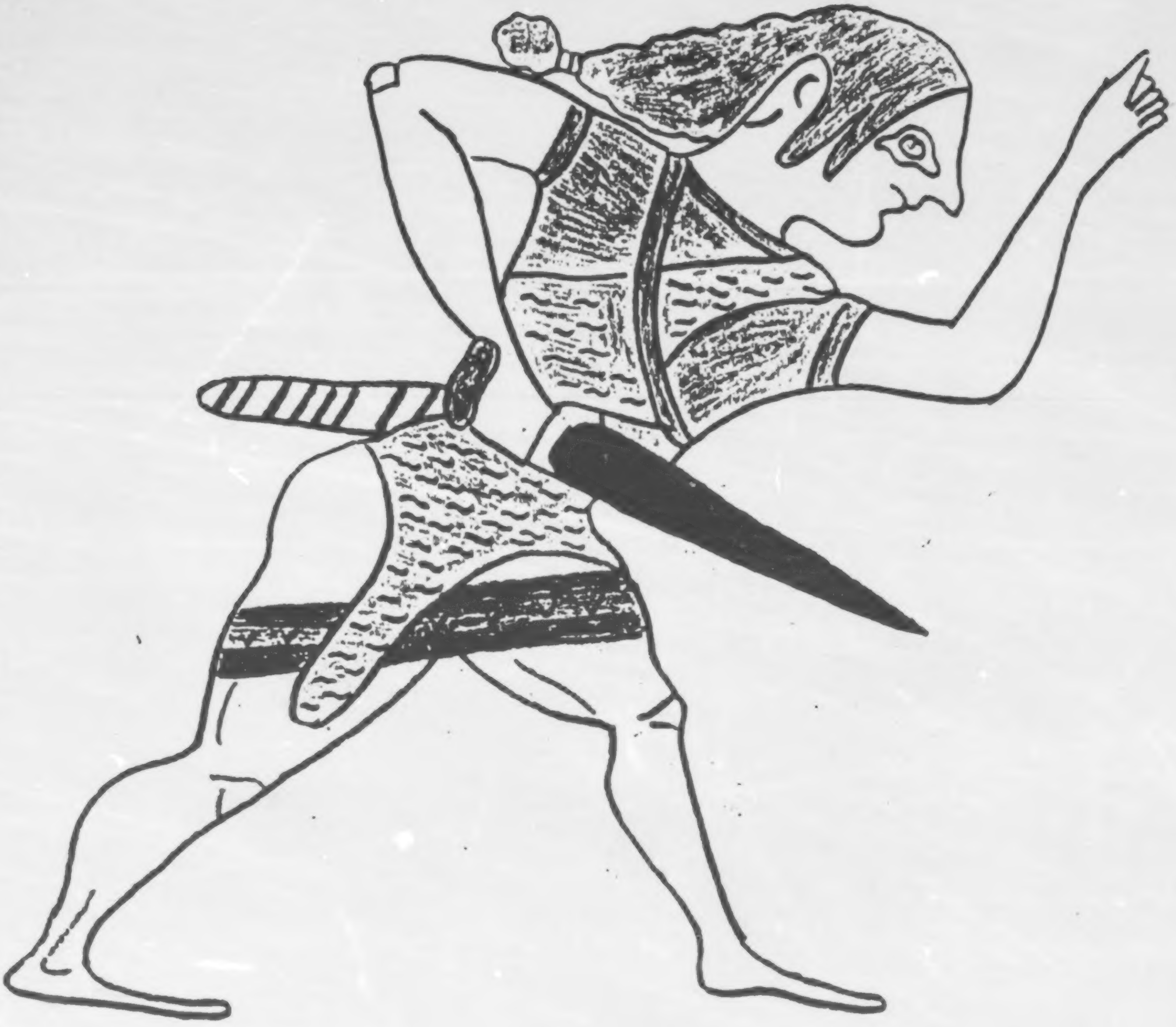
Theseus ad Cretam navigat.



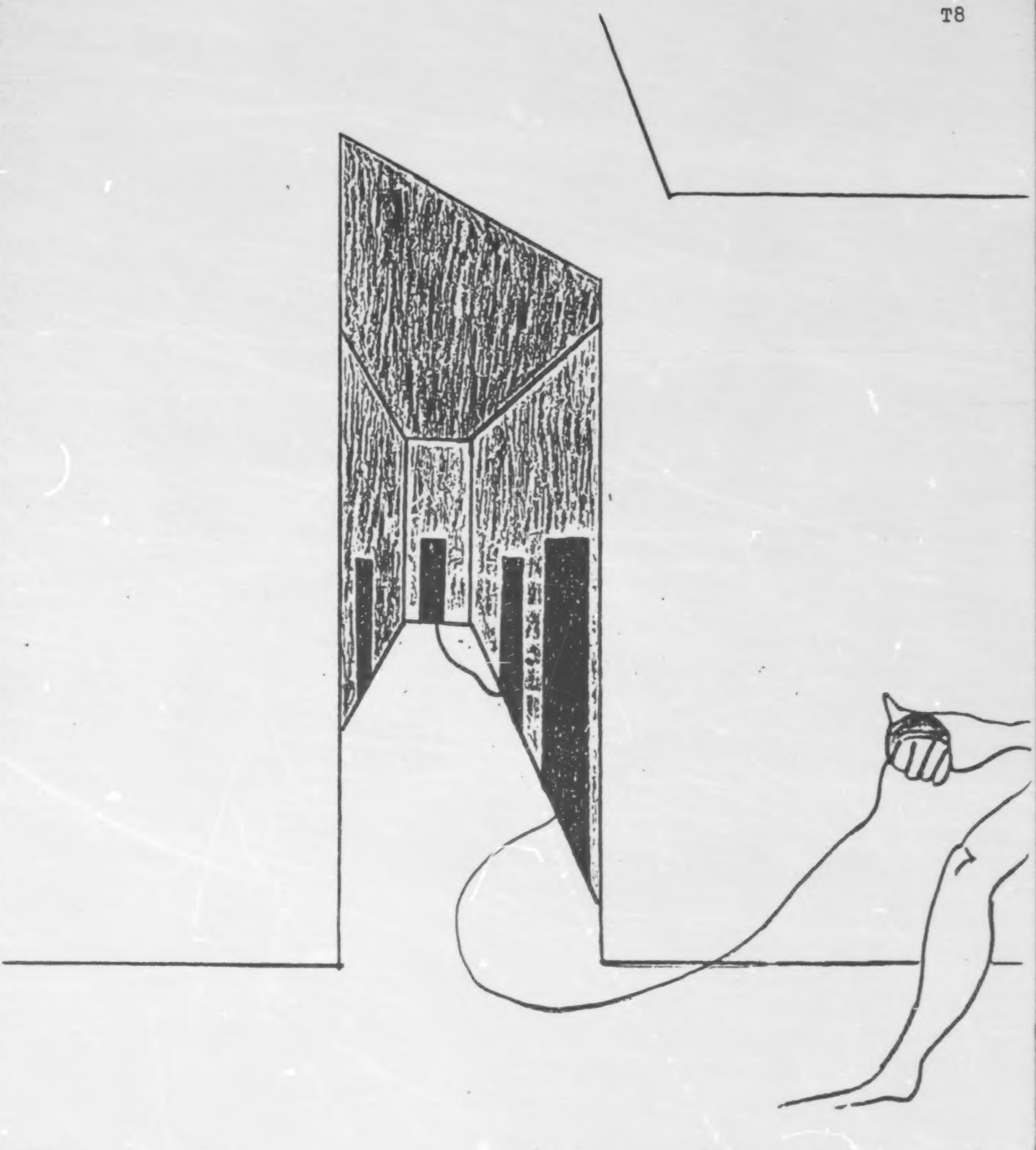
Theseus in carcere positus est.



Theseus in labyrinthum ambulat.



Theseus monstrum necat!



Filum Theseum ex labyrintho ducit.

255

Theseus ad Cretam navigat.

Theseus in carcere positus est.

Theseus in labyrinthum ambulant.

Theseus monstrum necat.

Filum Theseum ex labyrintho ducit.

ducit = lead

duct
conduct
conductor
product

introduce
reduce
produce

monstrum = monster

monster
monstrosity

1. A tear ________ helps me cry.
2. Mr. Jones will now ________ the band.
3. Please ________ me to the new girl. She looks lonely.
4. Miss Jackson is too heavy. She should try to ________.
5. People are buying all sorts of ________ for Christmas gifts.
6. The students showed excellent ________ in the auditorium.
7. Fruit and vegetables are in the ________ section of Krogers.
8. Engineer John is the ________ of the train.
9. General Motors ________ thousands of cars.
10. Romans used aque________ to lead water.
11. Please ________ the fraction 6/8 to lowest terms.

reduce

duct

conductor

ducts

products

introduce

conduct

produce

produces

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A sweat gland is a ______.
2. "Weight Watchers" will help ______ weight.
3. It is polite to ______ a new student to your friends.
4. A Volkswagen is a ______ manufactured in Germany.
5. Doc Severinson is the ______ of the band on the Tonight Show.
6. Students should show good ______ on the playground.
7. Wheat, corn, oats, and other crops are sometimes called ______.

conductor
produce
introduce
duct
conduct
product
reduce

8. ________ the fraction $\frac{2}{4}$ to lowest terms.

9. Factory assembly lines can ________ ________ quickly.

10. In this Latin unit, many new English words are being ________ to you.

11. Don't stay in a lake when it's lightning because water will ________ electricity.

12. Using snow tires will ________ the chances of sliding.

13. You can find fruit and vegetables in the ________ department of a grocery store.

14. The engineer is the ________ of the train.

produce

reduce

products

conduct

introduced

conductor

Quiz Quaestiones

1. Theseus was a ______.

2. The Greeks sent ____ youth to Crete.

3. The cruel king of Crete was ____.

4. A minotaur is _____.

5. Theseus used a _____ to find his way out of the labyrinth.

6. The myth took place on _____.

7. The study of myth is _____.

8. The heroine was ______.

9. The hero was _____.

10. Someone who must die is a ______.

1. A. Greek
   B. American
   C. German
   D. Indian

2. A. 10
   B. 2
   C. 100
   D. 14

3. A Theseus
   B. Minos
   C Ariadne
   D. Joe

4. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ horse $\frac{1}{2}$ man
   B. all chicken
   C. $\frac{1}{2}$ bull $\frac{1}{2}$ man
   D. Frankenstein

5. A. map
   B. signs
   C flashlight
   D. spool of thread

6. A. Crete
   B. Hawaii
   C. Italy
   D. Bermuda

7. A. biology
   B. zoology
   C. mythology
   D. astrology

8. A. Ariadne
   B Theseus
   C Minos
   D. Aegeus

9. A. Ariadne
   B. Theseus
   C. Minos
   D. Aegeus

10. A. mortal
    B. deity
    C. labyrinth
    D. myth

carcer = prison

incarcerate

navigat = sail

navigate
navigator
navigation

labyrinthus = maze

labyrinth

filum = thread; line

file
filament

1. It is not easy to __________ a large ship.
2. Frankenstein is a __________.
3. Theseus had to be the __________ of the ship.
4. On the way back to shore, the terrible thunderstorm made __________ difficult.
5. The great shark in the movie *Jaws* was a __________.
6. Usually there is a __________ movie on television late at night.
7. The art of sailing is __________.
8. If you enter the Navy, you will learn to help __________ a ship.

monstrosity

monster

navigate

navigator

navigation

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A maze is a __________ .
2. For a Fire or Security Drill, always walk in single ________ .
3. The Birdman of Alcotraz was ______________ for life.
4. The ____________ in the light bulb burned out.
5. I need a new ________ for my fingernails.
6. The haunted house was like a ______________ .
7. A secretary must ________ letters and important papers.
8. The criminal was ______________ .

labyrinth

incarcerated

file

filament

positus = placed

pose

position

deposit

compose

composition

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. Say "cheese" when you ________ for the picture.
2. Raymond wrote a ________ about Martin Luther King.
3. Stevie Wonder has ________ many great songs.
4. Shirley made a ________ of $50.00 down on the new bike.
5. Charlie was standing in a strange ________.
6. Kojzok had to ________ as a woman to crack the case.
7. If you had been in Theseus' ________, what would you have done?

composed

pose

deposit

composition

position

"Now you See It" clues

1.	Theseus	1,1
2.	Crete	4,6
3.	product	4,7
4.	Minotaur	1,8
5.	introduce	1,10
6.	Ariadne	6,11
7.	reduce	2,2
8	duct	5,2
9.	bull	9,1
10.	conduct	11,1
11	produce	13,3

T21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	T	x	a	o	j	g	K	M	e	i	P
2	h	r	e	d	u	c	e	i	w	n	o
3	e	Q	p	s	o	p	u	n	w	t	o
4	s	e	j	k	m	C	p	o	k	r	g
5	e	d	u	c	t	r	r	t	h	o	e
6	u	k	m	e	i	e	o	a	d	d	A
7	s	b	c	C	k	t	d	u	j	u	r
8	r	b	j	m	e	e	u	r	o	c	i
9	b	u	l	l	m	o	c	d	f	e	a
10	g	k	p	m	k	l	t	j	p	f	d
11	c	o	n	d	u	c	t	o	r	s	n
12	d	f	g	i	o	w	x	z	e	i	e
13	y	l	p	r	o	d	u	c	e	k	j

1. What are your favorite foods in the produce section?

2 Would you rather conduct a band, choir, or a meeting?

3. Have you ever introduced a new student to a friend?

4. What type of products might you buy for Christmas gifts?

5. What type of people usually try to reduce their weight?

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

1. Theseus, the hero, was a ________________.

   A. Greek B. Roman C. American D. German

2. The wicked King of Crete was named ________________.

   A. Theseus B. Ariadne C. Superman D. Minos

3. A minotaur is a monster that is ________________.

   A. ½ horse ½ man B. all chicken c. ½ bull ½ man D. Frankenstein

4. Theseus used a ________________ to find his way out of the labyrinth.

   A. map B. signs C. flashlight D. spool of threa

5. Every nine years the Greeks had to send a total of ___________ youth to Crete.

   A. 10 B. 14 C. 1 D. 350

Choose the correct word and write it in the blank.

6. A make-believe story is a ______________.
7. The Romans believed in many ______________.
8. The study of myths is __________________.
9. A woman deity is called a __________________.
10. Romans believed their gods were __________________ because they never died.

mythology
immortal
goddess
gods
myth
minotaur

Bonus question for the girls: Pretend that you are Ariadne. What would you have done if the spool of thread had broken?

Bonus question for the boys: Pretend that you are Theseus. What would you have done if the spool of thread had broken?

P - punctuation
C - capitalization
U - usage
NE - no error

Anns composition had ought to be
1 2
the better of all.
3

In Indianapolis Indiana there aint
4 5
any subway
6

Theyre training we crossing guards
7 8
for leadership.
9

The navigator be sailing his ship
10 11
across the sea slow.
12

Dr Richards seen me at 1 30.
13 14 15

1. Mrs. Jones made a $20.00 ______ at the bank.
   - A. file
   - B. deposit
   - C. navigate
   - D. labyrinth

2. The murderer was ________ for life.
   - A. composition
   - B. filament
   - C. incarcerated
   - D. navigation

3. Christopher Columbus was a famous ___.
   - A. navigator
   - B. duct
   - C pose
   - D. file

4. During the Christmas program, the students displayed good ________.
   - A. reduce
   - B. product
   - C. introduce
   - D. conduct

5. Our language arts assignment was to write an original ________ .
   - A. composition
   - B. navigate
   - C. filament
   - D. labyrinth

6. Apples, lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes, and oranges are called ________ .
   - A. file
   - B. compose
   - C produce
   - D. deposit

7. Water is a ________ of electricity.
   - A. composition
   - B. conductor
   - C. incarcerated
   - D. pose

8. Weight Watchers helps to ______ weight.
   - A. compose
   - B. introduce
   - C. produce
   - D. reduce

9. It's polite to ______ your parents to your teacher.
   A. introduce
   B. navigate
   C. filament
   D. reduce

10. Carol had a strange ______ for the picture.
   A products
   B. introduce
   C. pose
   D incarcerated

11. K-Mart sells thousands of ______ every day.
   A. navigation
   B. ducts
   C. labyrinths
   D. products

12. A maze is a ______.
   A. labyrinth
   B. duct
   C. navigate
   D. conductor

13. J.C. Penney __________ their own brand of clothing.
   - A. navigates
   - B produces
   - C. composes
   - D. conducts

14. The ________ cabinet was destroyed in the fire.
   - A. reduce
   - B. labyrinth
   - C. file
   - D. navigate

15. To sail is to ______________.
   - A. navigate
   - B. produce
   - C. reduce
   - D. compose

Mihi nomen est _____________________

Match the Latin with the English

_____	Puer scribit.	1. The boy reads.	_____	aqua	1. fish
_____	Puer legit.	2. The boy talks.	_____	panis	2. water
_____	Puer audit.	3. The boy writes.	_____	piscis	3. bread
_____	Puer dicit.	4. The boy listens.	_____	vinum	4. wine

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. The murderer was _______________ for life.
2. I have lived at least a _______________.
3. The teacher gave us _______________ love.
4. To ___________ is to save.
5. Water is a _____________ of electricity.
6. If you ____________ three you will get nine.
7. A good hamburger is very _____________.
8. Something important is _______________.
9. Joe and Rex played a ___________.
10. One fourth of a gallon is a _______________.

maternal
duet
conductor
decade
edible
incarcerated
salvage
quart
valuable
triple

Write ita or minime

_____ Rome is the capital city of Italy.
_____ The official language of the Romans was English.
_____ Only boys went to school in Rome.
_____ Italy is on the continent of Europe.
_____ Romans ate about three meals a day.
_____ The mother was the head of the Romans in the home.
_____ Roman boys wrote on wax tablets in school.
_____ Greek slaves were often teachers.
_____ Boys started school in Rome at about the age of twenty.
_____ Romans lived about 2,000 years ago.

Math problems

1. Unus plus duo = ________
2. Tres plus quattuor = _______
3. Decem minus octo = _________
4. Decem dividitur duo = ________
5. Novem plus unus = _____
6. Quinque plus tres = _________

Match with definitions

_____	deity	1. must die
_____	goddess	2. gods and goddesses
_____	myth	3. male deity
_____	hero	4. female deity
_____	heroine	5. does not die
_____	god	6. brave woman
_____	mortal	7. brave man
_____	immortal	8. make-believe story

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT VIII

1. Given the following Latin sentence captions, the students will match them correctly with corresponding pictures.

   Pueri ad scholam ambulant.
   Davus libros fert.
   Puellae domi sunt.
   Claudia panem facit.
   Afra panem in mensa ponit.
   Omnes panem edunt.

2. Given the target word list for Unit VIII, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT VIII - Roman slavery

fert
refer
prefer
offer
transfer
different
conference
referee

fecit/facio
perfect
infection
fact
factory
manufacture

ponit/posuit
deposit
preposition
expose
compose
oppose
propose
opposite

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Discuss T #1-4; ask students what differences they notice in the children. (Child #2 should be colored slightly darker than #1 because this is a Greek. Child #3 is a Negro).
Drill 5 pictures with Latin captions (T #5-9)
Discuss slavery in Rome

Day 2 - Show movie "Claudius, Boy of Ancient Rome"
Discuss film

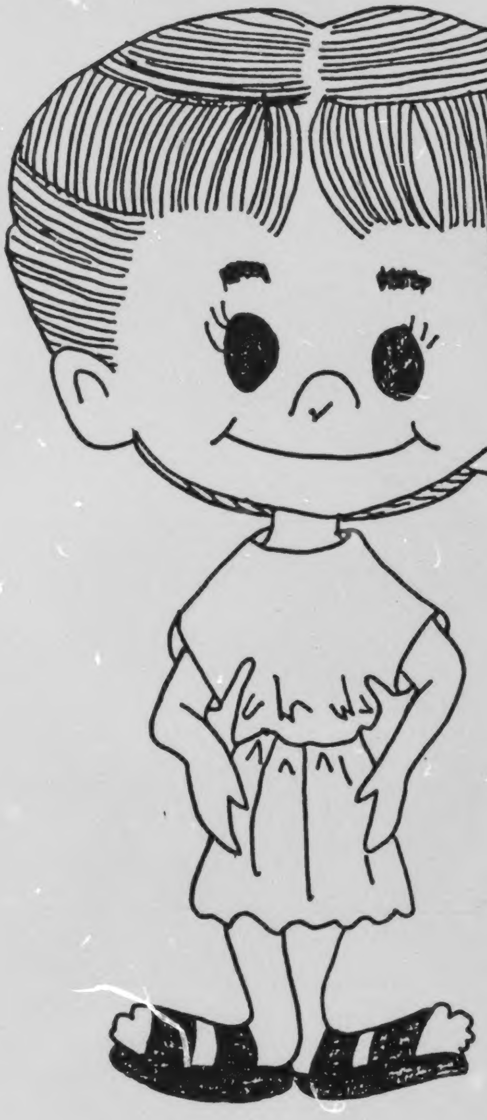
Day 3 - Review T #5-9
Cut apart T #10 and have students match to pictures
Cut apart T #11 and have students match to correct roots on the overhead
Record fert derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #12

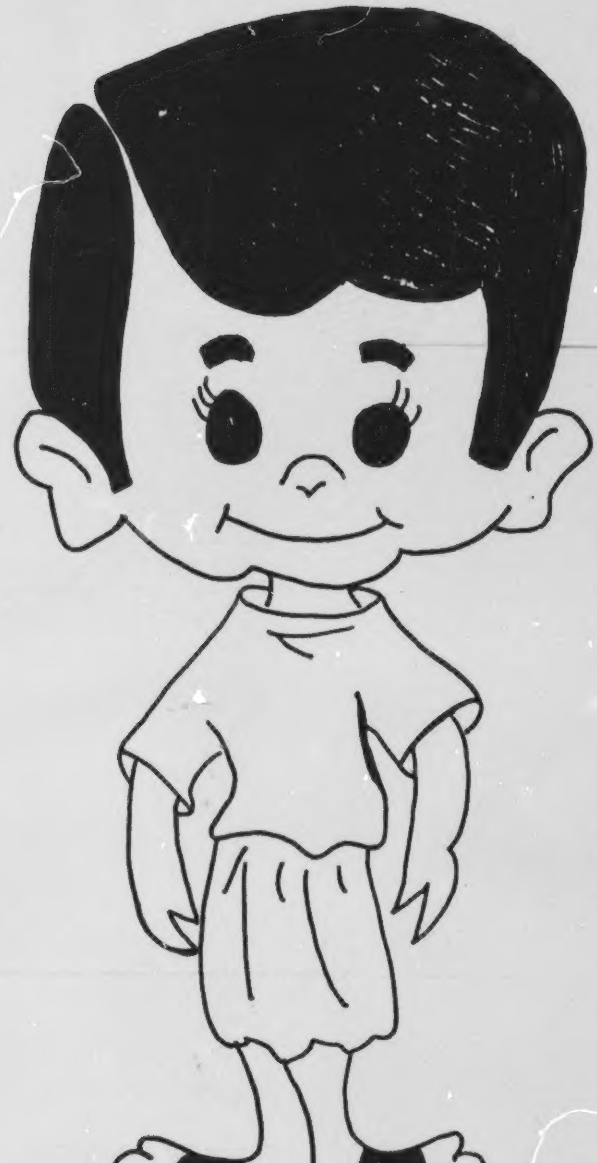
Day 4 - Review T #10 matching exercises
Review T #12
Drill T #13
Record posuit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #14

Day 5 - Review T #13, #14
Drill T #15
Record facio(fecit) derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #16
Bonus Basketball (T #16-19)

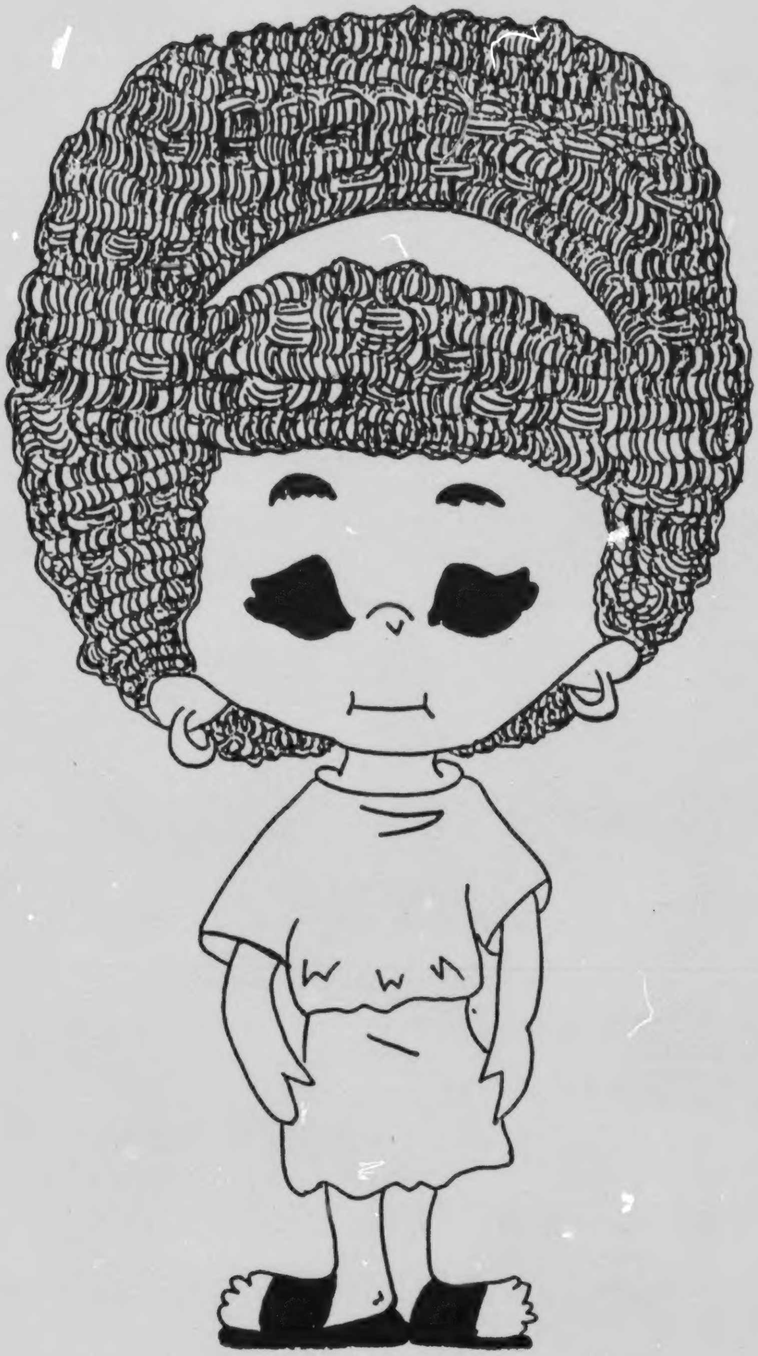
Day 6 - Drill T #20
Finish Bonus Basketball

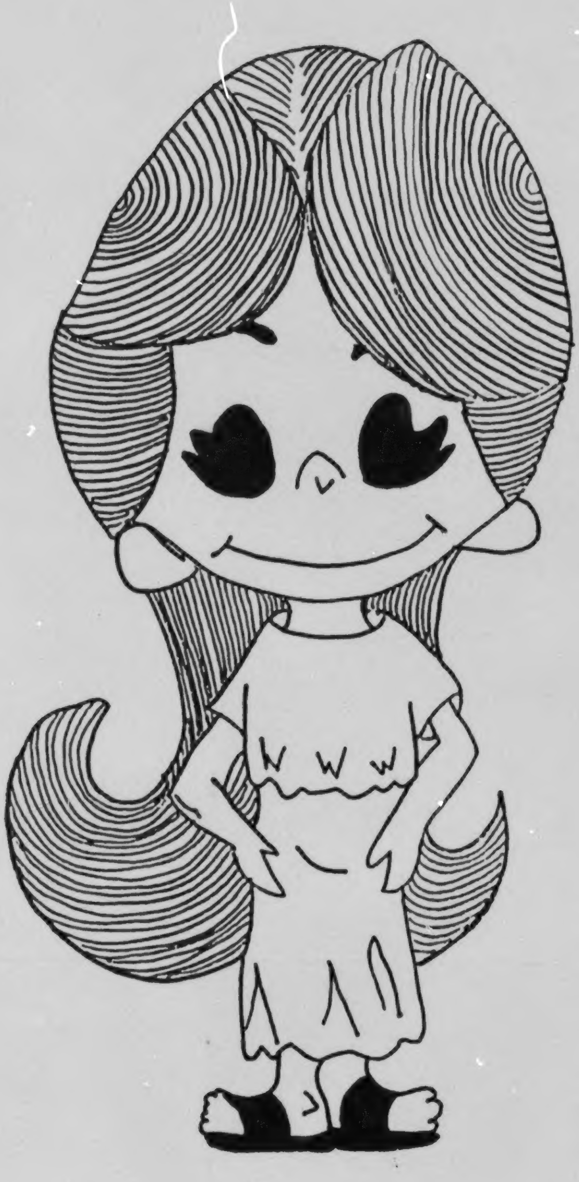
Day 7 - Review selected derivative exercises
Administer test (T #21-24)
Bonus Basketball

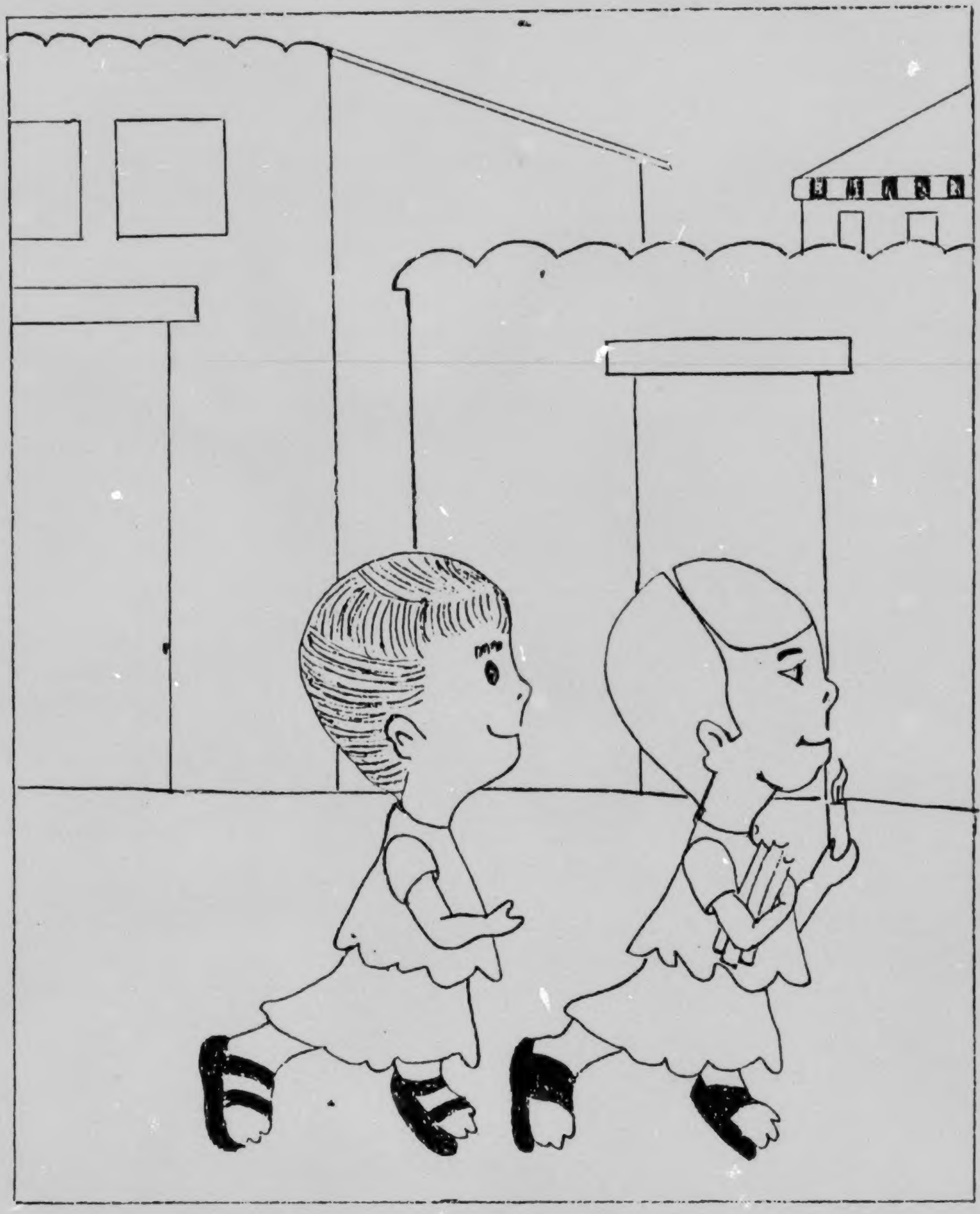




T3

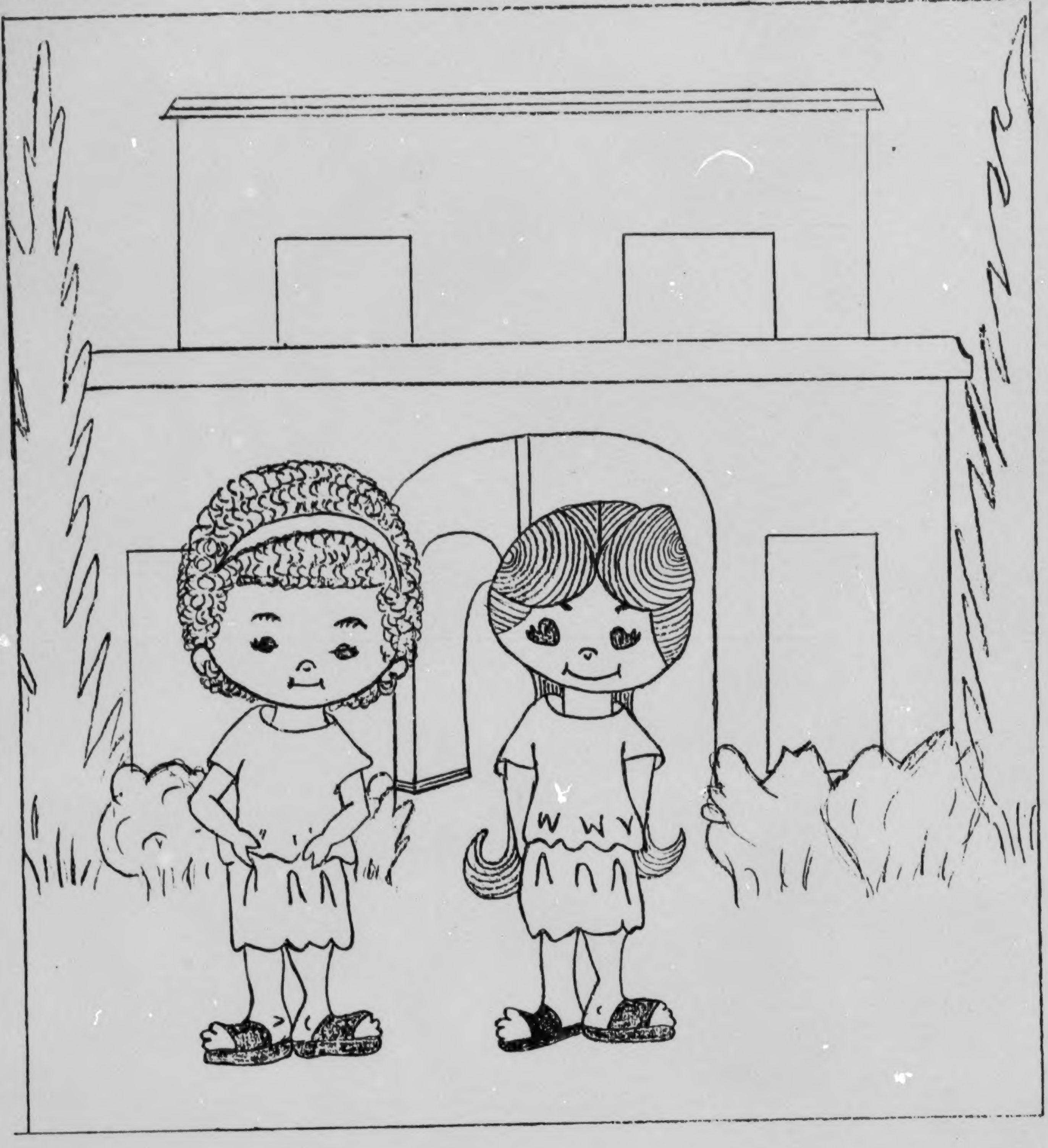




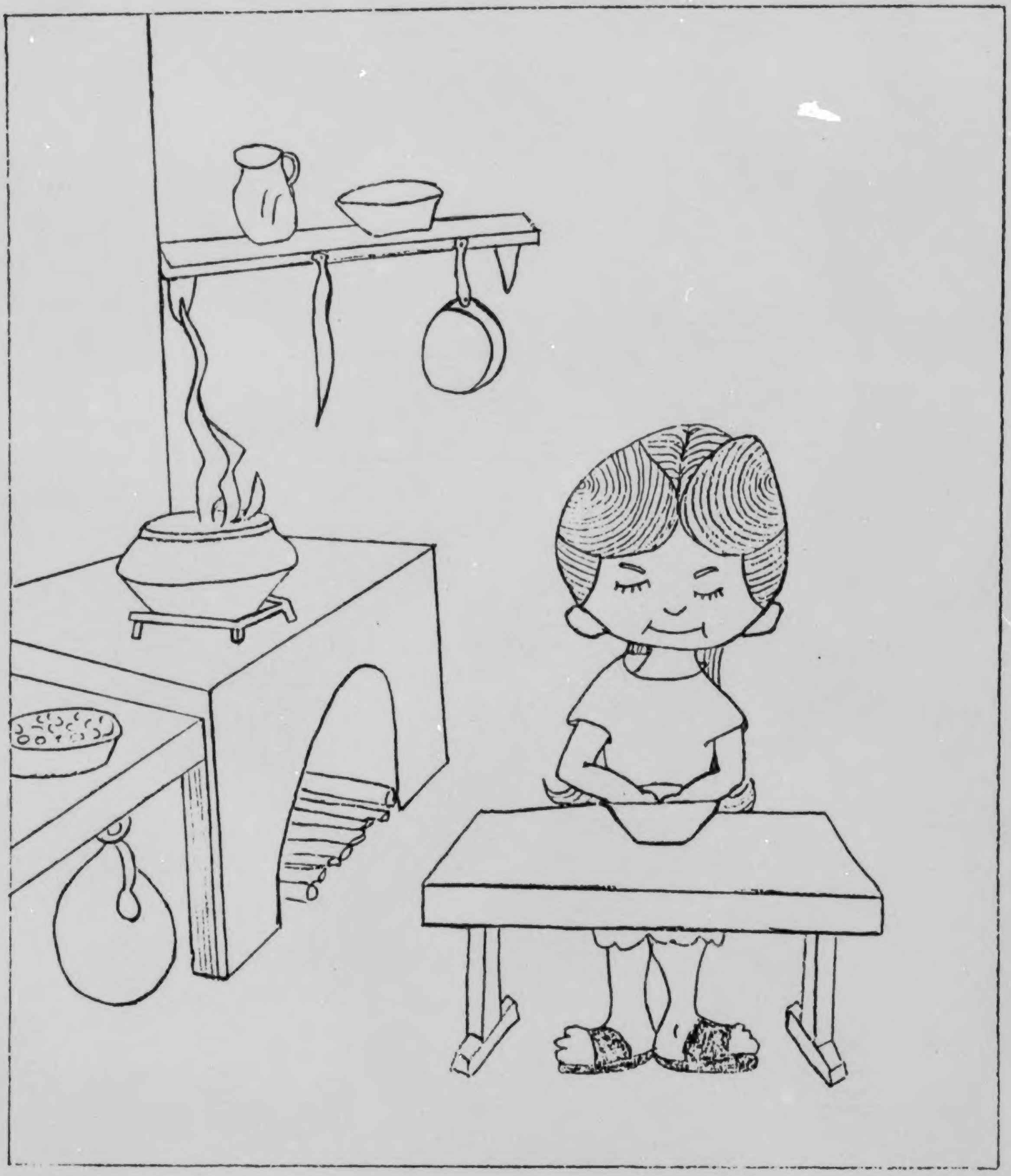


Pueri ad scholam ambulant.

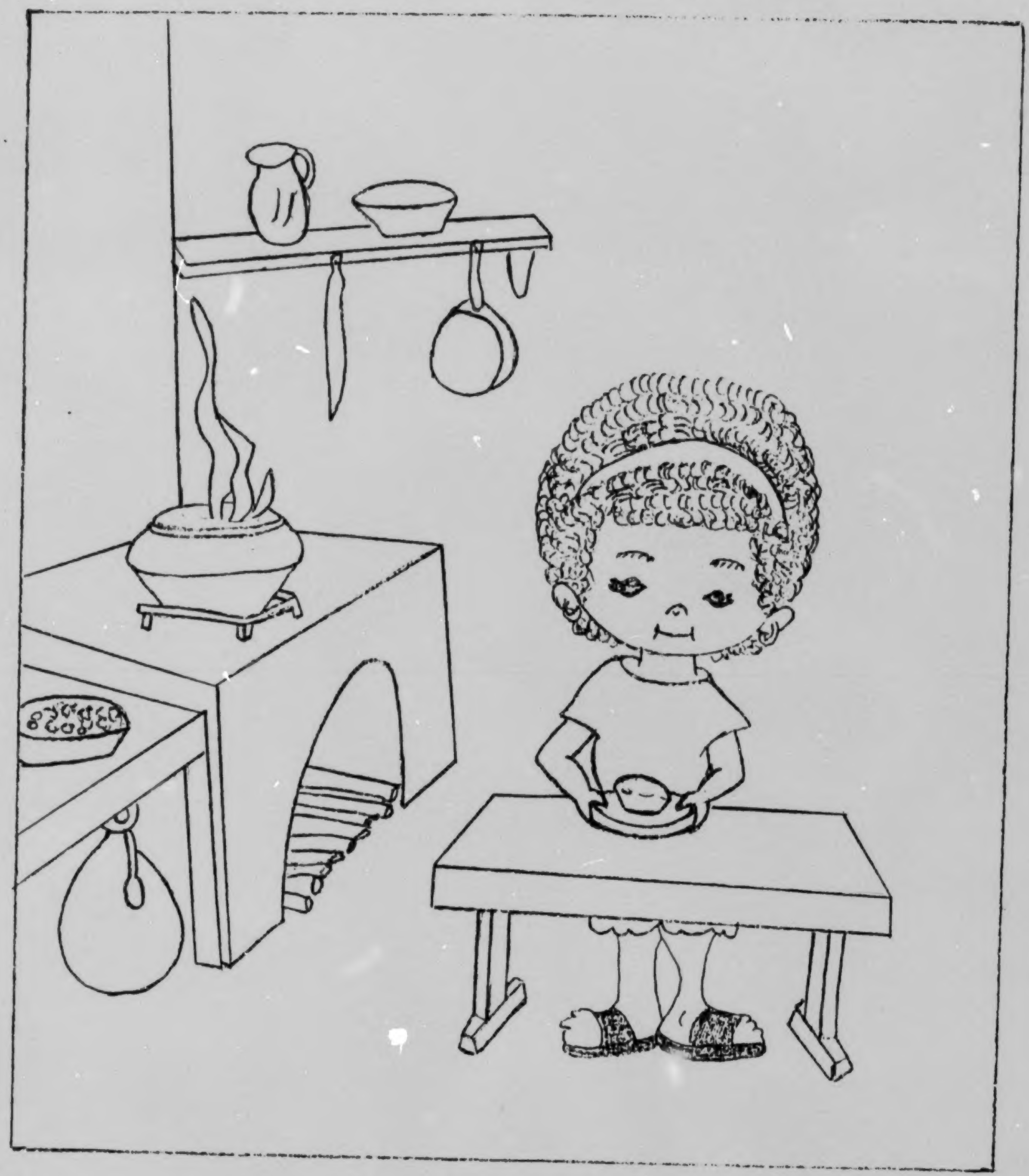
Davus libros fert.



Puellae domi sunt.

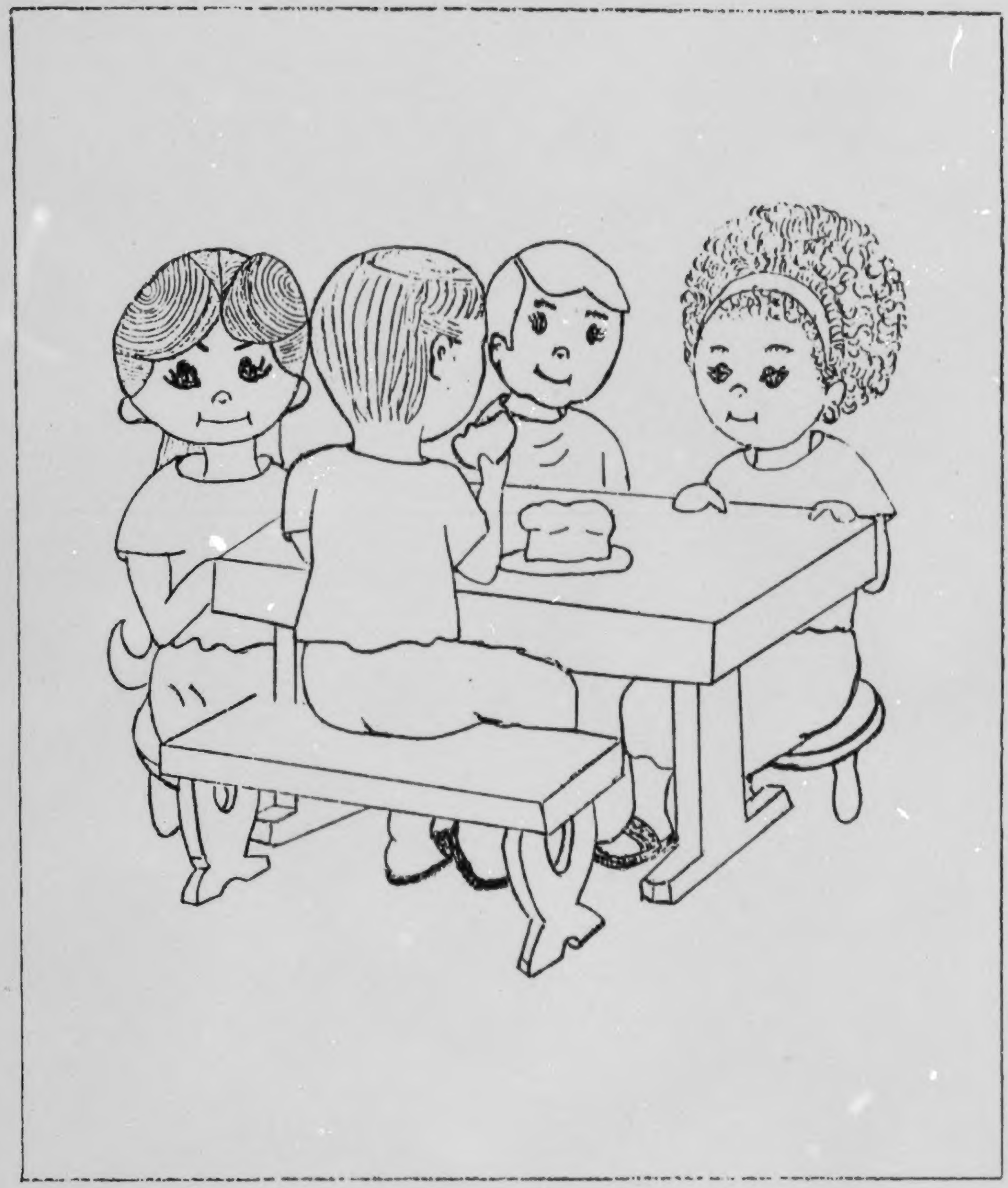


Claudia panem facit.



Afra panem in mensa ponit.

5



Omnes panem edunt.

Pueri ad scholam ambulant.

Davus libros fert.

Puellae domi sunt.

Claudia panem facit.

Afra panem in mensa ponit.

Omnes panem edunt.

Cut these apart. See if kids can match word to correct root on overhead projector

T11

preposition

deposit

propose

expose

oppose

compose

transfer

refer

prefer

conference

offer

different

fact

defect

infection

factory

manufacture

perfect

Positum est

Fert

Factum est

1. No two snowflakes are the same. They're all ____________________.
2. The ______________ blew the whistle after Walt Frazier fouled.
3. Our principal attended a ____________ last week.
4. The young boy ____________ to help the old lady across the street.
5. I _________ math to spelling.
6. Carl _________ to School 38.
7. The school clerk the parent to the principal.
8. I ______________ the color blue to green.

offered

referred

different

referee

prefer

transfer

conference

Demonstra verbum rectum !

1. Many students ________ to different schools during a year.
2. The ________ called a foul on Walt Frazier.
3. Our principal went to a ________ in Chicago.
4. No two faces are the same. We are all ________.
5. The teacher will ________ me to an encyclopedia to obtain information for the report.
6. Some people ________ McDonalds to Burger Chef.
7. He ________ me $3.00 to mow his grass.

refer
prefer
offered
transfer
different
conference
referee

T14

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. Short is the ______ of tall.
2. Words like "in," "under," "over," and "across" are ________.
3. Our assignment is to ________ a poem.
4. Joe Frazier will ___________ Muhammed Ali for the title.
5. The mask on the "Trick-or-Treater" did not ______ any of her face.
6. Please ___________ your milk carton in the trash can.
7. Senator Birch Bayh __________ a bill in Congress.
8. Kevin ______ to his girlfriend!

Verba

oppose

proposed

deposit

opposite

prepositions

compose

expose

294

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. An __________ developed from the burn.
2. I __________ math to spelling.
3. "Small" is the __________ of "big."
4. I __________ your proposal.
5. Guess what? Herman __________ to Carla!
6. A sore is an __________.
7. Something different is the __________.
8. I __________ McDonalds to Burger Chief.
9. Joe __________ a magnificent song!
10. If I __________ you $10.00, will you accept it?

proposed

oppose

opposite

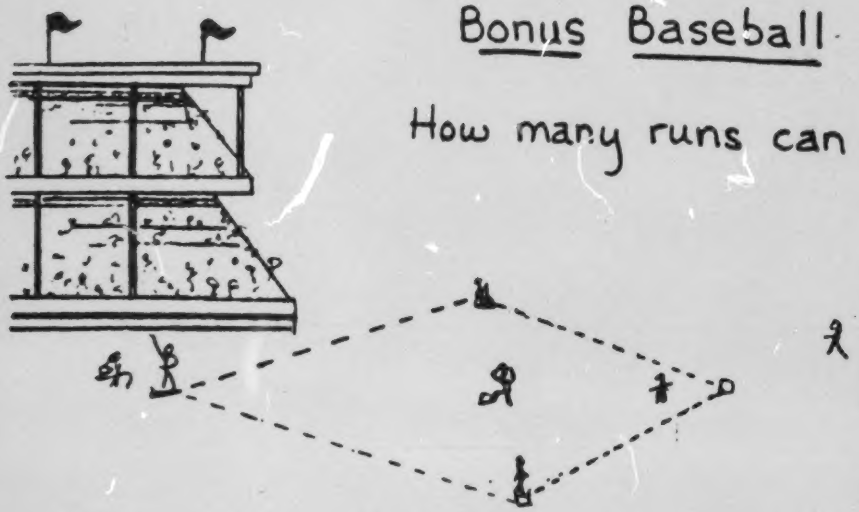
prefer

infection

composed

Bonus Baseball

How many runs can you hit?



SINGLES (from factum est)

1. "100%" is a _____ score.
2. Shoes are made in that _____.
3. 2+2=4 : that's a _____.
4. If you have a fever, your body may have an _____.
5. That _____ is owned by U.S. Steel.
6. It's a _____, that some people can speak Latin.
7. Cover that _____ with a bandage!
8. These shoes are a _____ fit.

factory

infection

fact

perfect

DOUBLES (from fert)

1. If I ____ you money, will you take it?
2. She is wearing her hair in a ____ style today.
3. We are sending three persons to the ____.
4. I ____ corn to peas.
5. "Gentlemen ____ blondes."
6. May I ____ you a cup of coffee, sir?
7. Greek is ____ from Latin.
8. Susan will be a delegate to the ____ about women's rights.

conference
offer
different
prefer

TRIPLES (from positum est.)

1. "With" is a ____.
2. ____ this money in the bank.
3. Marvin ____ to Sheila last night!
4. When Dorothy is ____ to the sun, she gets freckles.

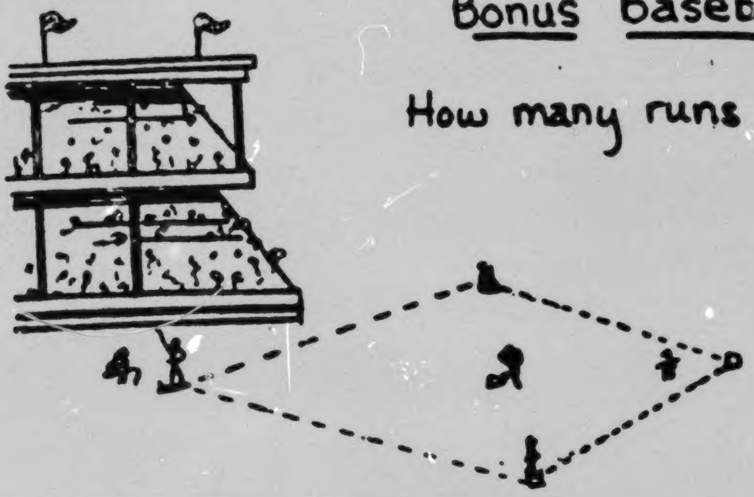
proposed
preposition
deposit
exposed

HOME RUNS (from positum est)

1. Superman ____ the forces of evil.
2. Beethoven ____ nine symphonies.

opposed
composed

Bonus Baseball



How many runs can you hit?

SINGLES (from factum est)

1. 90% is not a ____ score.
2. Chairs are made in that ____.
3. 3×3=9: that's a ____.
4. A high fever is a sign that your body has an ____.
5. That ____ is owned by U.S. Steel.
6. It's a ____ that Rome is in Italy.
7. Cover that ____ with a bandage!
8. These pants are a ____ fit.
9. That ____ employs 50 workers.
10. He got the ____ from a dog bite.
11. 3×5=15: that's a ____.
12. Nobody is ____: we all make mistakes.

factory

infection

fact

perfect

DOUBLES (from fert)

1. If I ____ you candy, will you accept it?	
2. A triangle is ____ from a square.	
3. A ____ is a kind of meeting.	conference
4. Alice ____ asparagus to peas.	offer
5. John ____ swimming.	
6. May I ____ you some tea, sir?	different
7. Latin is ____ from English.	
8. Susan is a delegate to the ____.	prefers

TRIPLES (from positum est)

"Above" is a ____.	proposed
____ your money in the bank.	preposition
Martin ____ to Susan last night!	deposit
Bob's sandals ____ his toes.	expose

HOME RUNS

I am ____ to that amendment.	opposed
Superman ____ the forces of evil.	composed
Alma ____ a poem.	
I am ____ to your plan.	

Match correctly.

conference ______
factory ______
infection ______
offer ______
prefer ______
referee ______
different ______
oppose ______
propose ______
compose ______
expose ______

a. official
b. suggest
c. against
d. meeting
e. write
f. sore
g. corporation
h. give
i show
j. opposite
k choose

Examen

1. Which symbol is different?

   A. ○
   B. Δ
   C. ○
   D. ○

2. Which sentence has a preposition?

   A. I like Mary.
   B. Latin is a language.
   C. Bruce proposed last night!
   D. My coat is in the closet.

3. What is the opposite of "short."

   A. tall
   B. fat
   C. round
   D. wide

4. Which is a fact?

   A. Green is the prettiest color.
   B. 2 + 2 = 4
   C. Baseball is more fun than basketball.

5. What is a perfect score?
   A. 80% correct
   B. 100% correct
   C. 10% correct
   D. 5% correct

6. Where might an infection occur?
   A. chair
   B. picture
   C ear
   D. shirt

7. What do sandals expose?
   A. toes
   B. rings
   C. songs
   D. heads

8. Where does a referee usually work?
   A. factory
   B. movie
   C. shopping center
   D. sporting event

9. What do the Jackson Five compose ?
   - A. dresses
   - B. poems
   - C. songs
   - D. stories

10. What does prefer mean ?
    - A. dance
    - B sing
    - C. hit
    - D. choose

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT IX

1. Given the parts of the body in Latin (corpus, manus, caput, pes, oculus, nasus, os, lingua, and dentes), the students will pronounce each correctly and match them to corresponding parts on a diagram of the human body.
2. Given the English target word list, students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT IX - Parts of the body

caput
capital
capitalize
decapitate
capitalism

corpus
corpse
corpuscles
corporal
corpulent
corporation

manus
manual
manufacture
manipulate
manicure

pes/pedes
pedestal
pedicure
pedestrian
pedal
pedigree

os/oris
oral
oration
orator

nasus
nasal

oculus
oculist

auris
aurist

dentes
dentist
denture
dental
trident

lingua
lingo
linguist
language

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Introduce T #1, drilling Latin with English meanings
Drill T #2
Record caput and corpus derivatives into notebooks (T #3)
Drill T #4, 5

Day 2 - Review T #2,5
Drill T #6
Record manus and pes derivatives into notebooks (T #3)
Drill T #7,8

Day 3 - Review T #2
Drill T #9,10,11
Introduce T #12
Record lingua and dentes derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #13,14

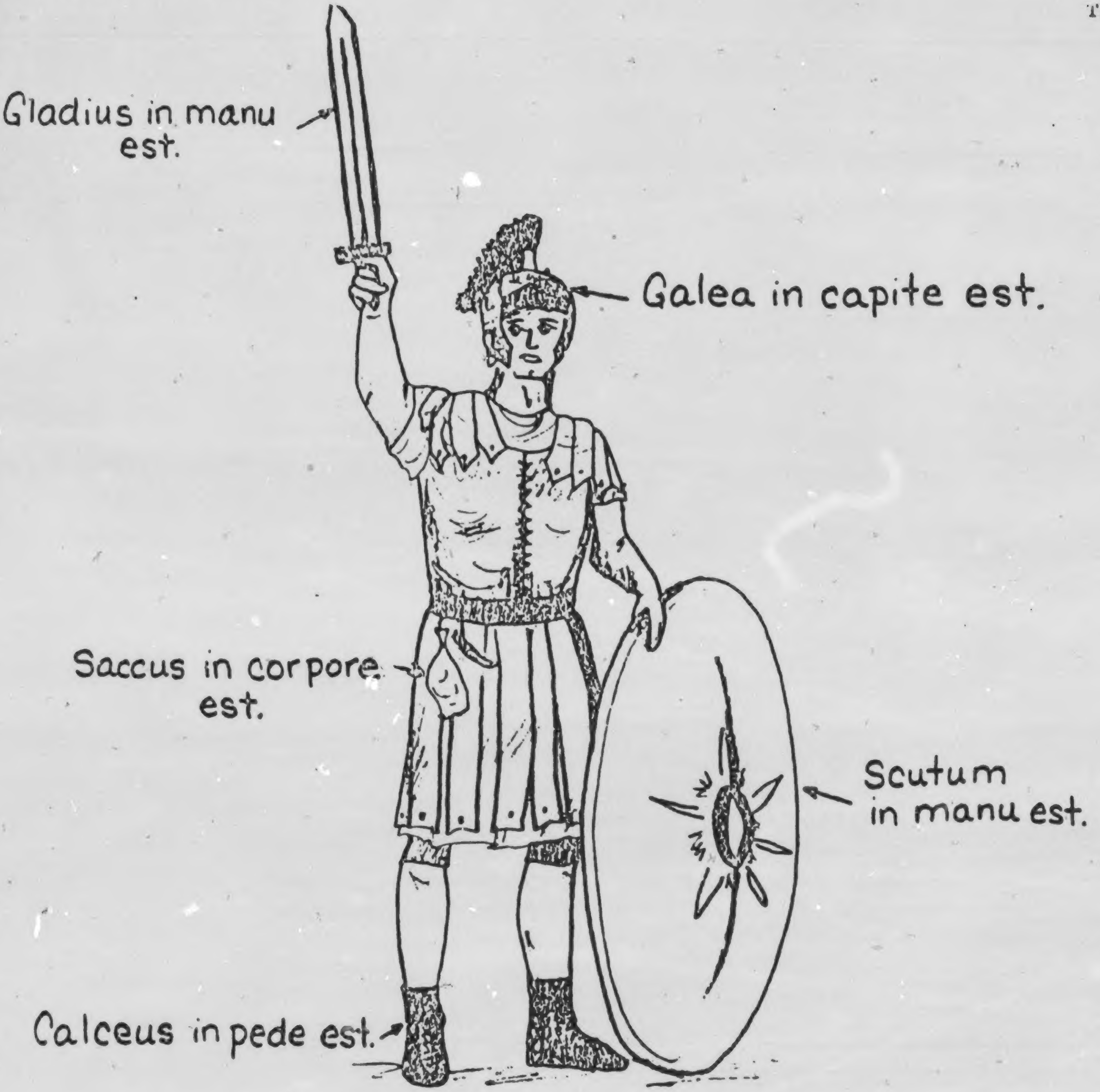
Day 4 - Review T #12,13,14
Review T #11
Introduce T #15
Record oculus, nasus, os, and auris derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #16,17

Day 5 - Review T #16,17
Drill T #18
Administer D #1,2 quiz
"Now You See It" board (T #19)

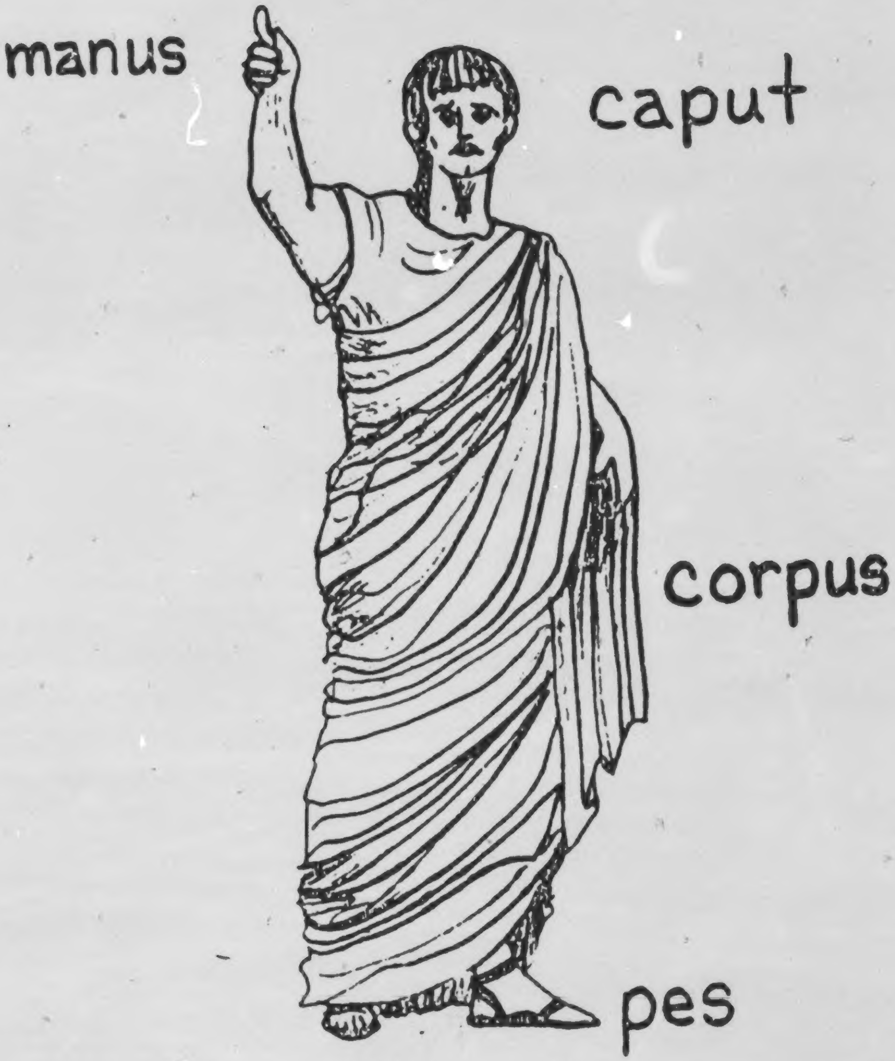
Day 6 - Review selected derivative exercises
Drill T #20,21
Bonus Basketball (T #22,23,24)
Return quizzes

Day 7 - Drill T #25
"Now You See It" board (T #26)
Read through monster story (T #27,28,29)
Have students draw the total monster, imagining the other half

Day 8 - Review selected derivative exercises
Administer final test (T #30,31,32) or on D #3,4
Play Bonus Basketball or "Simon Says" with parts of the body


Gladius in manu est.
Galea in capite est.
Saccus in corpore est.
Scutum in manu est.
Calceus in pede est.

Miles Romanus


manus
caput
corpus
pes

Civis Romanus

308

caput

capital
capitalize
decapitate
capitalism

corpus

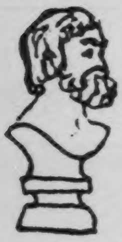
corpse
corpuscles
corporal
corpulent
corporation

manus

manual
manufacture
manipulate
manicure

pes

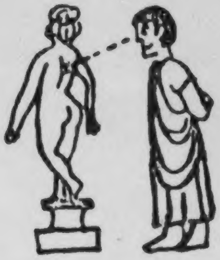
pedestal
pedicure
pedestrian
pedal
pedigree



caput

1. Rome is the capital city of Italy.
2. You must capitalize the first letter of a sentence.
3. The Romans used to decapitate some of their criminals.
4. Capitalism is different from communism.

corpus



1. A corpse was found in the ditch.
2. Corpuscles are important parts of our blood.
3. Amy's father is a corporal in the Army.
4. Santa Claus is a corpulent elf.
5. This corporation has companies all over the world.

PONITE VERBA RECTA IN LINEIS!

CAPUT

1. The opposite of communism is ____.
2. Romans used to ____ some criminals.
3. Death in the electric chair is a form of ____ punishment.
4. Rome is the ____ of Italy.

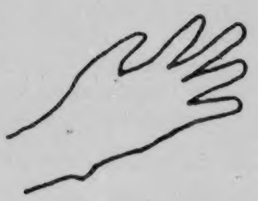
decapitate
capitalism
capital
capitalize

CORPUS

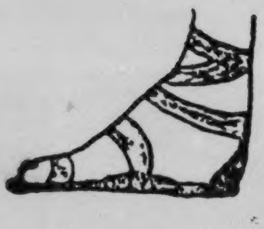
1. My uncle is a ____ in the US Army.
2. The two companies united to form one huge ____.
3. Most members of Weight Watchers are ____.
4. The red blood ____ make our blood red.

corpuscles
corpse
corporal
corpulent
corporation
incorporate

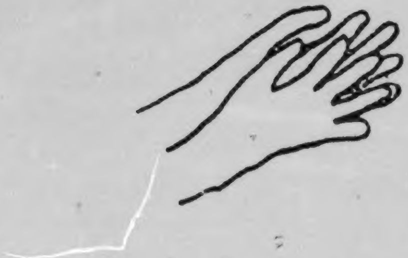
Quid agit Marcus?



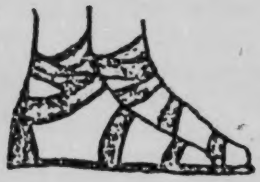
Manus Marci est.



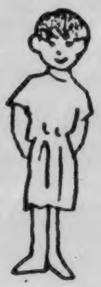
Pes Marci est.



Manus Marci sunt.

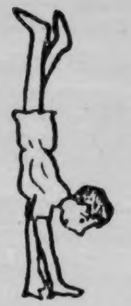


Pedes Marci sunt.



Marcus in pedibus stat.

Marcus in manibus stat!



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manus

1. My uncle does manual labor at a factory.
2. Roman matrons used to manufacture their family's clothing.
3. Manipulate the knobs until you find the right radio station.
4. At some beauty shops they give a free manicure.

pes

1. The statue stands on a pedestal.
2. If your toenails are dirty, you need a pedicure.
3. A motorist drives ; a pedestrian walks.
4. A pedal fell off this old tricycle.
5. That white poodle has a perfect pedigree.

MANUS

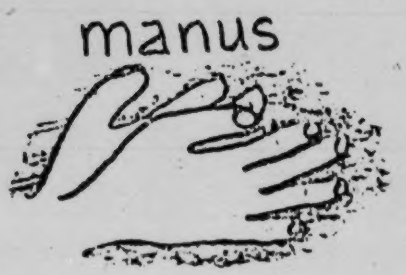
1. Tonya can ____ the strings and make the puppet dance.
2. If the machine won't work, consult the owner's ____.
3. Her fingernails are rough; she needs a ____.
4. My father works with his hands; he does ____ labor.

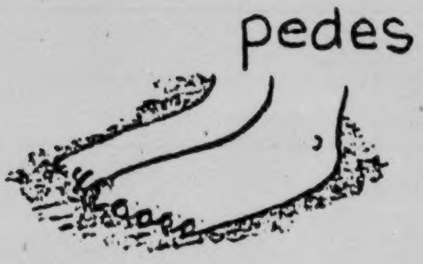
manual
manufactured
manipulate
manicure

PES

1. The statue fell from its ____ and shattered.
2. A ____ was knocked down by a car on East Street.
3. If you have corns and bunions, you need a ____.
4. The ____ of my bicycle are rusty and broken.

pedals
pedestal
pedicure
pedestrian
pedigree





1. A man who does MANUal labor works with his ____________.

2. A MANIcurist takes care of your ____________.

3. On the PEDals of your bicycle you should put your ____________.

4. You should MANIpulate the radio dial with your ____________.

5. A PEDEStrian walks on his ____________.

6. A MANUal is a book small enough to fit in your ____________.

7. A cobbler MANUfactures shoes ; he makes them by ____________.

8. A PEDEStal goes under the statue's ____________.

1. Joan had a free ________ .
2. Mr. Smith should reduce. He is too ________ .
3. Our blood has red and white ________ .
4. Many Americans do ________ labor.
5. The policeman found the ________ .
6. ________ the pieces of the puzzle until you finish it correctly.
7. Paddling is a form of ________ punishment.
8. General Electric is a huge ________ .
9. Carl read his Boy Scout ________ carefully.
10. Paul's uncle is a ________ in the Army.
11. At the factory my father ________ tools.

manual

corporation

corpse

manufactures

manicure

corpuscles

corpulent

manipulate

corporal

CAPUT

(decapitate - capital - capitalism)

1. Romans used to _________some of their criminals.
2. A _________ letter is larger than a small letter.
3. Rome is the _________ of Italy.
4. Death in the electric chair is a form of _________ punishment.

CORPUS

(corpuscles - corpse - corporal - corpulent - corporation)

1. Paddling is a form of_______________ punishment.
2. The two companies united to form one huge _______________.
3. The _______________ of the ski instructor was found in a snowdrift the day after his fatal accident.
4. Santa Claus is usually pictured as _________ and jolly.

MANUS

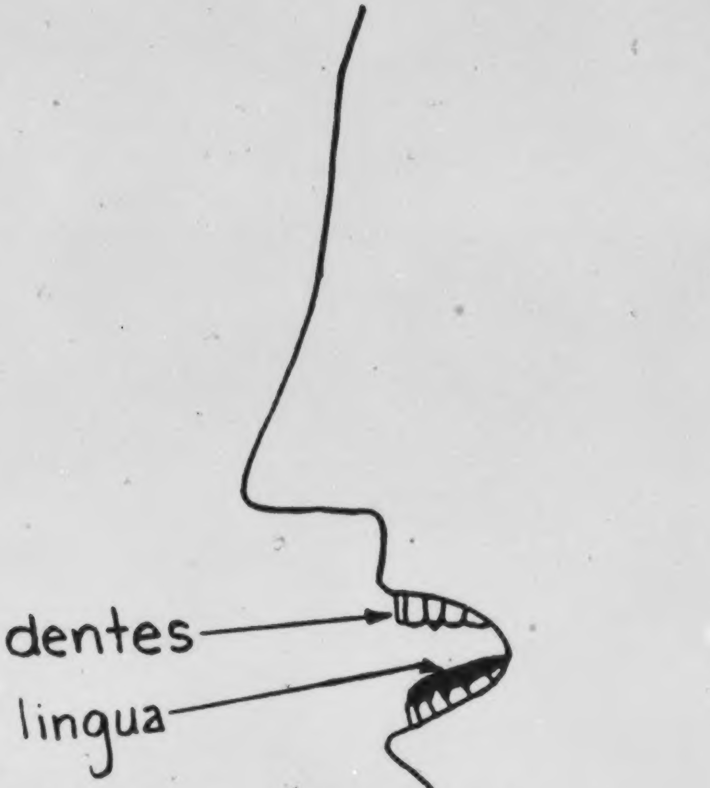
(manual - manufactured - manipulate - manicure)

1. My father works with his hands; he does _________ labor.
2. A Roman housewife _____________ her own clothing.
3. Her fingernails are rough: she needs a _____________.
4. Tonya can _____________the strings and make the puppet dance.

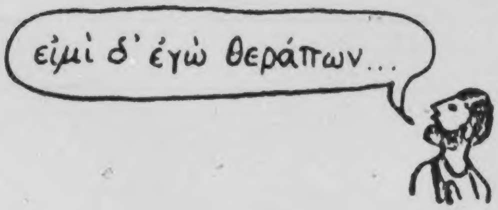
PES

(pedestal - pedicure - pedestrian - pedigree - pedals)

1. The ___________ of my bicycle are rusty and broken.
2. A _____________ was knocked down by a car on East Street.
3. The statue fell from its _______________ and shattered.
4. Does your dog have a _____________, or is it a mutt?


dentes
lingua

lingua


εἰμὶ δ' ἐγὼ θεράπων...

1. A language is a form of speech.
2. A linguist is a language expert.
3. Doctors use a lingo all their own.

dentes

1. A dentist is a tooth expert.
2. Dental floss should be used to clean between the teeth.
3. Dentures are false teeth.
4. A trident has three prongs, or "teeth."

Lingua Dentes

1. DENTures are false ____________.

2. A LINGUist is an expert on ________________.

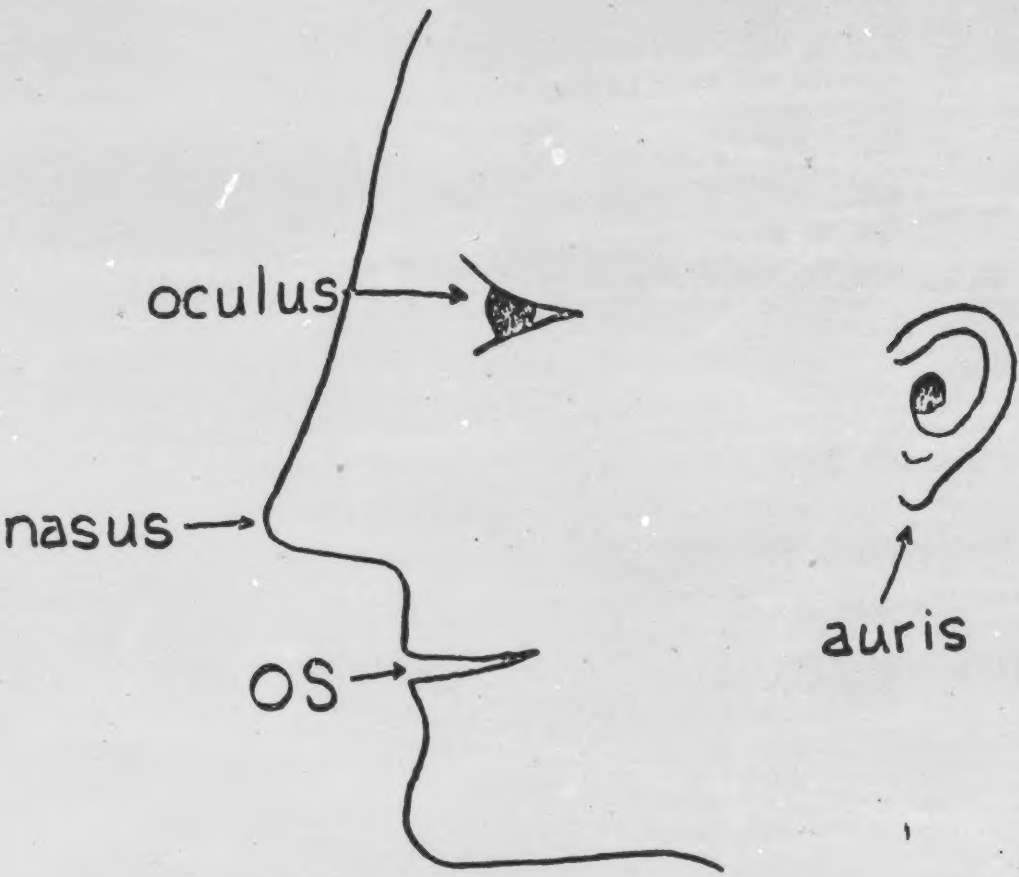
3. A DENTist is an expert on ________________.

4. A triDENT has three prongs, or ____________.

5. A LINGo is almost a private ______________.

6. DENTal floss cleans between the ____________.

7. Any LANGUage requires deft use of the ____________.


oculus
nasus
os
auris

1. A nasal spray goes here.

2. An oculist checks here.

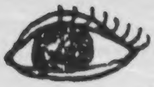
3. An oral test uses this.

4. An aurist checks here.

5. Nasal congestion occurs here.

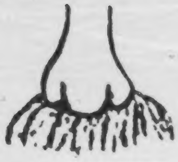
6. An orator uses this.

7. An auricle looks like this.



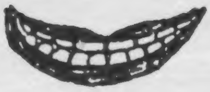
oculus

An oculist is an eye expert.



nasus

A nasal spray relieves congestion.

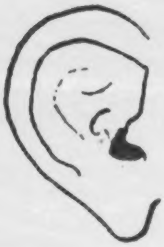


os

This is an oral quiz.

That was a long oration.

Lincoln was a nervous orator.



auris

An aurist is an ear expert.

1. A walker is a ____________.
2. A tooth doctor is a _____.
3. We speak the English ____.
4. A large letter is a ______ letter.
5. Paddling is a form of ________ punishment.
6. __________ labor is done by hand.
7. Joe used a ______ spray for his congestion.
8. To make is to ________.
9. An ________ quiz is spoken.
10. A huge company is a ______________.

manual

nasal

pedestrian

manufacture

corporation

corporal

dentist

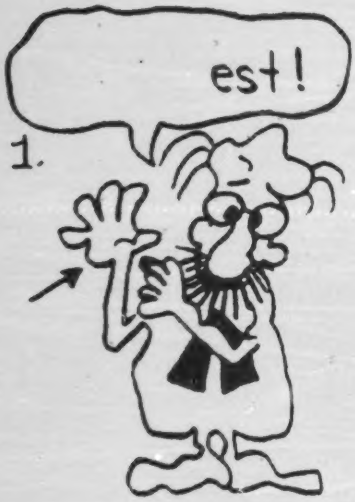
language

capital

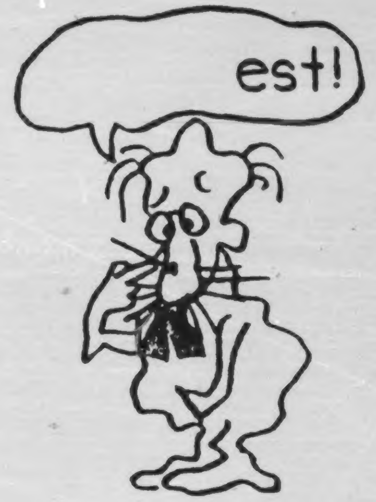
oral

Professor Drummond Bugle from "Sesame Street" is trying to explain the parts of the body. Let's help him by filling in the blanks.

1.



2.



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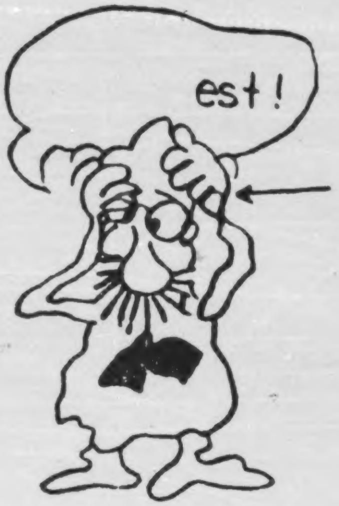

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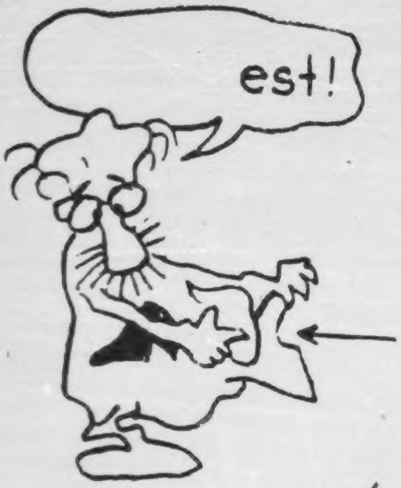

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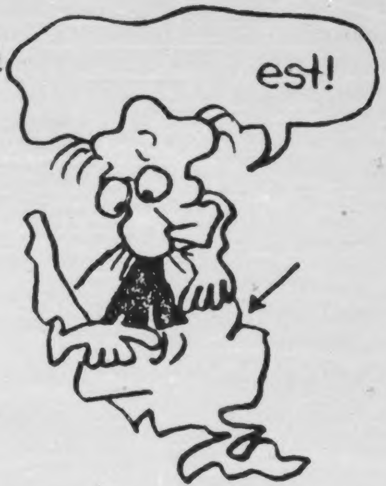

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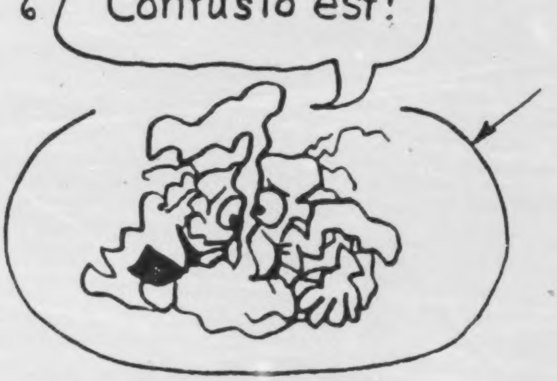

Confusio est!

QUID EST RESPONSUM OPTIMUM?

1. The church organist plays with his hands on the keys and his feet on the _____.
    a. oration
    b. pedals
    c. dental
    d. bib
2. An expert on languages is called a _____.
    a. aqueduct
    b. Pepsodent
    c. manual
    d. linguist
3. Nine companies merged to form a _____.
    a. quadruplets
    b. pedals
    c. matrimony
    d. corporation
4. A sergeant can give orders to a _____.
    a. pedal
    b. corporal
    c. bib
    d. aquarium
5. Neptune, god of the sea, carries a _____.
    a. aquatic
    b. quadruped
    c. trident
    d. corpse
6. A speech is an _____.
    a. dental
    b. oration
    c. octopus
    d. linguist
7. French is a _____.
    a. aquarium
    b. triangle
    c. stance
    d. language
8. A dead body is a _____.
    a. corporal
    b. Corp
    c. nasal
    d. corpse

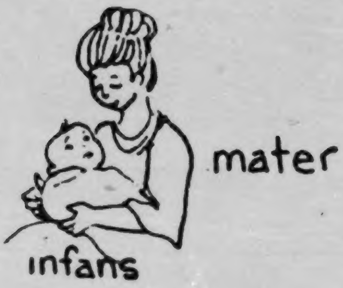
9. Rome is the _____ of Italy.
    a. capital
    b. oral
    c. dentist
    d. manipulate

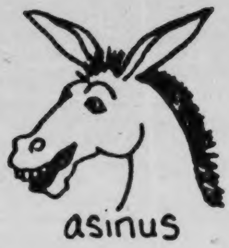
10. A booklet is a _____.
    a. corpse
    b. triplets
    c. manual
    d. nasal

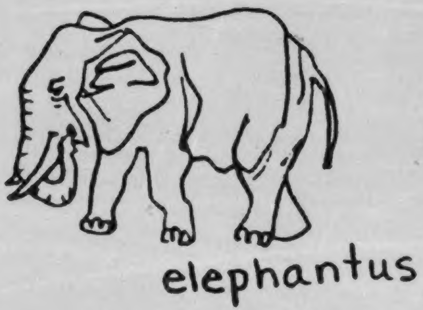
11. A dental doctor is a _____.
    a. corporal
    b. dentist
    c. manual
    d. aqualung

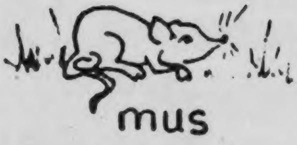
12. A _____ spray is used in the nose.
    a. ear
    b. aqueduct
    c. nasal
    d. manufacture

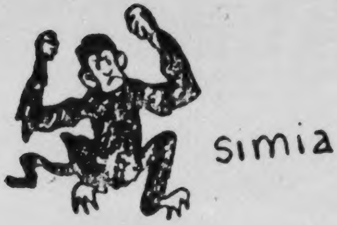
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	k	a	i	c	p	c	m	a	n	u	a	l	m	h	d
2	c	m	h	o	f	o	i	l	x	y	u	o	a	k	e
3	o	f	l	r	s	r	t	m	p	e	k	i	n	n	n
4	r	k	a	p	j	p	f	b	e	m	g	j	u	e	t
5	p	p	n	s	p	o	j	c	d	l	m	f	f	o	i
6	o	k	g	e	f	r	k	n	a	s	a	l	a	f	s
7	i	j	u	f	j	a	k	l	l	f	o	k	c	g	t
8	a	e	a	l	f	t	z	m	k	j	i	p	t	p	k
9	l	m	g	m	u	i	d	o	d	e	n	t	u	r	e
10	k	l	e	e	o	o	b	e	o	r	a	l	r	f	e
11	f	x	j	o	p	n	m	p	j	p	f	j	e	n	d
12	e	p	e	d	e	s	t	r	i	a	n	f	h	b	o
13	z	i	c	a	p	i	t	a	l	j	j	g	e	w	s

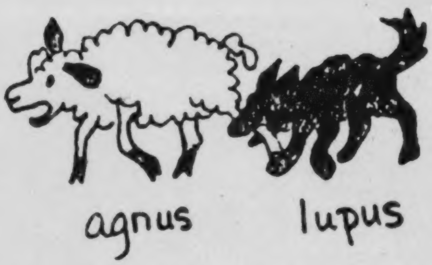

mater
infans

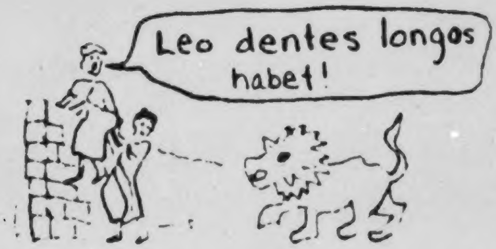

asinus

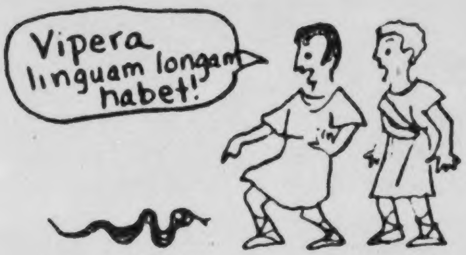

elephantus


mus


simia

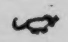

agnus
lupus


Leo dentes longos habet!

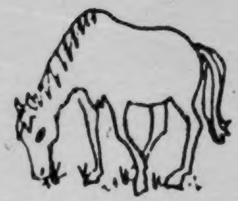

Vipera linguam longam habet!

Corpora Animalium

Utrum animal oculos magnos habet?

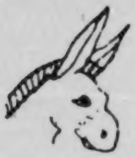


mus

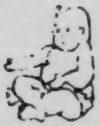


equus

Equus oculos magnos habet.
Oculi equi magni sunt.
Mus oculos parvos habet.



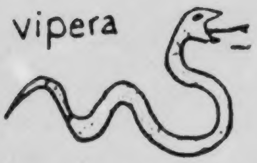
asinus



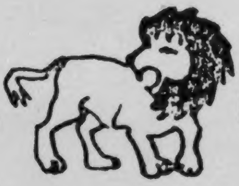
infans

Asinus aures magnas habet.
Aures asini magnae sunt.
Infans aures parvas habet.

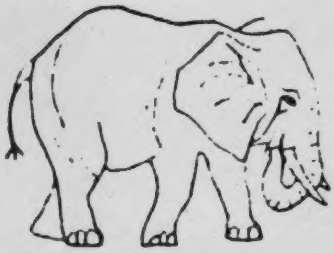
vipera



Longa est lingua viperae,
et longi sunt dentes leonis.



leo



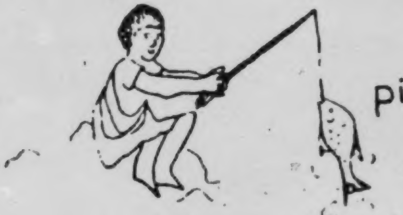
elephantus

Corpus et caput et nasus elephanti
sunt magni, sed os parvum est.

Pedes elephanti non parvi, sed magni sunt.

Puer duas manus habet.
Piscis nullam manum habet.

puer



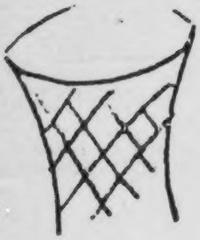
piscis

BONUS BASKETBALL

TWO-POINTERS

1. I used _____ spray to clear up my nose.
2. Always begin each sentence with a _________ letter.
3. My feet slipped off the __________.
4. Latin was the _________ of the Romans.
5. A tooth specialist is a ____________.
6. Rome is the _____ of Italy.

pedals
language
dentist
capital
nasal



THREE - POINTERS

7. Care of teeth is ________ health.

8. ________ work is done with the hands.

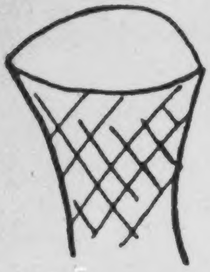
9. An ______ quiz is spoken.

10. The policeman found the dead ________.

11. The beauty shop gives a free _______ with each hair cut.

12. Doctors have a ________ all their own.

oral
manicure
dental
lingo
corpse
manual

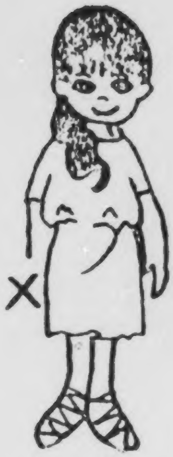


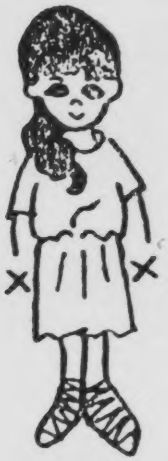
FOUR-POINTERS

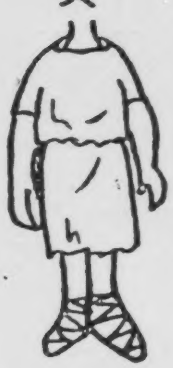
13. President Ford gave a long ________ before Congress.
14. ________ are a set of false teeth.
15. An expert in languages is a ________.
16. Today we ________ many products in factories.
17. A ________ is a walker.
18. An ________ treats diseases of the eye.

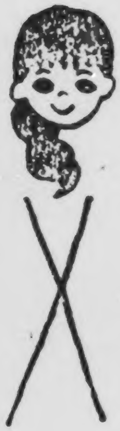
linguist
oculist
oration
pedestrian
manufacture
dentures

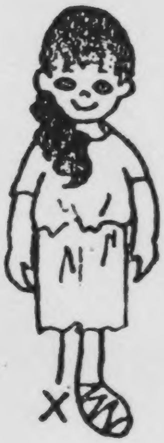
Quid abest? _ Quae absunt?

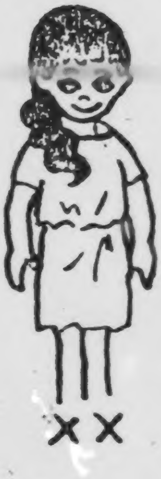


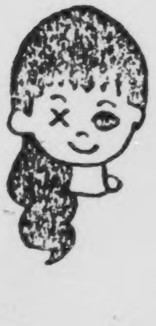


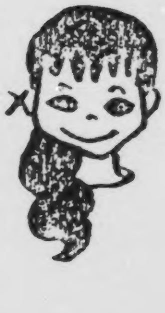


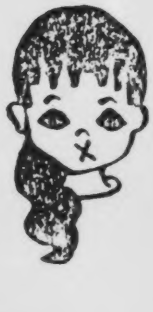


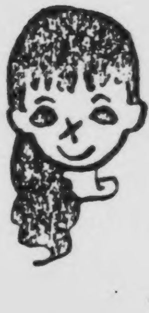












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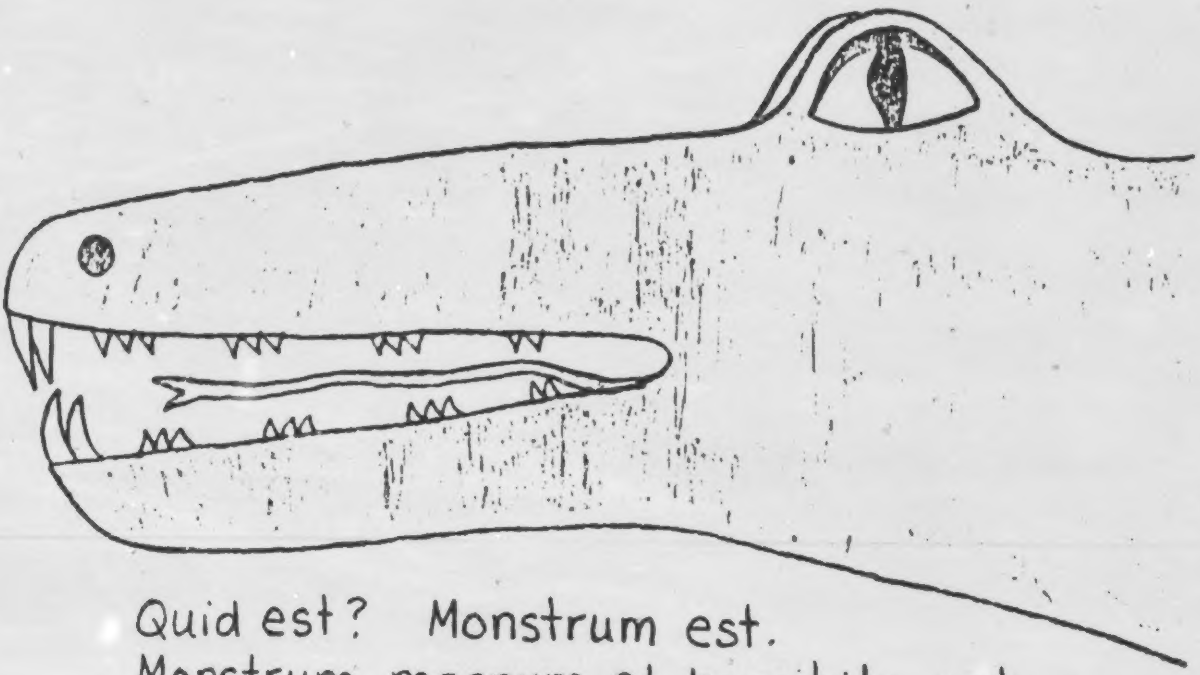
1	c	x	c	e	m	a	n	i	C	u	r	e
2	o	c	d	h	a	k	h	p	o	m	l	c
3	r	o	v	i	n	k	s	t	r	a	o	o
4	p	r	l	j	u	p	r	k	P	n	s	r
5	u	p	t	p	a	j	f	h	o	i	e	p
6	s	u	o	l	l	p	j	y	r	p	t	o
7	c	l	w	i	t	f	k	l	a	u	p	r
8	l	e	d	m	o	c	c	n	t	l	b	a
9	e	n	c	o	r	p	s	e	i	a	p	l
10	s	t	b	p	o	w	g	e	o	t	v	w
11	l	g	h	e	i	f	h	u	n	e	i	e
12	f	m	a	n	u	f	a	c	t	u	r	e

Fabula de Monstro

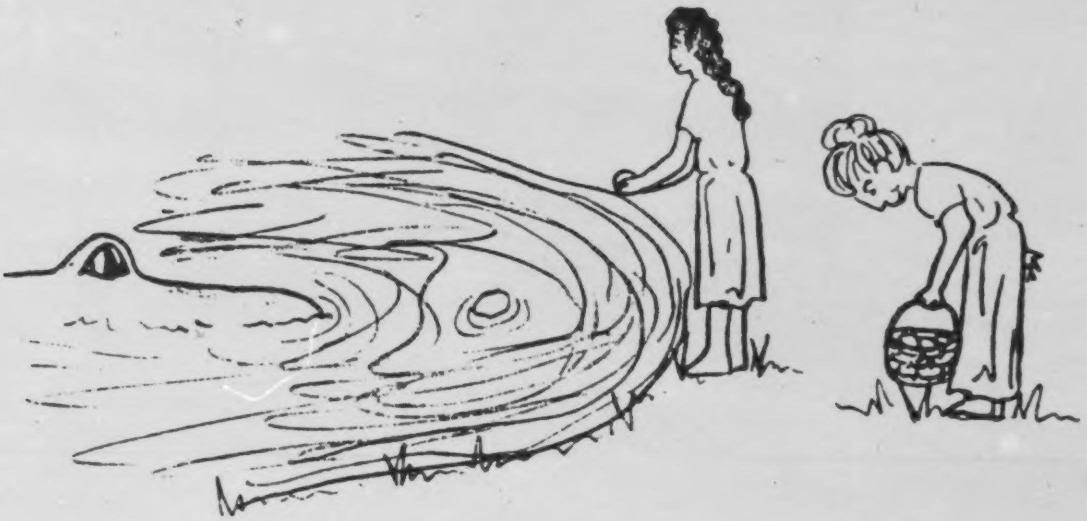


Quid est? Monstrum est.
Monstrum magnum et horribile est.

Monstrum oculos magnos habet
et dentes magnos
et dentes parvos
et linguam longam.

Ubi est monstrum?
In aqua est monstrum.
Habitat monstrum in aqua.

Quid edit monstrum?
Monstrum edit pisces qui in aqua habitant.
Panem quoque edit monstrum.

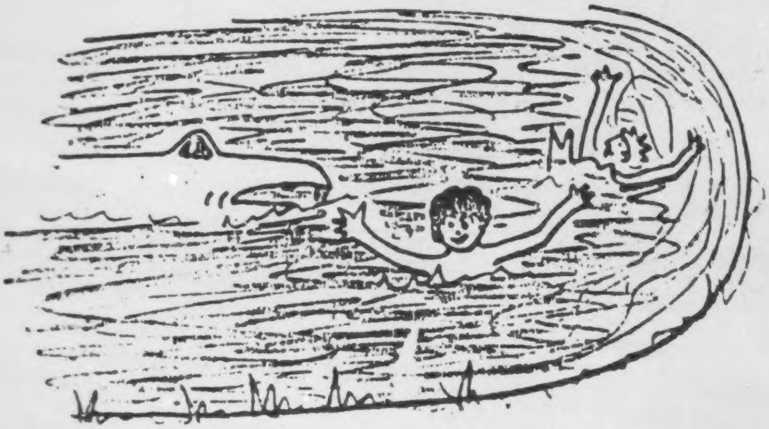


Puellae panem monstro dant.
Puellae panem in aqua ponunt.

Monstrum panem edit.
Puellas non edit.

Pueri panem monstro non dant.
Pueri panem in aqua non ponunt.

Pueri in aqua ludunt.



Monstrum pueros edit!

Horribile est monstrum!

Quid est Responsum Optimum

1. A ___ is a dead body.
   a. corporal　　c. Corps
   b. corpse　　d. nasal
2. A ___ is a form of speech.
   a. aquarium　　c. stance
   b. triangle　　d. language
3. An oral quiz is ___, not written.
   a. dental　　c. octopus
   b. spoken　　d. linguist
4. A ___ has three prongs.
   a. aquatic　　c. trident
   b. quadruped　　d. corpse
5. The ___ fell off my bicycle.
   a. oration　　c. dental
   b. pedal　　d. bib
6. Amy is a ___ ; she knows ten languages.
   a. Pepsodent　　c. manual
   b. aqueduct　　d. linguist
7. He works for a large ___.
   a. quadruplets　　c. matrimony
   b. pedals　　d. corporation
8. A ___ must follow a general's orders.
   a. pedal　　c. capital
   b. corporal　　d. aquarium

9. A nasal spray is used in the ____.
a. ear c. nose
b. aqueduct d. manufacture

10. A ____ is a booklet.
a corpse c. manual
b pedicure d. nasal

11. "G" is a ____ letter.
a. capital c. dentist
b. oral d. dental

12. A tooth doctor is a ____.
a. manipulate c. manual
b. dentist d. aqualung

13. A speech is an ____.
a. oration c. ear
b. aquarium d aurist

14. ____ floss cleans between the teeth.
a. Corporal c. Pedal
b. Manual d. Dental

15. To manufacture means to ____.
a. make c. oral
b. corporation d. manicure

16. An ear specialist is called an ____.
a. dentist c. oration
b. oculist d. aurist

17. Her fingernails are rough; she needs a ____.
    a. pedal — c. corporation
    b. manicure — d capital

18. A statue stands on a ____.
    a corporal — c. pedestal
    b. oculist — d. corpse

19. A fat person is ____.
    a. aurist — c. pedicure
    b. corpulent — d. manual

20. To move something with your hand means to ____ it.
    a. pedestrian — c. orator
    b. manipulate — d. manufacture

QUID EST RESPONSUM OPTIMUM?

1. A _____ is a dead body.
   a. corporal
   b. Corps
   c. nasal
   d. corpse

2. A _____ is a form of speech.
   a. aquarium
   b. triangle
   c. stance
   d. language

3. An oral quiz is _____, not written.
   a. dental
   b. spoken
   c. octopus
   d. linguist

4. A _____ has three prongs.
   a. aquatic
   b. quadruped
   c. trident
   d. corpse

5. A nasal spray is used in the _____.
   a. ear
   b. aqueduct
   c. nose
   d. manufacture

6. A _____ is a booklet small enough to fit in the hand.
   a. corpse
   b. triplets
   c. manual
   d. nasal

7. "G" is a _____ letter.
   a. capital
   b. oral
   c. dentist
   d. manipulate

8. A tooth doctor is a _____.
   a. corporal
   b. dentist
   c. manual
   d. aqualung

9. The _____ fell off my bicycle.
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   c. dental
   d. bib

10. Amy is a _____; she knows ten languages.
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    b. aqueduct
    c. manual
    d. linguist

11. He works for a large _____.
    a. quadruplets
    b. pedals
    c. matrimony
    d. corporation

12. A _____ must follow a general's orders.
    a. pedal
    b. corporal
    c. bib
    d. aquarium

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT X

1. Given the following Latin sentence captions for the "Deucalion and Pyrrha" myth, the students will place them into proper story order when scrambled and match each Latin sentence to the corresponding pictures.

   Deucalion et Pyrrha soli sunt.
   Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides portant.
   Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides iaciunt.
   Lapides crescunt.
   Ecce! Pueri et Puellae!

2. Given the target word list for Unit X, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT X - Deucalion and Pyrrha myth

soli
sole
solo
solitaire
solitary
solitude

portat
import
export
report
portable
important
importance
transport
transportation

crescunt
increase
decrease

343

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Discuss background of myth with the students.
Play tape of myth while showing accompanying pictures (T #1-5)
Review myth

Day 2 - Review myth with pictures
Administer pre-test

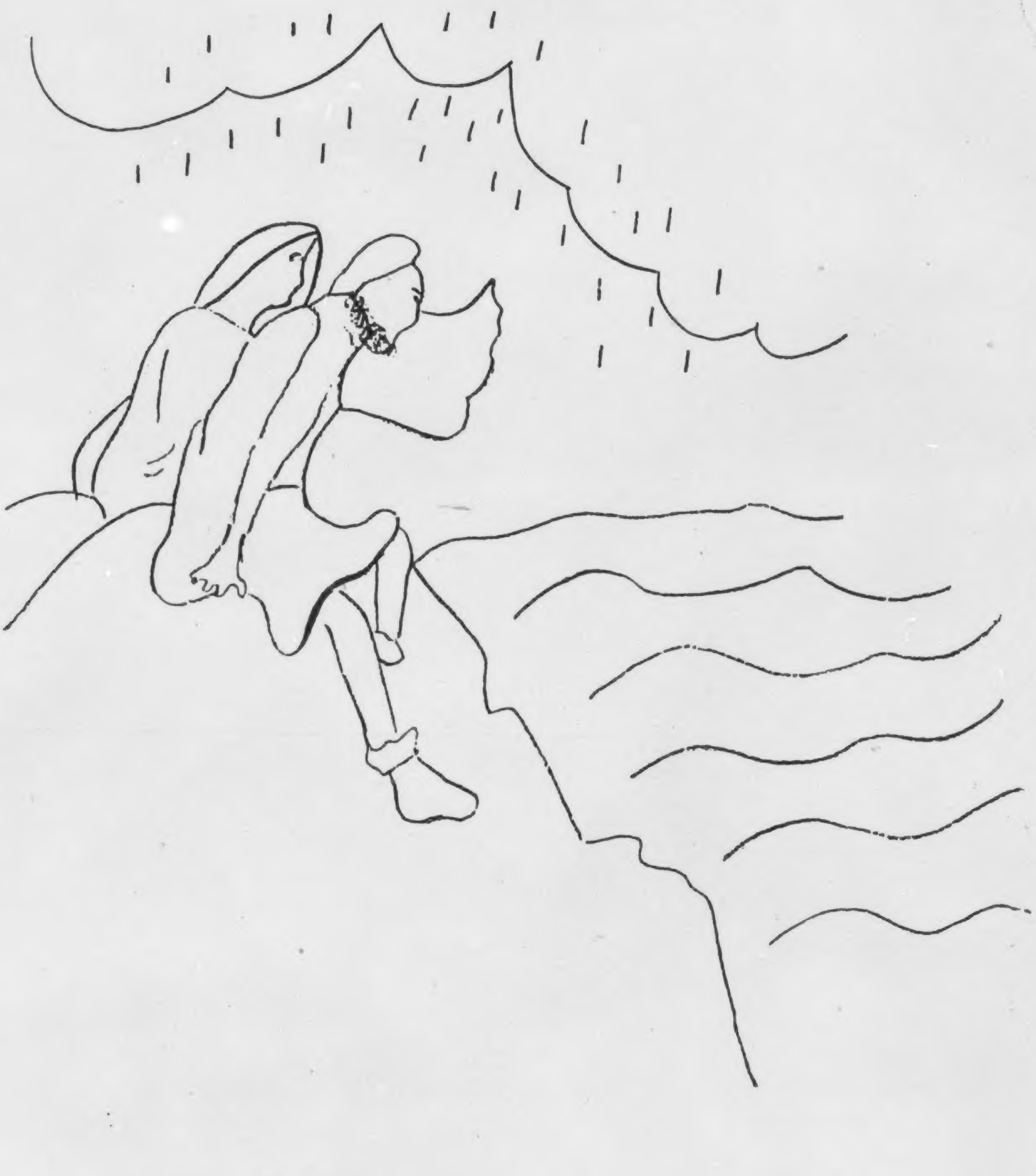
Day 3 - Drill pictures with Latin captions (T #1-5)
Record soli derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #6, #7

Day 4 - Review pictures
Cut apart T #8 and have students put into correct story order
Review T #6, #7
Record portat derivatives into notebooks (T #9)
Drill T #10, #11

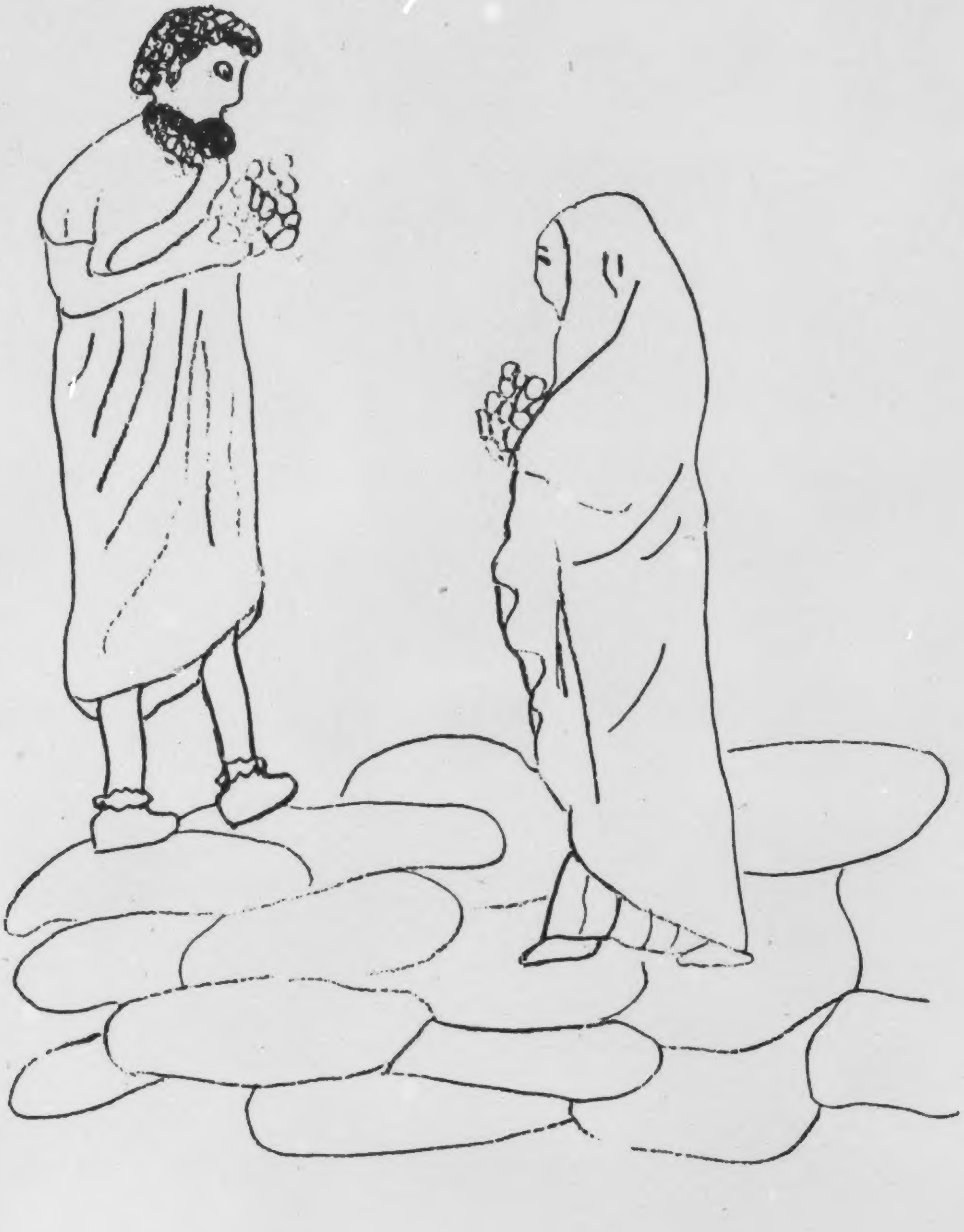
Day 5 - Review Latin sentences by putting into correct story order and matching to correct pictures
Review T #6, #7
Review T #10, #11
Record crescunt words into notebooks
Drill T #12, #13

Day 6 - Review all derivative exercises
Write a class fabula (T #14)

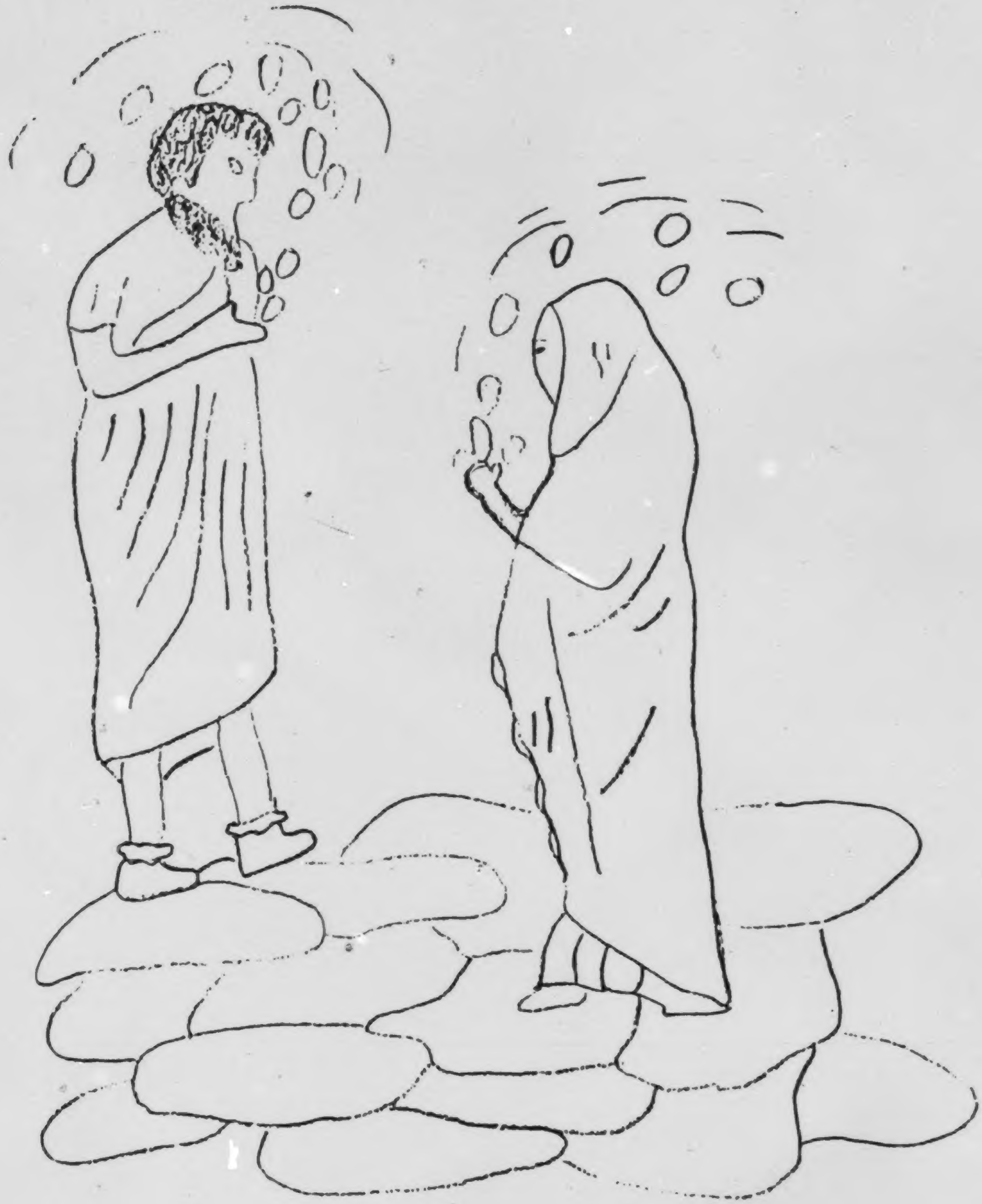
Day 7 - Read fabulas written by other classes
Administer post-test



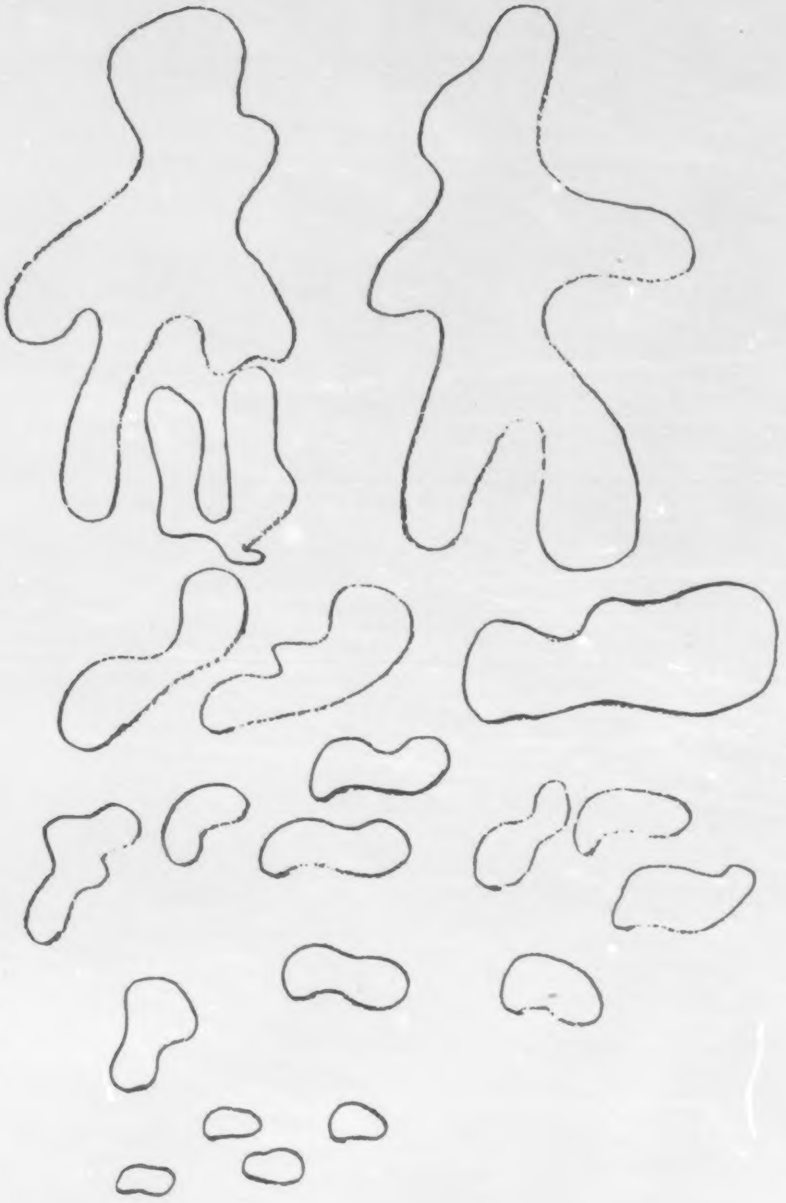
Deucalion et Pyrrha soli sunt.



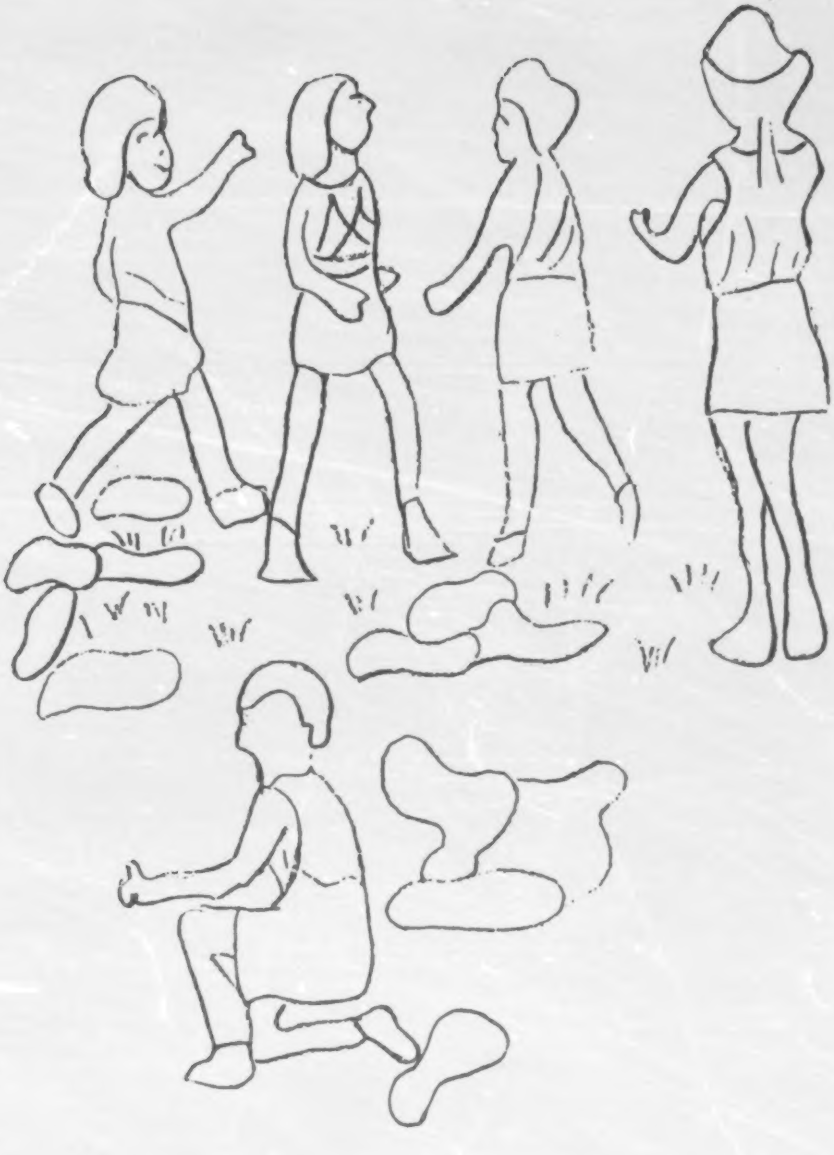
Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides portant.



Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides iaciunt.



Lapides crescunt.



Ecce! Pueri et puellae!

Pre and Post Test

1. If a man lives in solitude, he
   - A. lives with many people
   - B. lives alone
   - C. lives a short life
   - D. lives a long life
2. An item that is portable can be
   - A. carried
   - B. eaten
   - C. sung
   - D. washed
3. To increase is to
   - A. sing
   - B. make larger
   - C. make smaller
   - D. dance
4. To decrease is to
   - A. make larger
   - B. make smaller
   - C. sing
   - D. dance
5. Transportation includes
   - A. bread, milk, eggs
   - B. basketball, football, baseball
   - C. planes, boats, trains
   - D. yellow, green, blue
6. To sing a solo is to
   - A. sing with two people
   - B. sing a sad song
   - C. sing a rock song
   - D. sing alone
7. If Alonzo is the sole boy in his family, he is the
   - A. smart boy
   - B. only boy
   - C. skinny boy
   - D. tall boy
8. Something important is
   - A. happy
   - B. funny
   - C. skinny
   - D. valuable

9. An export is sent

   A. into a country
   B. out of a country

10. An import is sent

   A. into a country
   B. out of a country

11. To live in solitary confinement is to live

   A. all alone
   B. with a large family
   C. in a haunted house

12. To give a report is to give a

   A. party
   B. gift
   C. presentation
   D. spanking

soli = alone

sole
solo
solitaire
solitary
solitude

1. Regina sang a ________.
2. I played a game of ________.
3. Mr. Davis lives in ________.
4. The prisoner was in ________ confinement.
5. John was the ________ survivor in the accident.
6. Gladys Knight is the ________ woman in her group.
7. Karla studies best in ________.
8. Mark played a ________ on the trumpet.
9. ________ is a card game for one.

solitaire solo sole solitude solitary

1. The prisoner was placed in ________ confinement
2. The _____ survivor of the crash was a young boy.
3. You can find ______ in a forest.
4. ________ is a card game played by one person.
5. Mary will sing a _____ at church tonight.
6. Dennis is the _____ member of his family who has red hair.
7. Gerry is so dishonest that he cheats when he plays ________ !
8. After a busy day, you need some peace, quiet, and ________.
9. Ben played his piano _____ without a single mistake.
10. Elderly Mr. Brown has lived a ________ life.

Deucalion et Pyrrha soli sunt.

Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides portant.

Deucalion et Pyrrha lapides iaciunt.

Lapides crescunt.

Ecce! Pueri et puellae!

portat = carry

import
export
report
portable
important
importance
transport
transportation

crescunt = grow

increase
decrease

portable importance transportation report export

1. High school graduates know the ________ of an education.

2. Saudi Arabia refuses to ______ oil to the U.S.

3. Bob's father bought a ______ TV.

4. A subway train is a kind of urban ________.

5. Sharon's family is pleased with her ______ card.

6. The U.S. Dept. of ________ governs the railroads.

7. Charles knows the ________ of brushing his teeth after meals and snacks.

8. That sewing machine is too heavy to be ______.

9. The U.S. plans to _____ more wheat to the U.S.S.R.

10. Martha will give the class an oral ______ on her library book.

transport important import export portable

1. Trucks _________ many products to stores.
2. The U.S. __________ wheat to Russia.
3. The year 1776 is __________ in American history.
4. Since we don't grow coffee beans in the U.S., we must _________ them.
5. A nice feature of _________ TV's is that they can be carried to different rooms.
6. Airplanes are used to _________ a large portion of U.S. mail.
7. A product sent out of a country is an _________.
8. Achieving well in school is __________.
9. A product brought into a country is an ______

A Confusing Duet!

increase vs. decrease

1. When I have a fever, my temperature will ________ .
2. Two new students arrived, and our class enrollment ____________ to thirty-three.
3. The radio was too loud, so I ____________ the volume.
4. If people eat too much food, their weight will __________.
5. Since Americans use so much gasoline, our supply is __________.
6. The study of Latin can __________ your English vocabulary.

7. The temperature __________ from 101° to 99°.
8. Due to discoveries in medicine, the chances of getting polio have __________ .
9. If I __________ the amount of time I study, my grades will probably go down.
10. When James put air into the kickball, its size __________ .
11. The applause of the audience __________ to show how much they enjoyed the Jackson Five concert.
12. "This medicine should __________ the swelling." said Dr. Morgan.

Fabula

Verba

important
increase
decrease
solitude
transportation
report
sole

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XI

1. Students will demonstrate their understanding of Roman clothing by pronouncing the following words correctly and matching each one correctly to a corresponding picture or article of clothing.
2. Given the target word list for Unit XI, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XI - Roman clothing

vestis
invest
vest
investment

virum
virile
virtue
virtuous

Latin vocabulary
stola
toga
tunica

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Discuss T #1
Discuss Roman clothing
Discuss T #2

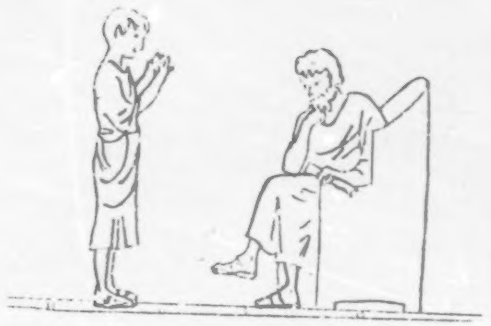
Day 2 - Bring in articles of Roman clothing (hand-made) for students to model
Bring along a camera!

Day 3 - Review T #1
Record vestis and virum derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #3, #4

Day 4 - Play Ping Pong game (T #5, #6)
Administer quiz (T #4)

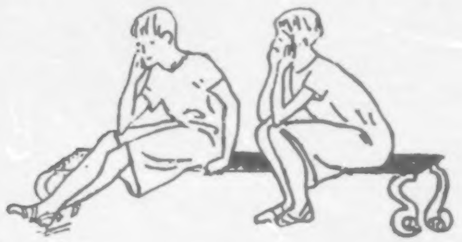
Day 5 - Bring in clothing again if all students have not had a chance to model
Return quizzes

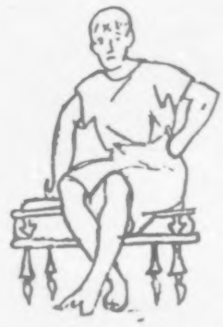
Vestimenta Romana



Puer apud scholam tunicam gerit.

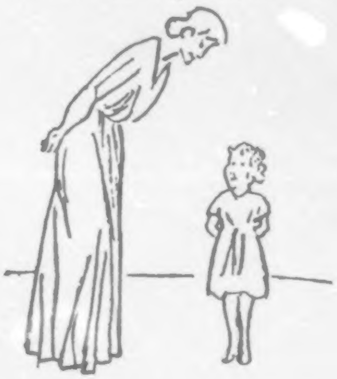
Pueri apud domum tunicas gerunt.

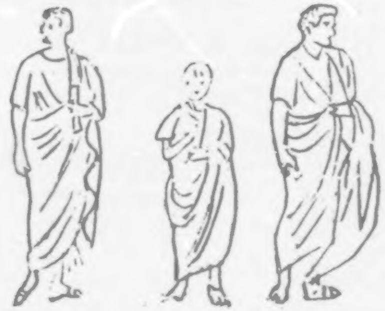




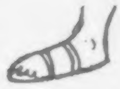
Pater quoque tunicam gerit.

Matres et puellae stolas gerunt.

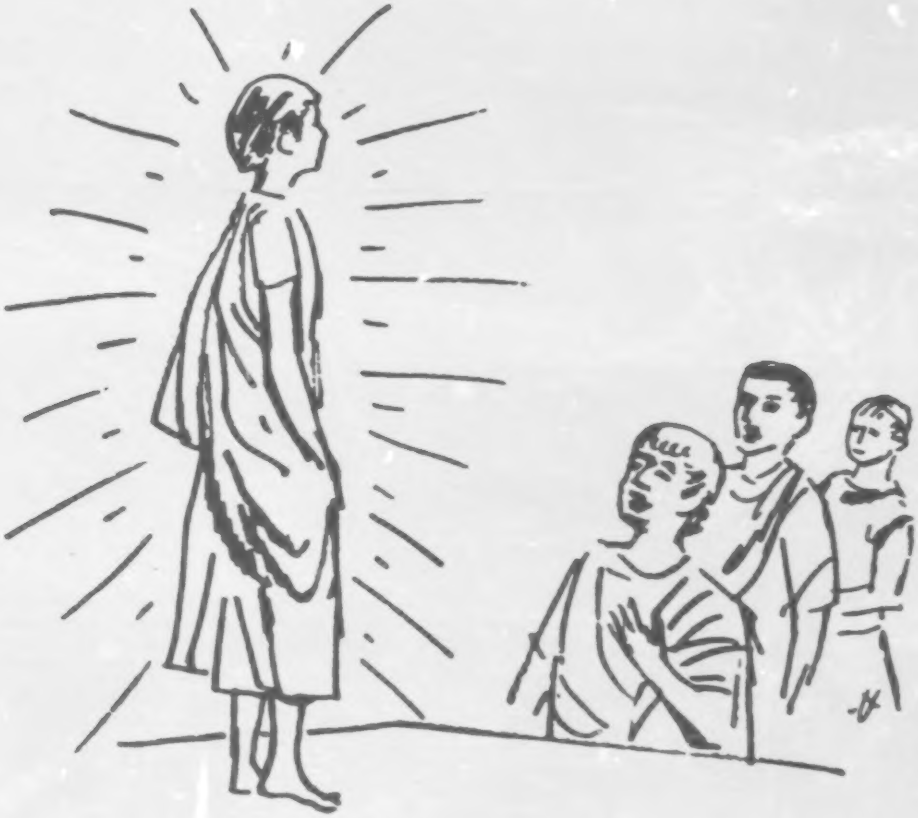




Viri et pueri Romani togas in foro gerunt.



Tunica. stola. toga. calceus vestimenta Romana sunt.



Vestis virum reddit.

Quid agit vestis?

Quid virum reddit?

Quem vestis reddit?

Reddit-ne vestis puerum?	Vestis puerum reddit.
Reddit-ne vestis puellam?	Vestis puellam reddit.

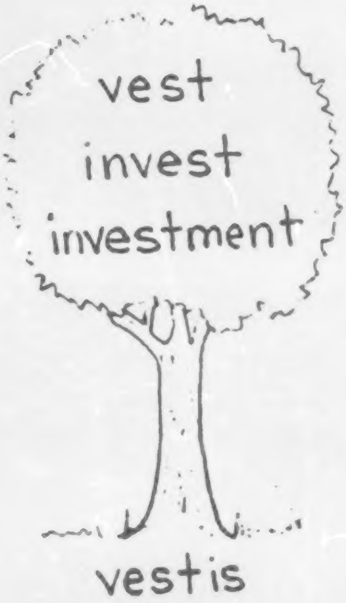
Quid significat, 'Vir vestem reddit' (returns) ? 364

Vestis virum reddit.

1. Here are some English words derived from vestis:
   vest, invest, investment
   - a. A sleeveless garment worn on the chest is a vest.
   - b. If we put money in a bank or buy stocks and bond, we invest this money.
   - c. Putting money in the bank at 7% interest is a good investment.

2. Here are some words derived from virum:
   virile, virtue, virtuous
   - a. Samson was heroic and virile until Delilah cut his hair.
   - b. Honesty is a virtue, and so is patience.
   - c. Abraham Lincoln was a virtuous President.

Ita? vel Minime?


vest
invest
investment
vestis

___ 1. A vest is an article of clothing.

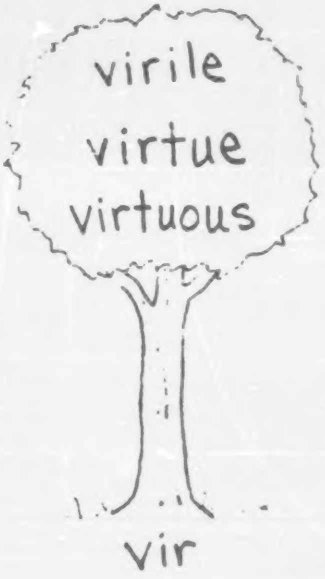
___ 2. You should invest your money in a riverbank.

___ 3. Buying U.S. Savings Bonds is a good investment.

___ 4. A vest is worn on the foot.

___ 5. If you invest your money in a bank, it is kept in the cash register

___ 6. Refrigerators at the North Pole are a good investment.


virile
virtue
virtuous
vir

___ 7 Hercules was a virile hero.

___ 8. Honesty is a virtue.

___ 9. George Washington was a virtuous President.

___ 10. Shirley Temple was a virile child.

___ 11. Foolishness is a virtue.

___ 12. A shoplifter is a virtuous shopper.

Ping Pong Championship

Girls vs Boys!

1. Thirty years is three ____.
2. A figure with three angles is a ____.
3. If you ____ \$4, you have \$8.
4. ____ we stand, divided we fall.

triangle
decades
double
united

5. Four boys and two girls sing together in a ____.
6. Squares and rectangles are ____.
7. A sports car needs high-____ fuel.
8. A Baltimore woman had ____ yesterday: four baby girls and one boy.

sextet
quadrilaterals
quintuplets
octane

9. How much does this house cost? What is its ____?
10. The Democrats must ____ a candidate.
11. If you are loyal to your country, you are a ____.
12. Simon Peter was one of Jesus' ____.

disciples
nominate
value
patriot

13. Mrs. Otis wears _____ dresses because she's pregnant.
14. Bob wears a _____ over his shirt.
15. Forgiveness is a rare _____.
16. You should _____ your money in a bank.

vest
virtue
maternity
invest

17. Dad gives me _____ advice.
18. Mom's sister is my _____ aunt.
19. A _____ is 1/10 of a meter.
20. George Meany is president of a labor _____.

decimeter
union
paternal
maternal

Finis

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XII

1. Students will be able to demonstrate their understanding of the duties of each Cabinet Department by correctly answering the following type of questions:

    A. Agriculture
    B. Transportation
    C. Treasury
    D. Interior

    1. __A__ farms
    2. __C__ money
    3. __D__ national parks
    4. __B__ city buses

2. Given the target word list for Unit XII, students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XII - Government; Cabinet Departments

commercium
commerce
commercial

educatio
education

laborat
labor

ager + cultat
agriculture

transportat
transportation

iustitia (i = j)
justice

thesauros
treasury
treasurer
treasure

interior
interior

stat
state

urbs
urban
suburban

defendit
defend
defense

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Introduce T #1, drilling orally the pictures with the Latin.
Record commercium and educatio derivatives into notebooks (T #2)
Drill T #3
Discuss T #4, #5, #6
Review T #3

Day 2 - Review T #1
Drill T #3
Introduce T #7
Record laborant and ager + cultat derivatives into notebooks (T #8)
Drill T #9
Discuss T #10, 11, 12
Review T #9

Day 3 - Review T #7, #9
Introduce T #13, #14
Record transportat and iustitia derivatives into notebooks (T #15)
Drill T #16
Discuss T #17, #18, #19

Day 4 - Review T #13, #14
Review T #16
Introduce T #20
Record thesauros and interior derivatives into notebooks (T #21)
Drill T #22
Discuss T #23, #24, #25
Drill T #26

Day 5 - Review T #20, #22
Drill T #27
Introduce and record stat, urbs, and defendit words in notebooks (T #28)
Drill T #29
Discuss T #30, #31, #32, #33, #34

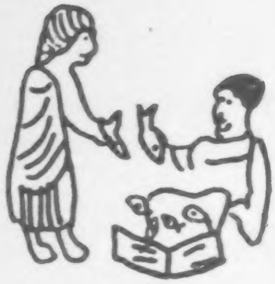
Day 6 - Review T #29
Drill T #35
Drill categorizing exercises (T #36, #37)
Discuss newspaper articles (T #38, #39) or have students find their own clippings referring to cabinet posts

Day 7 - Review categorizing (T #36, #37)
Play Bonus Basketball (T #40, #41, #42)

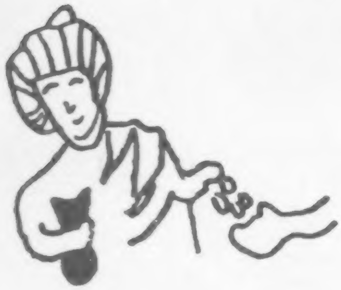
Day 8 - Administer test (T #43, #44, #45)
Drill T #46 (Select landmarks familiar to your students)

Day 9 - Administer categorizing test (T #36, #37)
Play Bonus Basketball

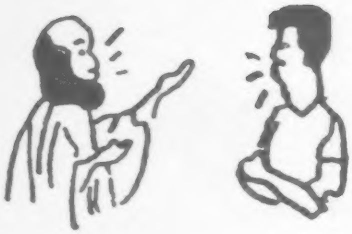
T1



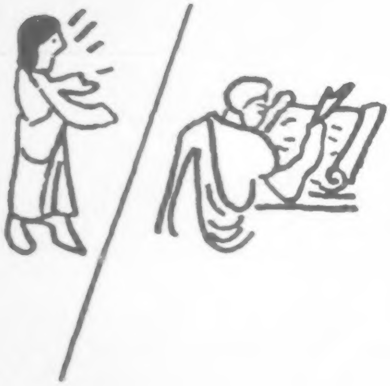
Commercium in foro Romano est.



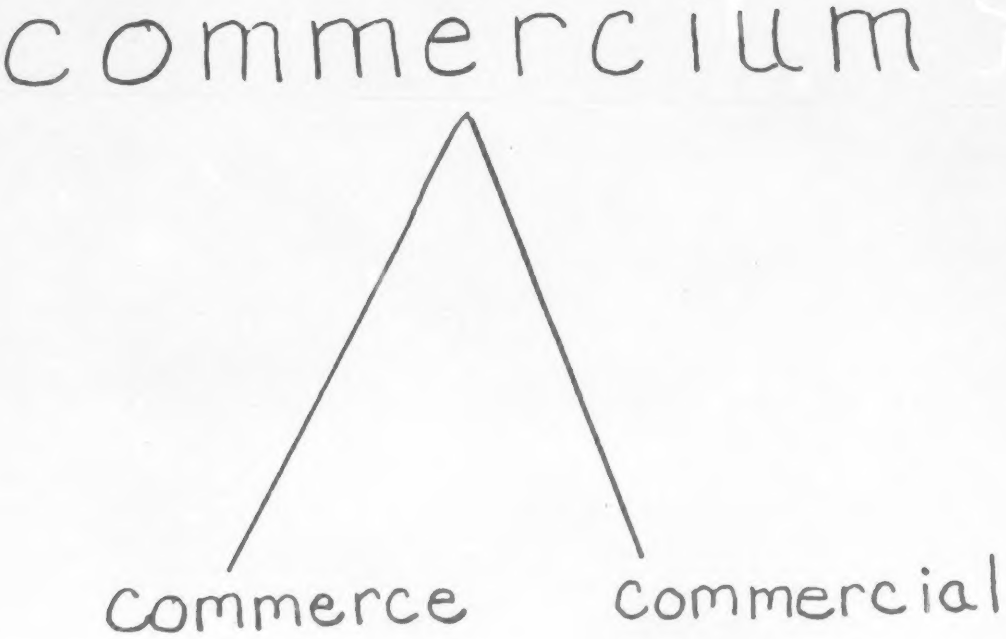
Commercium est.

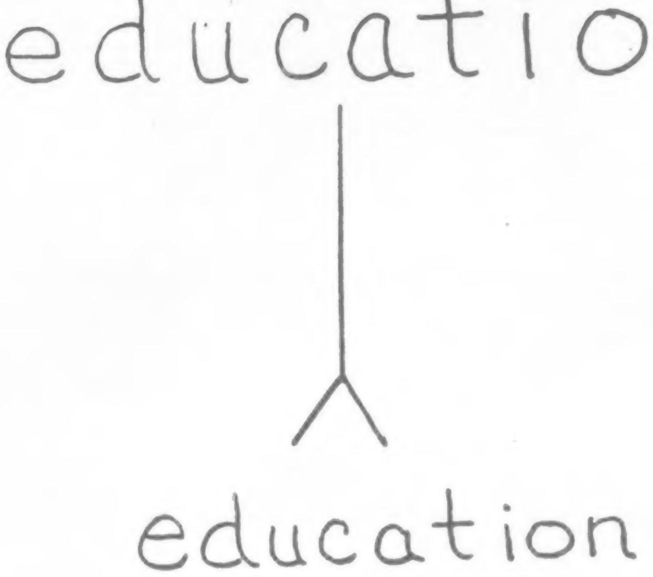


Educatio commercium est.



Educatio bona est!


commercium
commerce
commercial


educatio
education

T3

Demonstra verbum rectum!

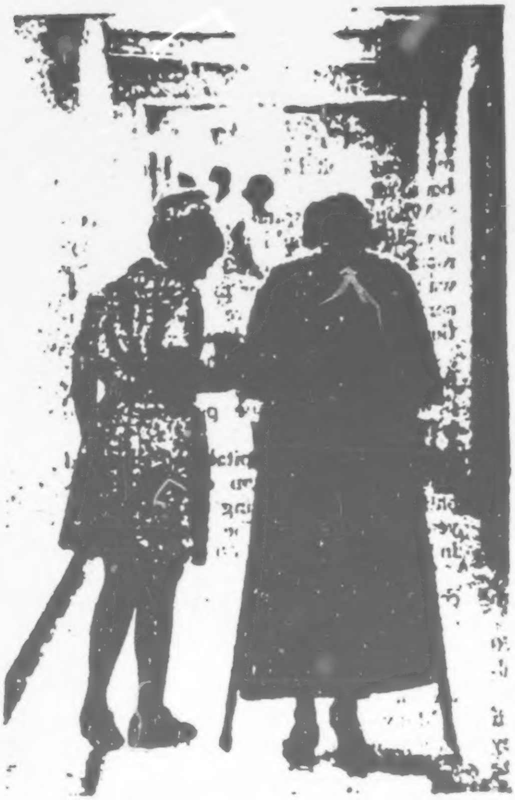
1. Buying and selling is part of ______________.
2. Another word for schooling is ______________.
3. Coca Cola is a ______________ product.
4. A ______________ on television tells about new products on the market.
5. Students should value their ______________.
6. Trading goods is a part of ______________.

commerce

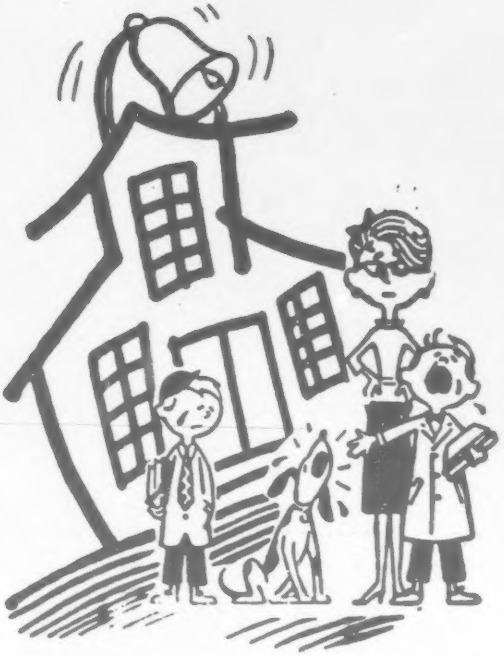
commercial

education

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE (H.E.W.)

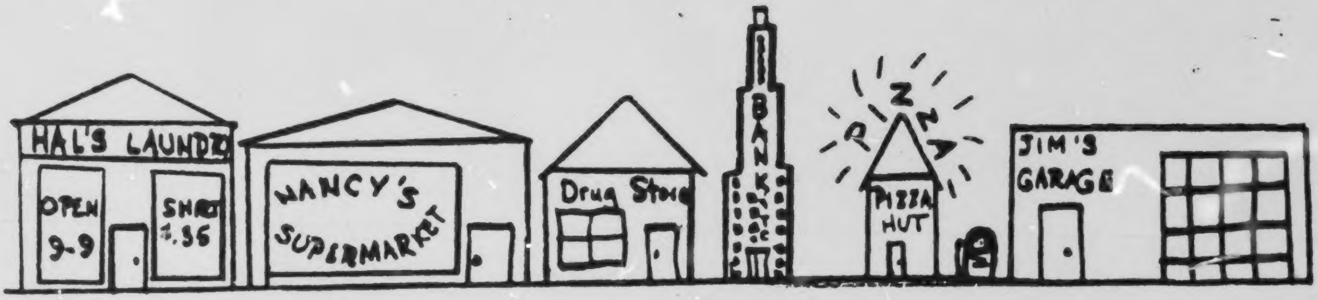


M.E. –
HEALTH
WELFARE



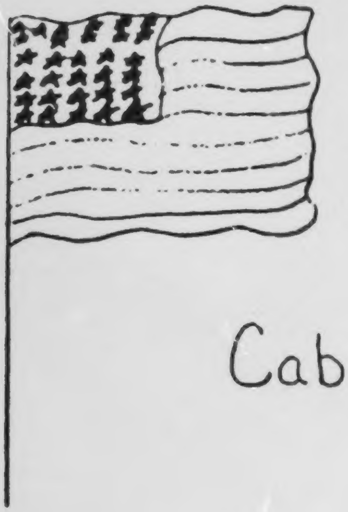
LATIN–
EDUCATIO
(TEACHING)

COMMERCE


HAL'S LAUNDRY
OPEN 9-9
SHIRT .35
NANCY'S SUPERMARKET
Drug Store
BANK
PIZZA
PIZZA HUT
JIM'S GARAGE

LATIN- COMMERCIUM
(TRADE)

T6



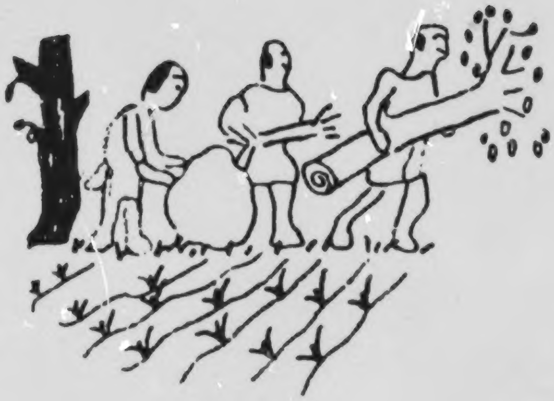
United States
Cabinet Departments

Health, Education, and Welfare

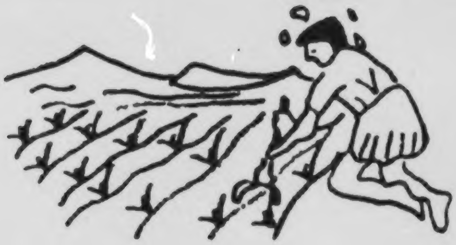
1. aid to schools
2. community health
3. disease control
4. Food and Drug Administration
5. food stamps
6. welfare checks
7. Social Security
8. Medicare

Commerce

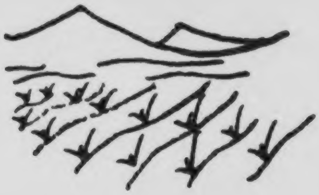
1. foreign business imports/exports
* 2. economy
3. population census
—4. patents
5. weights and measures



Servi in agro laborant.



Marcus cum labore agrum cultat.



Ager est.

laborant

↓

labor

ager + cultat

↓

agriculture

Demonstra verbum rectum !

agriculture out labor

1. To work is to _______.

2. Another word for farming is _____________.

3. The class put much ________ into the project.

4. A coal miner has to do much _________ in his job.

5. Corn, wheat, and beans are part of _____________.

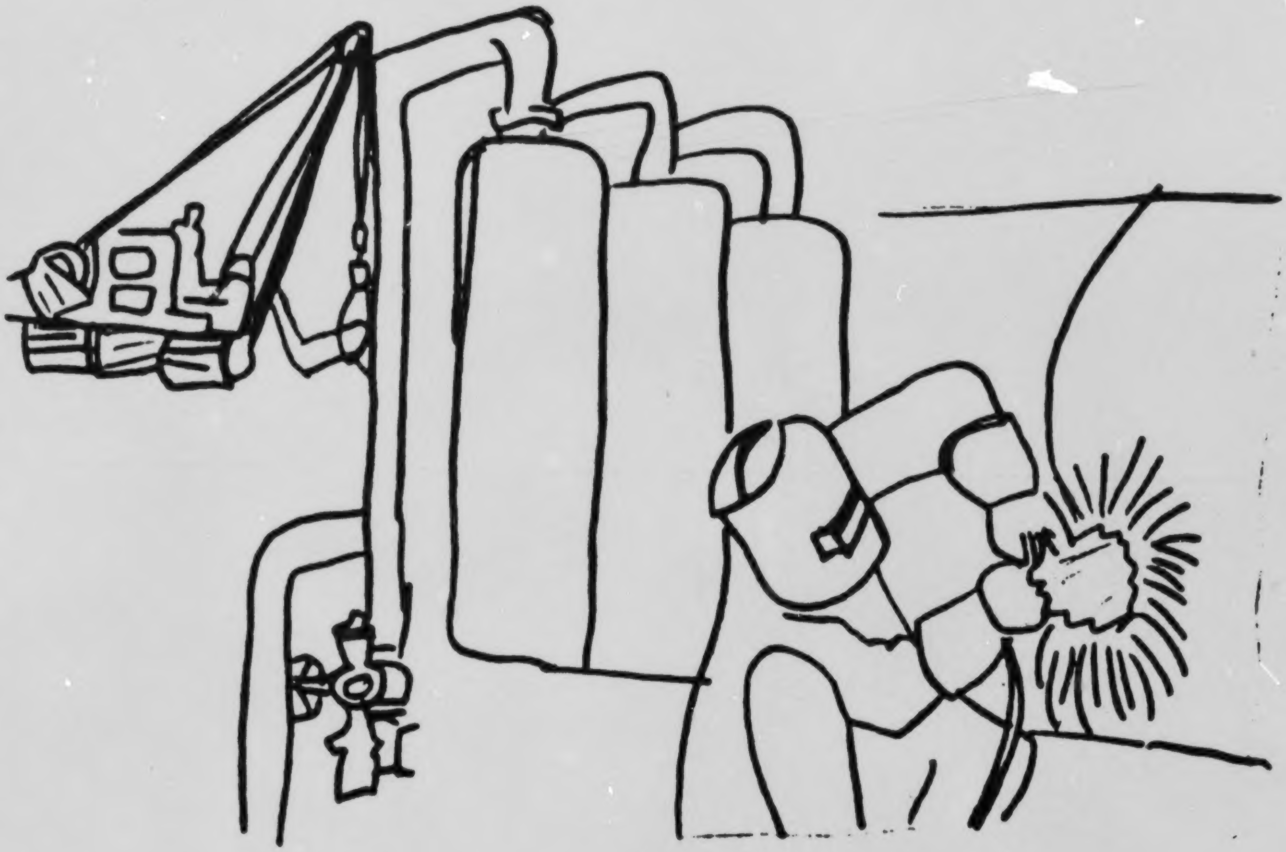
6. It took Dorothy thirty hours of manual ________ to knit the scarf.

AGRICULTURE

LATIN- AGER (FIELD)
+
CULTAT (TAKE CARE OF

381

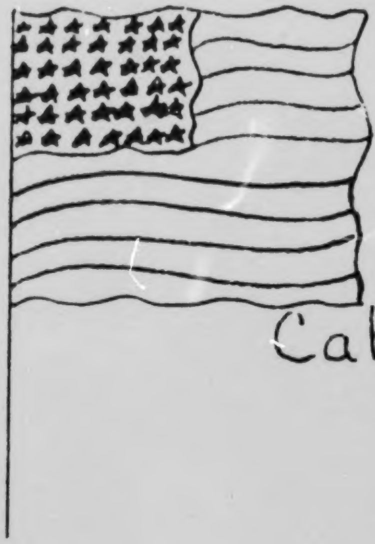
LABOR



LATIN - LABOR (WORK)

382

T12



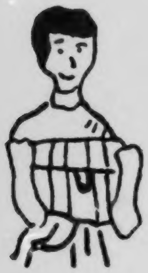
United States Cabinet Departments

Agriculture

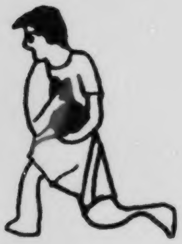
1. aid to farmers
2. research better crops
3. food supply
4. wheat crop
5. dairy farms
6. livestock

Labor

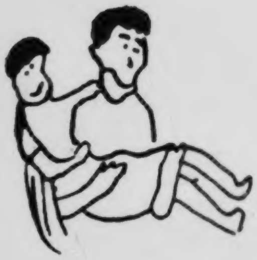
1. unions (labor)
2. jobs
3. strikes
4. minimum wage
5. public employment service



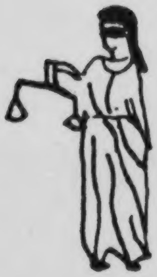
Rufus thesaurum transportat.



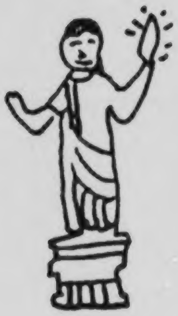
Rufus pecuniam transportat.



Rufus puerum transportat.



Iustitia caeca est.



Iustitia optima est.

transportat

transportation

iustitia

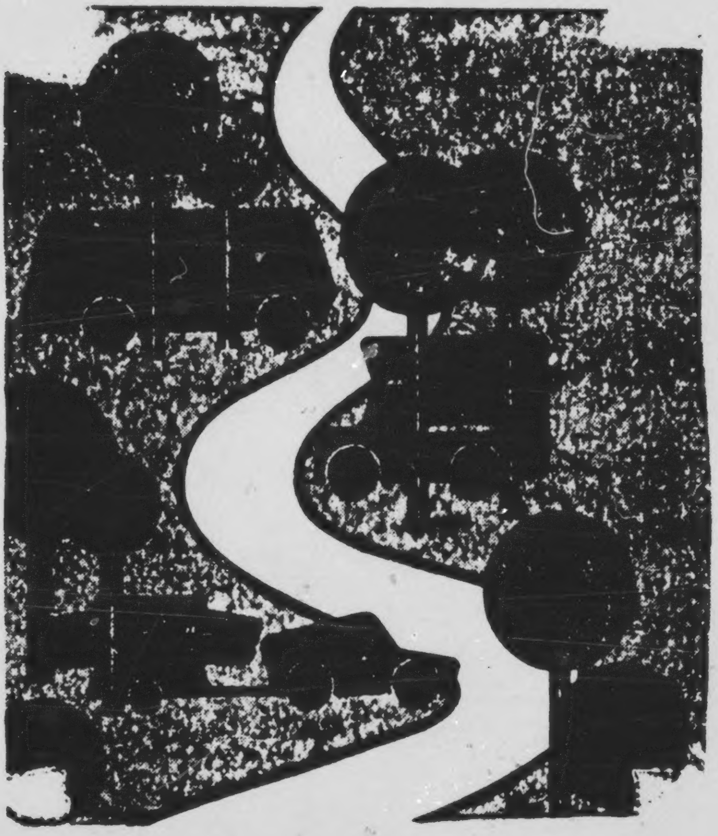
justice

Demonstra verbum rectum!

< transportation
justice >

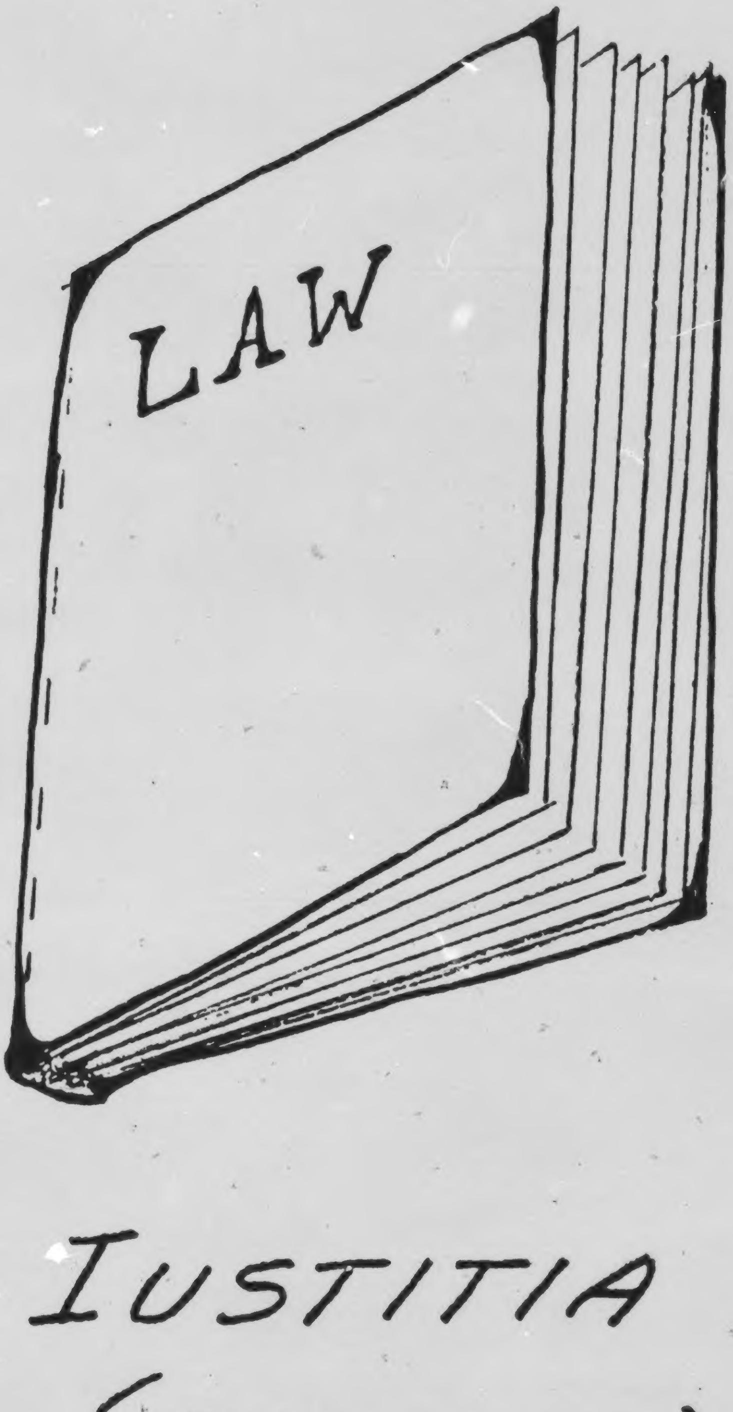
1. A bus is a form of ________.
2. My favorite form of ________ is the airplane.
3. ________ was won in the courtroom.
4. Do you need ________ to the game?
5. To be fair to everyone is to show ________.

TRANSPORTATION

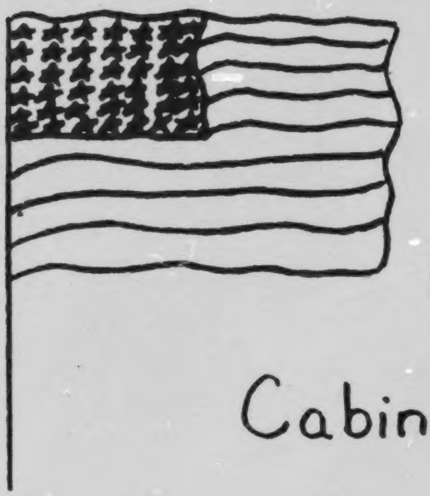


LATIN – TRANS (ACROSS)
+
PORTAT (CARRY)

JUSTICE



LATIN - IUSTITIA
(JUSTICE)389



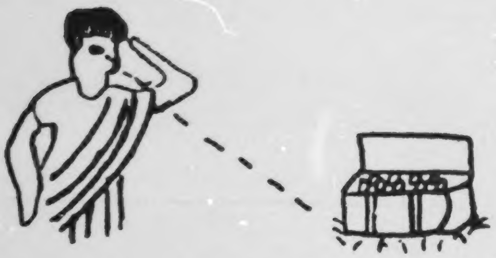
United States Cabinet Departments

Transportation

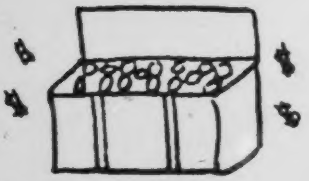
1. transportation safety
2. railroads
3. Highway Administration
4. U.S. Coast Guard
5. Federal Aviation

Justice

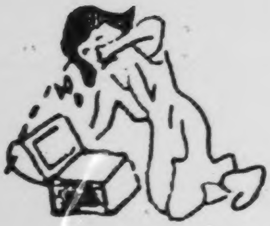
1. Civil Rights
2. Federal prisons
3. FBI
4. Attorney General



Quintus thesaurum spectat.



In interiore thesauri pecunia est.



Aemelia thesaurum spectat.

In interiore thesauri non est pecunia.

Aemelia plorat. ☹

thesauros

treasury

treasurer

treasure

interior

interior

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. A ______________ takes care of money.

2. The inside of something is the ______________.

3. We have $100.00 in the ______________.

4. The pirate found a ______________ under the sea.

5. There was a hole in the roof of the ______________ part of a Roman house.

6. My friends are my best ______________.

7. Money is kept in the ______________.

treasure

interior

treasury

treasurer

393

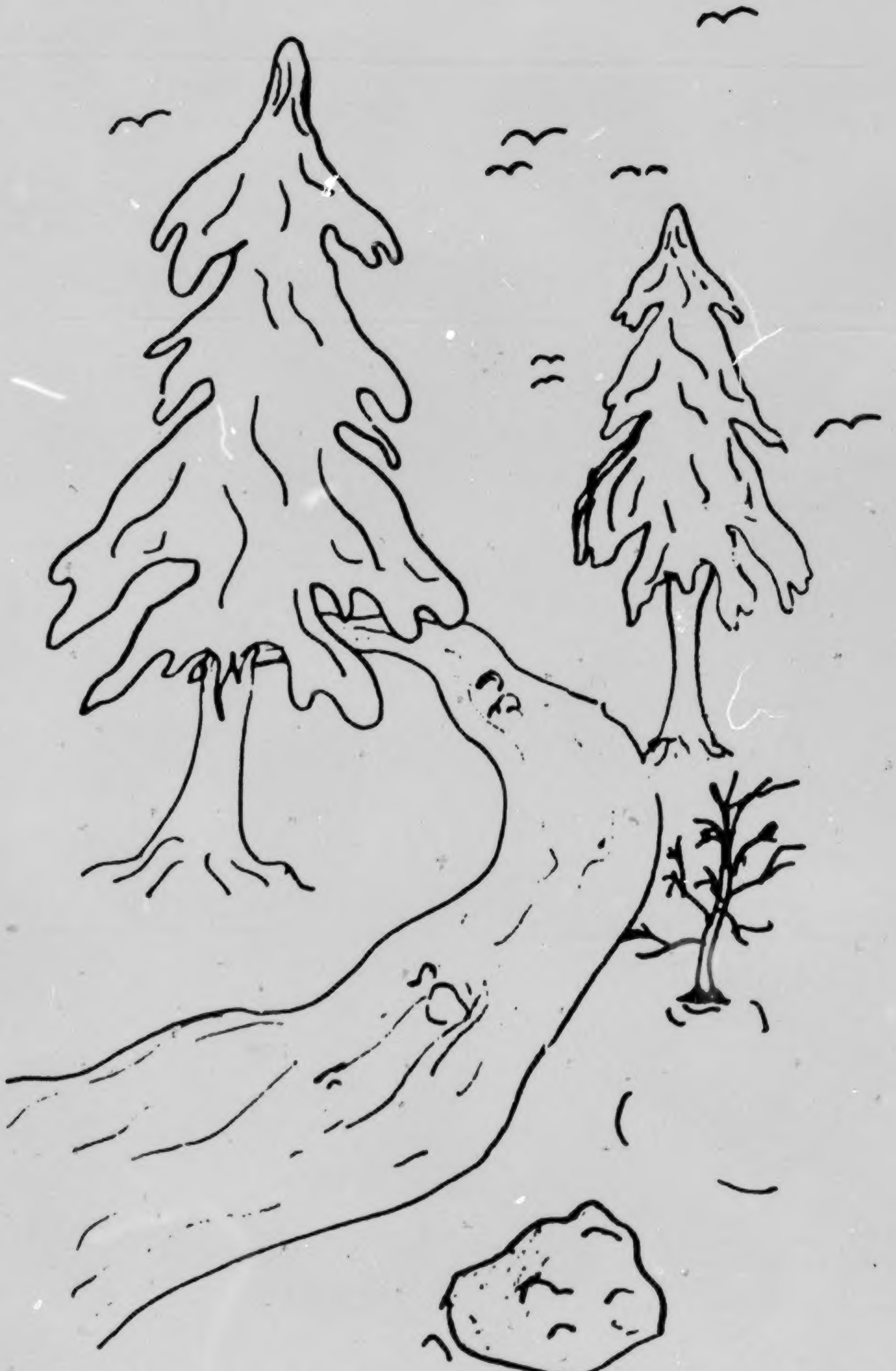
TREASURY

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E

GREEK - THESAUROS
(TREASURE)

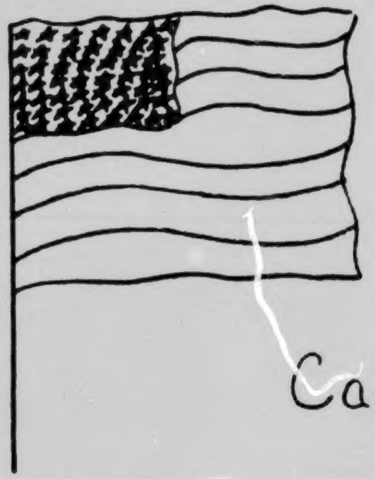
T24

INTERIOR



LATIN - INTERIOR

(INSIDE)



United States Cabinet Departments

Treasury

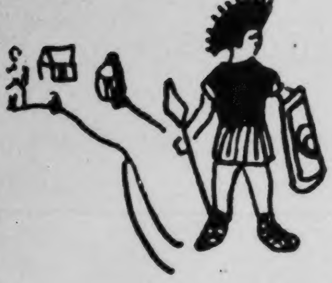
1. makes all money
2. guards government money
3. collects federal taxes
4. counterfeiting
5. smuggling laws

Interior

1. National Parks
2. wildlife
3. conservation of natural resources
4. pollution
5. Indian Affairs

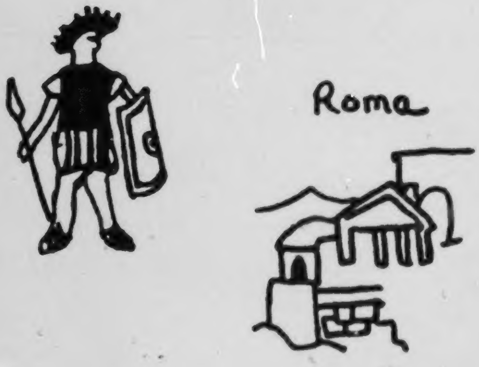
A. Agriculture
B. Labor
C. H.E.W.
D. Commerce

1. schools
2. trade
3. farming
4. livestock
5. unions
6. strikes
7. Social Security
8. crops
9. Community health center
10. imports/exports

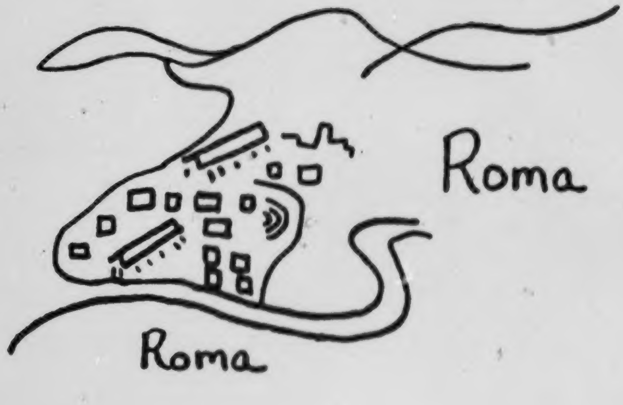


Miles stat.

Miles urbem defendit.



Miles Romam defendit.



Roma urbs magna est.

stat

state

urbs

urban
suburban

defendit

defense
defend

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. To protect is to ______.
2. Farms are in rural areas, not ______.
3. Our school is in an ______ area.
4. The area just outside the city is the ______.
5. The Army showed great ______.
6. Our ______ is Indiana.

urban

defense

suburbs

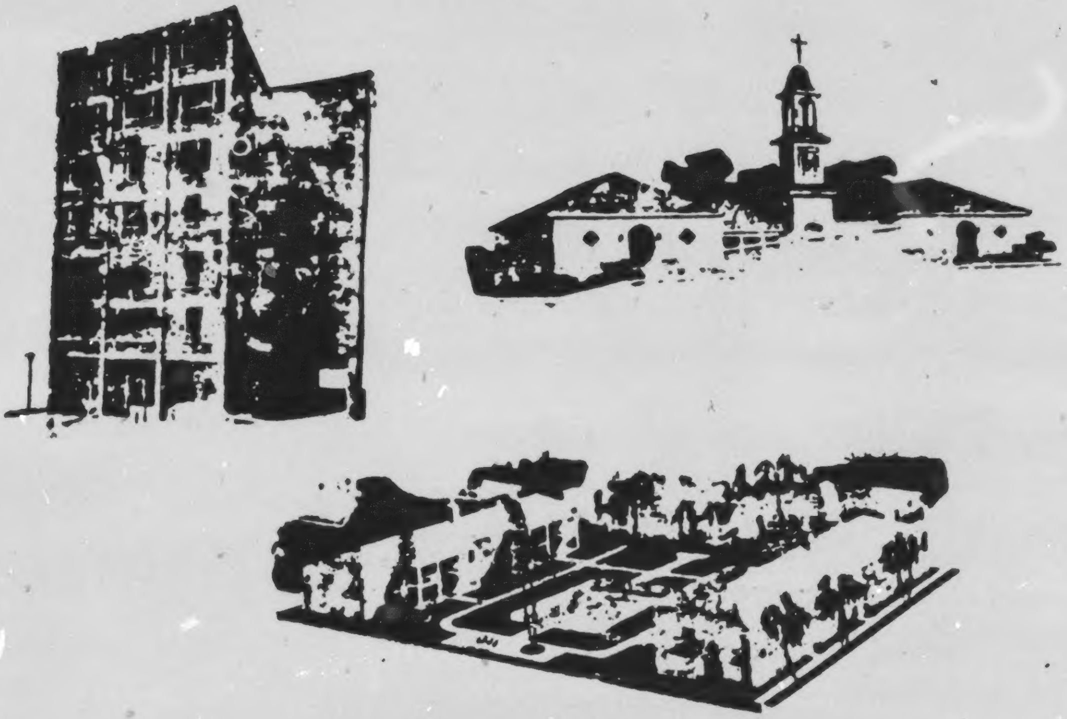
defend

state

STATE

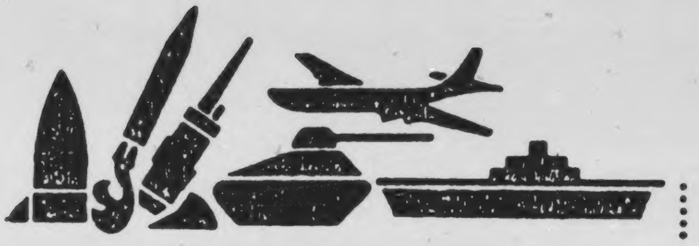
LATIN- STAT
(STAND)

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (H.U.D.)



LATIN - ÚRBS
(CITY)

DEFENSE



LATIN – DEFENDIT
(DEFEND)

Cabinet Depts.

State

1. foreign policy
2. foreign embassies
3. passports

defense

1. Army, Navy, Air Force
2. military equipment
3. atomic energy
4. Civil Defense

T34

Housing and Urban Development

1. low-rent public housing
2. neighborhood centers
3. city planning

Match Latin with English !

1. Educatio bona est.
2. Rufus thesaurum transportat.
3. Iustitia optima est.
4. Roma urbs magna est.
5. Rufus puerum transportat.
6. Commercium in urbe est.
7. Rufus in agro laborat.
8. Rufus agrum cultat.
9. Rufus urbem defendit.

A. Commerce is in the city.

B Rufus defends the city.

C. Education is good.

D. Rufus works in the field.

E. Rufus tills the field.

F. Justice is best.

G. Rufus carries the boy.

H. Rufus carries the treasure.

I. Rome is a big city.

A Dept. of the Interior (Natural Resources)
B Dept. of Commerce
C Dept. of Agriculture
D Dept. of Defense

1. wheat crop

2. extinction of wild animals

3. United States Navy

4. dairy farms

5. imports from China

6. Army Corps of Engineers

7. hog market

8. polluted streams

9. New York Stock Exchange

10. national parks

A Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare
B Dept of Housing and Urban Development
C Dept. of the Interior
D Labor Department

1. wild geese
2. welfare checks
3. labor unions
4. apartments
5. air pollution
6. city planning
7. polio vaccine
8. job training
9. endangered species
10. federal aid to education

INSIDE LABOR

Government 'Strike Back' Plan Set

Washington

There are hard hats who have a gold lining in their pockets. And there are hard hats who have no need for pockets, they've been out of work for so long. In some trades there are as many as 65 per cent jobless.

Riesel

Yet these unemployed do have union "brothers" perhaps around the corner, perhaps across the country, who have all the work they want at basic wage-benefit, pre-overtime rates pushing $20 an hour. Why?

That's what the government's wage-price provost, Prof. Albert Rees, is asking in a series of confidential conferences. Now he and his colleague "Labor Secretary" John Dunlop and some of the President's inner circle appear to have devised a quiet counterstroke.

IF THE WELL-TO-DO BUILDING AND construction workers, in areas where there is a man-made scarcity of skilled craftsmen, threaten to strike for raises of $65 to $240 a week per man, the government will strike back. Literally.

The Federal government is one of the nation's biggest construction "users." If the union rates go too high, the government may just stop buying (building).

And that's exactly what's being planned now. I deduce this from the very recent discussions Prof. Rees has been having with such Federal construction "users" as the Housing and Urban Development Department, the Pentagon, the General Services Administration, the Health, Education and Welfare Department and other sections of government which, like HUD divisions and the Army Corps of Engineers, have been pouring scores of millions of dollars into the San Francisco area where the plumbers and pipe fitters have just signed pacts bringing the weekly labor cost almost to $700 a week per man.

If the costs are too high, if the rates are too inflationary, if the unions have gotten too tough—they may well price Federal construction buying out of the market. The government can stop, in some fashion, by some contractual clause, putting money in the coffers of the "fragmented" and "disunited" contractors who surrender to almost every whim of the local unions.

As the professors provosting the Council on Wage and Price Stability see it, it just doesn't make sense for construction workers in one part of California (or the nation) to be skyrocketing wages towards $20 an hour in these inflationary times, while not too far south, in San Diego, 25 per cent of that city's construction workers are jobless.

In Detroit, the figure is 30 per cent; in Cleveland, 30 per cent; Chicago, 22 per cent; New York, 24 per cent, New Orleans, 27 per cent, while 65 per cent of Boston's painters are out of work.

And in some areas non-union labor is spreading as it has been.

Yet the Building and Construction Trades chiefs, now in Bal Harbour, Fla., have called a "crisis conference" in Washington on April 14. They expect some 3,000 representatives of the hard-pressed trades to attend.

I SUPPOSE LEADERS OF THOSE California unions, such as San Francisco's Local 38, will be at the crisis conference. This recession "is not business as usual," said the AFL-CIO's construction department's 42-year-old president Bob Georgine recently. He added, "It is a crisis such as we have not faced since the 1930s and it has to be treated as such."

True. Now if he could only get the message through to those thousands of locals whose hard hats have a golden lining, it would be fine. Perhaps they wouldn't do business as usual. And perhaps they'd show real fraternity to their union "brothers" and share the work —and bread—with them.

(Field Newspaper Syndicate)

Housing

Washington (AP) — The number of permits issued for building new homes dropped to the lowest level on record last month, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

However, at Atlanta, the president of the Realtors National Marketing Institute said increased availability of mortgage money points toward a recovery in the housing industry.

"The first of the year brought about a drastic change in buyer confidence and with it the availability of more mortgage money," Al H. [illegible] said in an interview.

He added that there should be some provision on the part of government to prevent another collapse in the industry.

The department reported that the number of new houses started in January increased for the first time in four months to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 997,000. The starts figure was up from 874,000 in December.

Even so, the starts figure was still far less than the 1.3 million rate for all of last year, when the industry was in its worst shape since World War II. And the monthly total, which often varies without affecting the underlying long-term trend, was not so significant to industry economists as the permits figure.

New building permits issued, which usually anticipate starts on new housing by three to six months, dropped to an annual rate of 641,000. That was less than November's previous record low of 730,000. Commerce has been keeping track of permits since 1959.

Court Backs Order

Washington (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the Interstate Commerce Commission had the authority to isssue an emergency order limiting the time that lumber shippers could hold railroad cars at reconsignment points.

Crop Loans

Washington (AP) — Farmers have placed far less 1974-crop corn under government price support loans than they did a year earlier from the 1973 harvest, according to a monthly report by the Agriculture Department.

The net amount of corn under loan Jan. 31 was 58 million bushels, compared with more than 221 million a year earlier, the report said.

Soybeans under loan also were down, totaling 304 million bushels on Jan. 31 compared with 105.6 million a year earlier.

Farm Incomes

Washington (AP) — Farmers' net incomes, which soared to a record $32.2 billion in 1973, plunged nearly 16 per cent last year and are expected to drop at least another 12 per cent this year, says the Agriculture Department.

After 1973's record farm income — nearly double that of 1972—livestock prices toppled and harvests were shortened by bad weather. As a result, net farm income in 1974 dropped to $27.2 billion, still the second largest on record, the department reports.

One department official says farm income this year may drop to less than $24 billion because farm commodity prices have declined more than experts previously expected.

Washington — Representative Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) wants in on the debate over "affirmative action."

Raspberry

The debate has been heating up since last December, when Peter Holmes, head of HEW's Office for Civil Rights (HEW-OCR), issued new guidelines to "clarify" the responsibility of colleges and universities in hiring minorities and women for faculty positions.

The guidelines followed sustained pressure from certain groups, including some college and university faculty members, to soften HEW's requirements. Or, as it was usually put, to make certain that misinterpretation of the requirements did not lead to "reverse discrimination."

CONGRESSMAN Hawkins has taken a good, hard look, and what he sees is not reverse discrimination but "HEW-OCR's abrogating its responsibility under the law."

Under the Holmes clarification, college and university presidents, formerly under the impression that they would have to increase their hiring of minority and women faculty members, on pain of losing their Federal funds, now know better.

The clarification goes in two important directions. Those university chiefs who want to increase their minority and female representation were told that they cannot advertise in any way that might seem to discourage white, male applicants.

And those who don't want to change their hiring practices were told that they won't really have to, so long as they are careful to make sure that the list of rejected applicants contains the appropriate number of minorities than those who are hired, with the university itself the sole judge of qualification.

THE REQUIREMENTS, guidelines and clarifications have their roots in Executive Order 11246 (as amended), which calls for Federal contractors to ban ethnic, religious or sex discrimination in their hiring practices.

It also requires them to take "affirmative action" to see to it that their practices are not discriminatory. Violation of the order could lead to cancellation of government contracts, although it rarely has.

"HEW-OCR is responsible under the executive order to enforce the order's provisions in all the (approximately 1,000) higher educational institutions having contracts with the Federal government," Hawkins points out. "In light of (Holmes' "clarifying" memo), a major concern being expressed by growing numbers of minorities and civil and human rights advocates, and by some members of Congress, is the question of HEW-OCR's employment enforcement inadequacies."

"**THE REAL** issue — in fact, the only issue—is the systematic, consistent, deliberate denial of equal employment opportunities to minorities and women by institutions of higher education, and the encouragement HEW-OCR has given these institutions to continue their policy of discriminatory hiring of faculty."

He cites data from the Civil Rights Commission report of last month showing that between 1968 and 1973 the percentage of blacks rose only from 2.2 to 2.9. The increase of women faculty members during the same period was from 19.1 per cent to 20 per cent.

"Clearly, the promise of equal-employment opportunity has not been achieved in institutions of higher education," the Civil Rights Commission said, charging that "HEW's failure to enforce the executive orders has played no small role in frustrating this objective."

Hawkins, looking at the same data, sees clear evidence of HEW-OCR's foot-dragging in response to its Federally mandated oblation.

"**MR. HOLMES** wants to make a major case for so-called reverse discrimination," said the chairman of the Equal Opportunities subcom-

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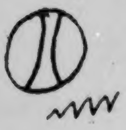
SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. My great-aunt is 72, and the only income she has is a small Social Security check. Would she be eligible for monthly Supplemental Security Income payments?

A. The Supplemental Security Income program makes monthly payments to people with little or no income and limited resources who are 65 or over or blind or disabled — so your great-aunt may be eligible. She can get information about applying for Supplemental Security Income by calling or writing any Social Security office.



Bonus Basketball

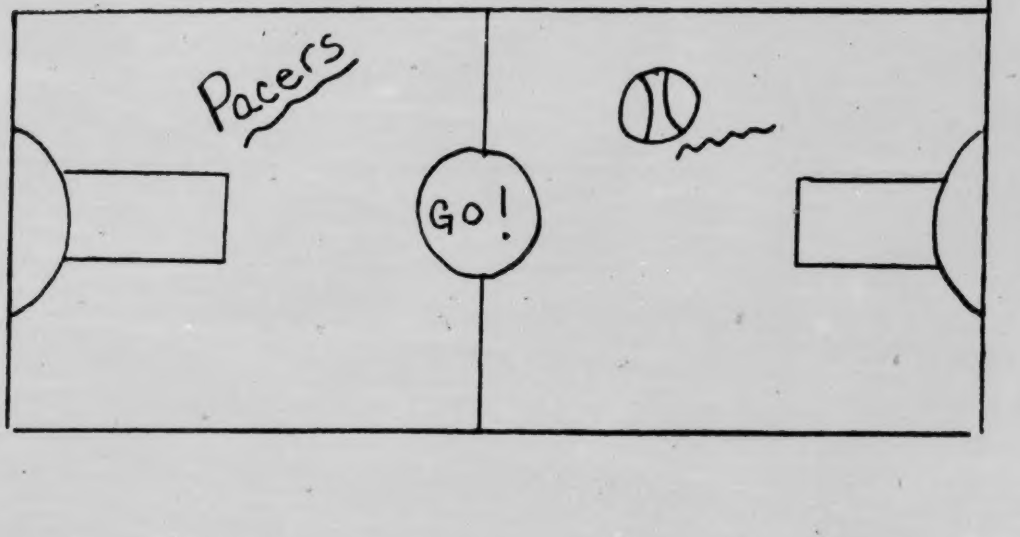
Two-pointers

1. To work is to ________.
2. School is ________.
3. A bus is ________.
4. The ______ union went on strike.
5. Students should value their ______.
6. An airplane is a form of ________.
7. The class put much ________ into their project.
8. A good high school is important.

labor

education

transportation



Three - pointers

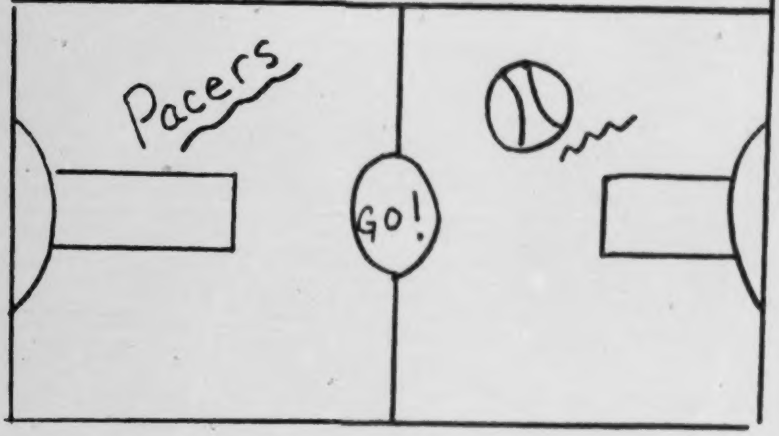
1. The inside is the ______.
2. To protect is to ______.
3. Farming is __________.
4. Wheat crop is __________.
5. The ______ part of the house was pretty.
6. The Army ________ our country.
7. __________ takes place in rural areas.
8. The ______ of my coat was torn.
9. My dog will ______ me.

interior

agriculture

defend

defends



Four-pointers

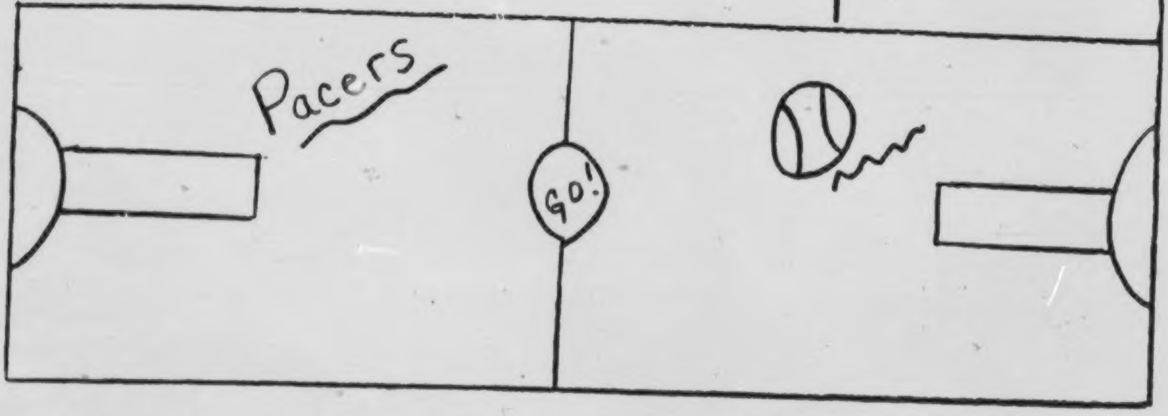
1. Our school is in an ________ area.
2. ________ was won in the courtroom.
3. The ________ keeps money.
4. Buying and selling is part of ________.
5. Very few farms are in ________ areas.
6. Our club has $200.00 in the ________.
7. We should strive for ________ in the classroom.
8. Kojak tries to use ________ in his work.
9. The ________ Dept. makes money.

justice

treasury

urban

Commerce



Examen

1. Another word for farming is ______.

   A. Commerce
   B. Agriculture
   C. Transportation
   D. Justice

2. A bus is a means of ______________.

   A. commerce
   B. agriculture
   C. transportation
   D. labor

3. Law and order is part of the ________ system.

   A. treasury
   B. labor
   C. interior
   D. justice

4. Money is kept in the __________.

A. treasury
B. interior
C. agriculture
D. justice

5. The inside of something is the ____.

A. labor
B. education
C. interior
D. commerce

6. Business and trade are part of _____.

A. justice
B. commerce
C. agriculture
D. defense

7. The Navy and Army are part of ________.

A. defense
B. commerce
C. agriculture
D. justice

8. Schooling is ______________.

A. transportation
B. education
C. agriculture
D. defense

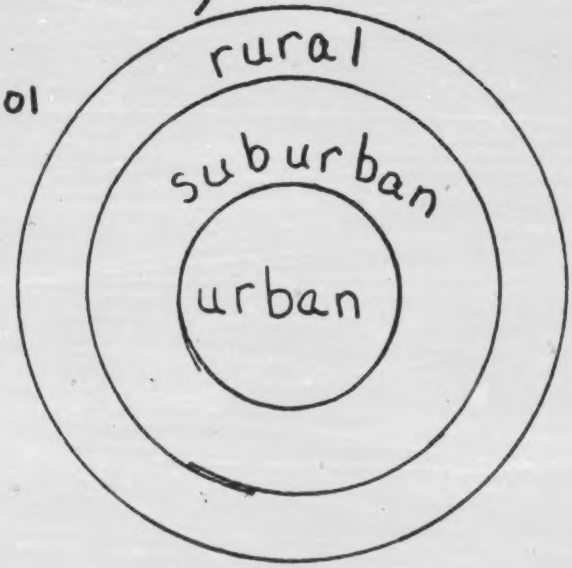
9. Another word for work is _________.

A. agriculture
B. defense
C. labor
D. Commerce

0. Another word for city is _________.

A. urban
B. rural
C. agriculture
D. labor

1. Market Square Arena
2. Our School
3. The country
4. Your house
5. Airport
6. I-465
7. Capital Building
8. Farm lands
9. Roselyn's bakery 16th St.
10. School #101
11. Attucks H.S.


rural
suburban
urban

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XIII

1. Given the target word list for Unit XIII, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering their definitions by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XIII - "Puer Improbus"

cantat
chant
incantation

vocat
vocation
vocal
vocabulary

plorat
implore
explore

pulsat
pulse
impulse

iratus
ire
irate

ridet
ridiculous

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Read through story with students (T #1-7), blocking out one
sentence at a time

Day 2 - Drill T #8, #9, #10
Cut out T #11, #12, #13. Match Latin sentences on T #13 to pictures on the overhead.
Record cantat derivatives into notebooks (T #14)
Drill T #14

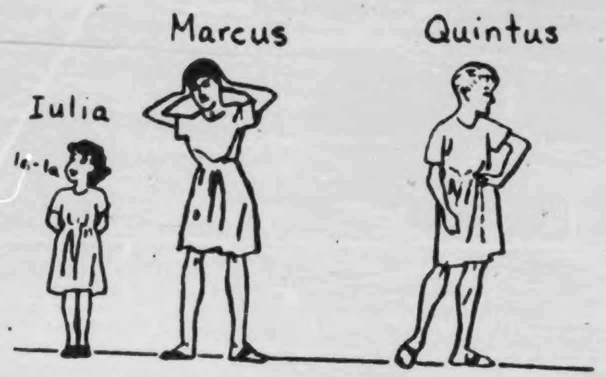
Day 3 - Review T #11, #12, #13 matching exercises
Review T #14
Introduce accusative case. Cut apart pictures on T #15 and sentences on T #16. Have students match correctly. Manipulate these on the overhead.
Record vocat words into notebooks (T #17)
Drill T #17

Day 4 - Review accusative matching exercises (T #15, #16)
Review T #17
Drill T #18
Record plorat and pulsat derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #19, #20
Administer quiz (D #1)

Day 5 - Review T #8, #9, #10, matching pictures with the Latin
Review T #14, #17, #18, #19, #20
Drill T #21
Record iratus and ridet derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #22, #23

Day 6 - Review accusative case (T #15, #16)
Administer quiz (D #2)
Hand back D #1 quizzes

Day 7 - Review derivative exercises
Administer test (T #24, #25)
Hand back D #2 quizzes

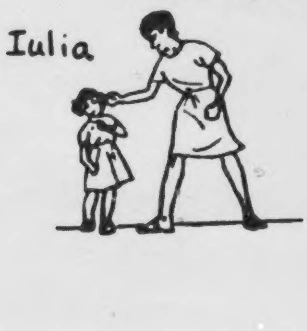

Marcus
Quintus
Iulia
la-la

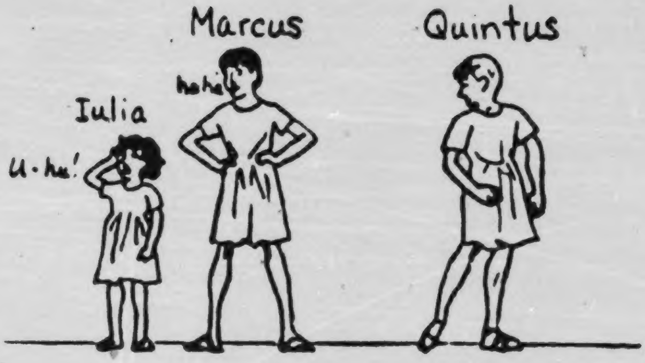
Puer Improbus

SCAENA PRIMA

Personae: Iulia, puella
Marcus }
Quintus } pueri

Iulia cantat: "La-la-la." Iulia laeta est.
Marcus: "st!" Marcus laetus non est.
Iulia cantat: "La-la-la-la-la."
Marcus: "Ssssst!!!" Marcus iratus est.
Iulia cantat: "La-la-la-la-la-la-la."
Marcus Iuliam pulsat.


Marcus
Iulia


Marcus
Quintus
Iulia
haha
U-hu!

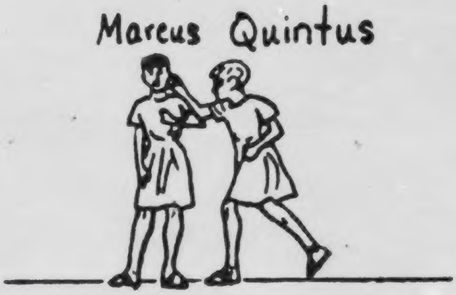
Iam Iulia non cantat, sed plorat: "U-hu-hu!"

Marcus ridet: "Ha-ha-hae!"

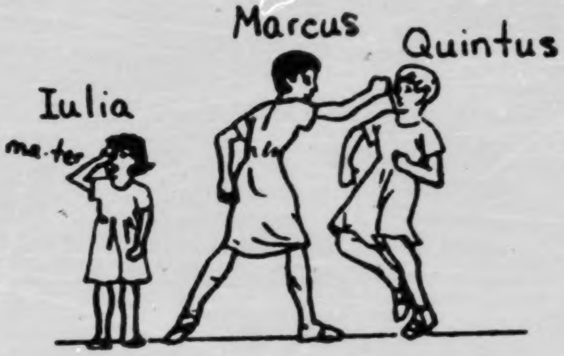
Quintus Marcum videt, sed Marcus Quintum non videt.

Quintus: "Quid? Marcus puellam pulsat? et Marcus ridet!"

Quintus iratus est. Quintus Marcum pulsat.


Marcus
Quintus

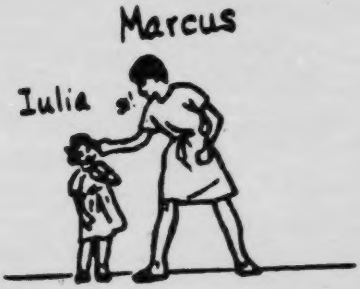
Iam Marcus non ridet.


Marcus
Quintus
Iulia
ma-ter

Marcus iratus Quintum pulsat.

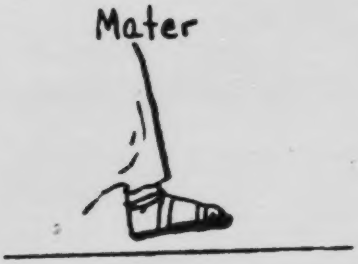
Iulia matrem vocat : "Mater! Ma-a-ter! Marcus Quintum pulsat!"

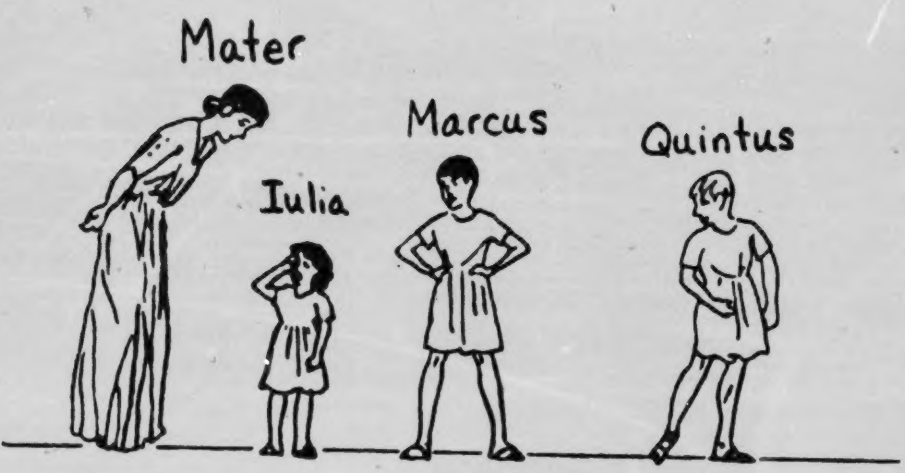
Marcus : "St!" Marcus Iuliam pulsat.


Marcus
Iulia
st!

Iulia matrem vocat: "Mater! Ma-a-ter!!! Marcus me pulsat!"

Mater venit.





SCAENA SECUNDA

Personae: Mater
Iulia, puella
Marcus } pueri
Quintus }

Mater interrogat: "Quis me vocat?"

Quintus respondet: "Iulia te vocat."

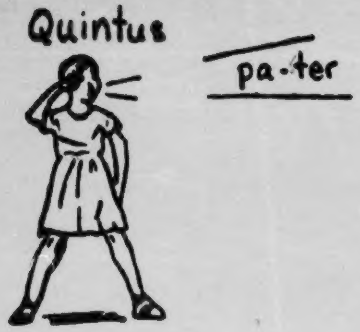
Mater Quintum interrogat: "Cur Iulia plorat?"

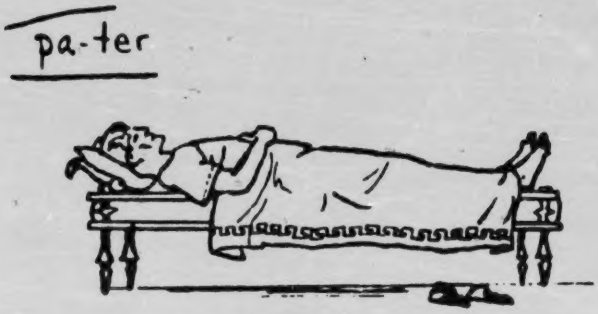
Quintus respondet: "Iulia plorat, quia Marcus eam pulsat."

Mater: "Quid? Puer parvam puellam pulsat? Fu! Cur Marcus Iuliam pulsat?"

Quintus: "Marcus Iuliam pulsat, quia Iulia cantat."

Mater: "O, Iulia, mea puella parva! Marcus puer probus non est. Marcus puer improbus est."





Mater Quintum interrogat: "Ubi est pater? Cur pater non venit?"

Quintus patrem vocat: "Pater! Pa-a-ter!"

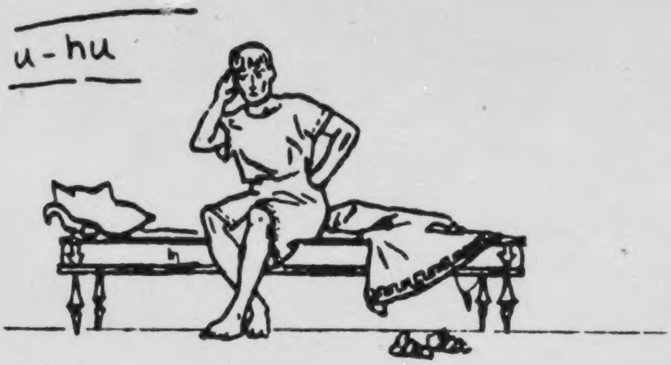
Pater Quintum non audit. Cur pater Quintum non audit? Pater eum non audit, quia pater dormit.

Marcus: "Ha, ha! Pater non venit. Pater dormit et te non audit."

Mater: "Fu, puer!" Mater irata est. Mater puerum pulsat: tux-tax-tux-tax...

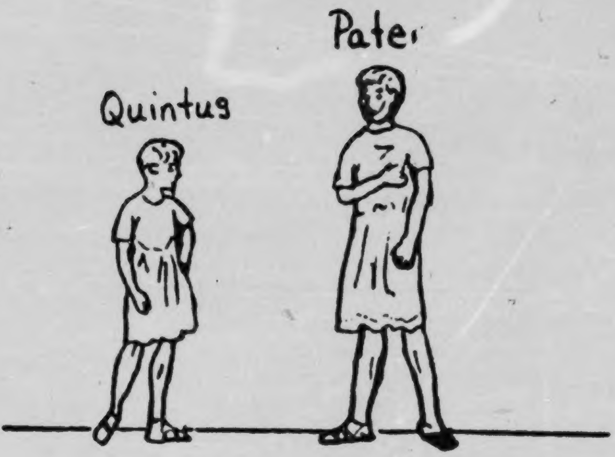
Marcus plorat: "U-hu-hu!"

Pater Marcum audit. Iam pater non dormit.



424

u-hu



SCAENA TERTIA

Personae: Pater
Mater
Iulia, puella
Marcus } pueri
Quintus }

Quintus: "Pater venit."

Mater Quintum non audit, quia Marcus plorat.

Pater Quintum videt et eum interrogat: "Cur Marcus plorat?"

Quintus respondet: "Marcus plorat, quia mater eum pulsat."

Pater Quintum interrogat: "Sed cur mater Marcum pulsat?"

Quintus respondet: "Mater Marcum pulsat, quia Marcus puer improbus est. Marcus puellam parvam pulsat."

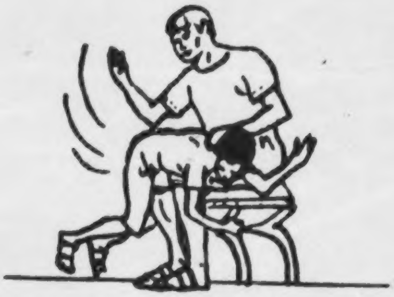
Iulia: "Mater! Pater hic est."

Mater patrem videt.

Mater: "Marcus improbus est!"

Pater: "Fu, puer! Puer probus puellam parvam non pulsat!"

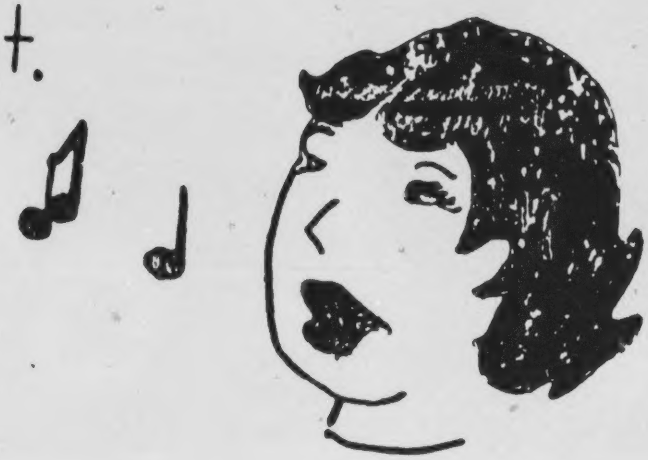
Pater iratus puerum improbum pulsat: tux-tax-tux-tax...

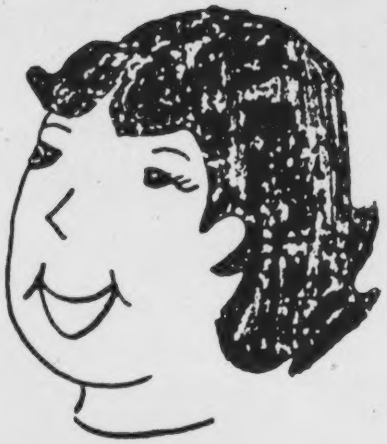


Marcus plorat. Quintus ridet.

Quintus laetus est, Iulia laeta non est et non ridet. Cur Iulia laeta non est? Iulia laeta non est, quia Marcus plorat. Iulia puella proba est!

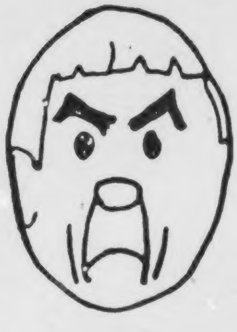
Iulia cantat.



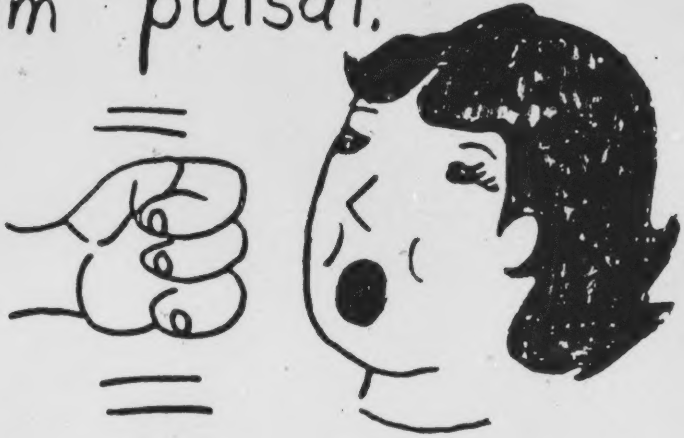


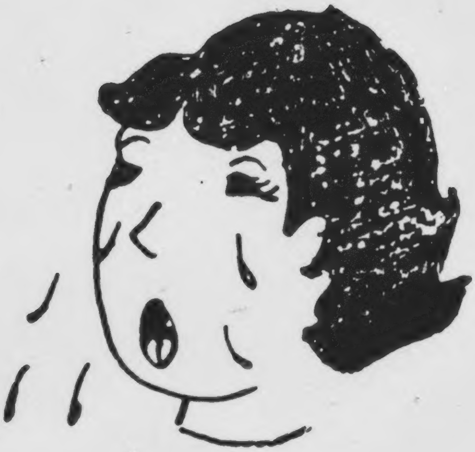
Iulia laeta est.

Marcus laetus non est.

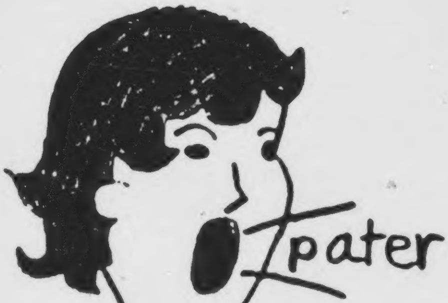


Marcus Iuliam pulsat.



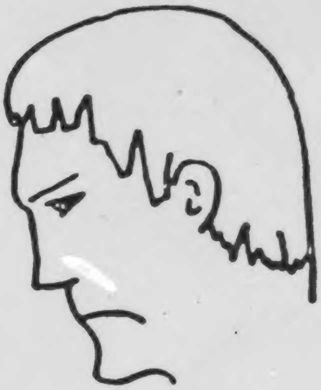


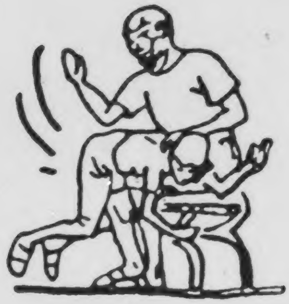
Iulia plorat.



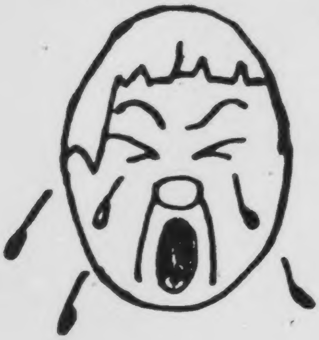
Iulia patrem vocat.

Pater iratus est.



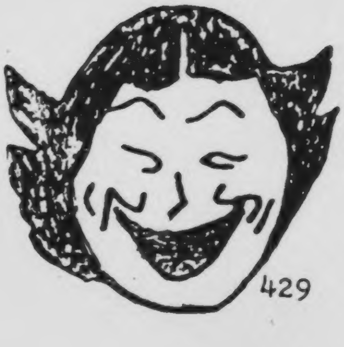


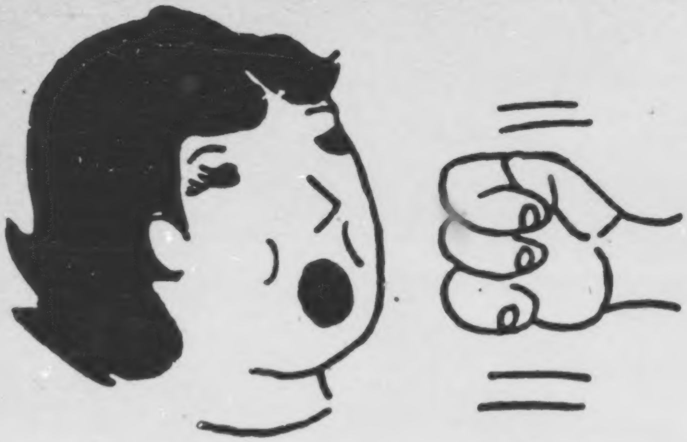
Pater Marcum pulsat.

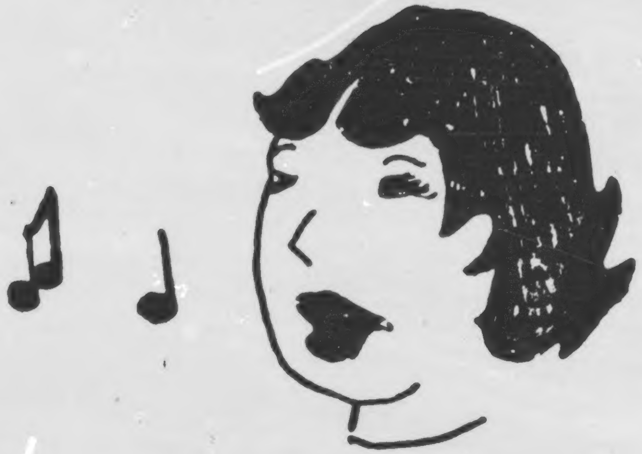


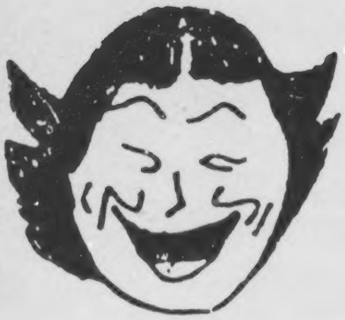
Marcus plorat

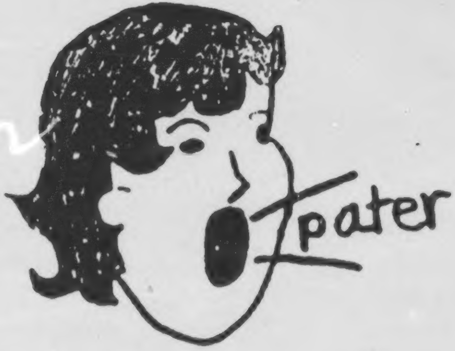
et Iulia ridet.

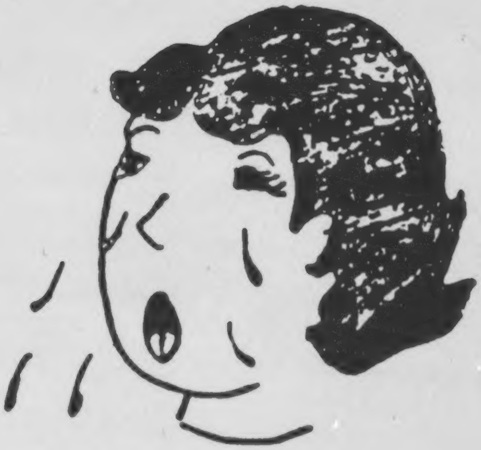


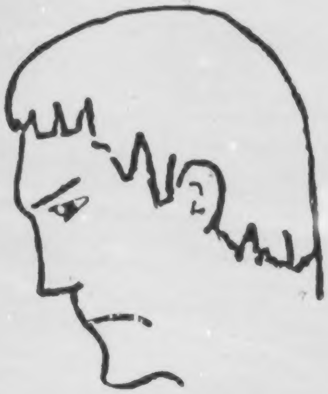


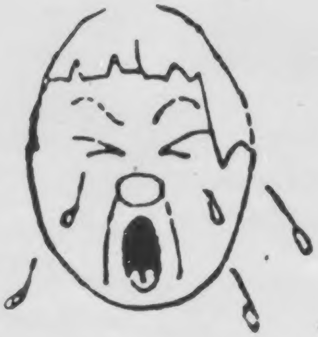


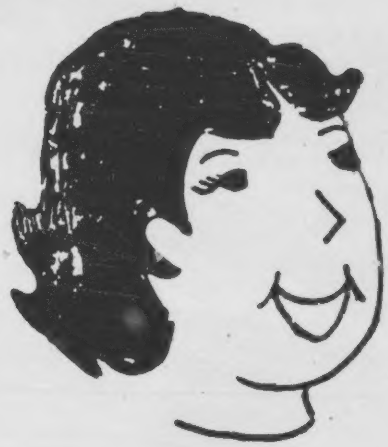


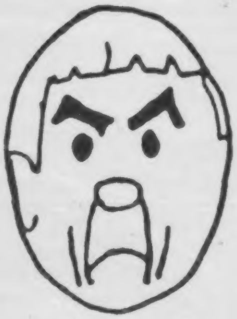

pater

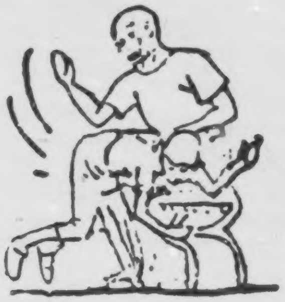












Pater iratus est.

Patrem Iulia vocat.

Pater Marcum pulsat.

Iulia plorat. Manus Iuliam pulsat

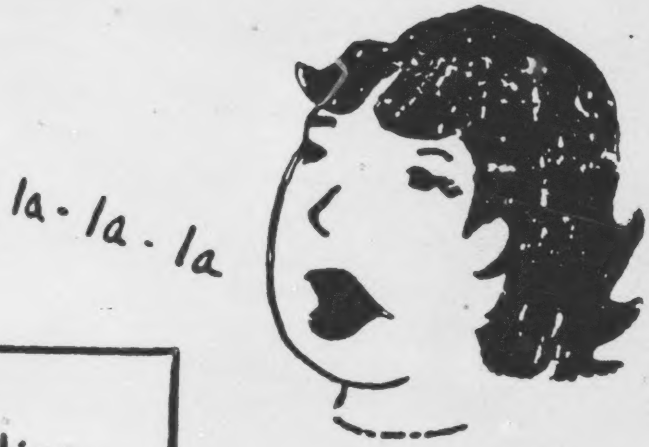
Iulia ridet. Iulia cantat.

Iulia laeta est.

Marcus laetus non est.

Marcus plorat.

Puella cantat.



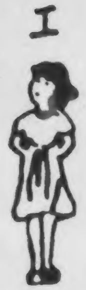
Derivatives: chant
incantation

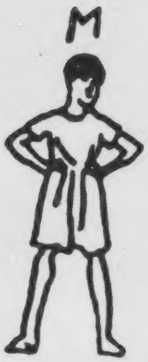
A chant is a very simple ________.

Chanting is almost like _________.

An incantation is a witch's ________.

You _______ an incantation to cast a spell.


I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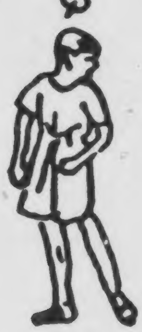
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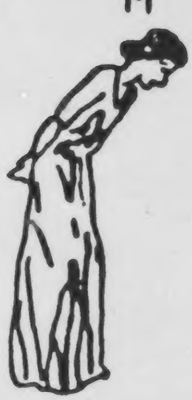
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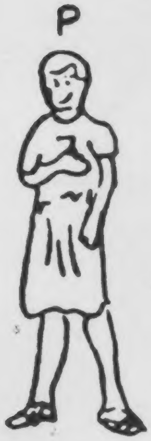

P

Marcus Iuliam vocat.

Marcum Iulia vocat.

Quintum Iulia vocat.

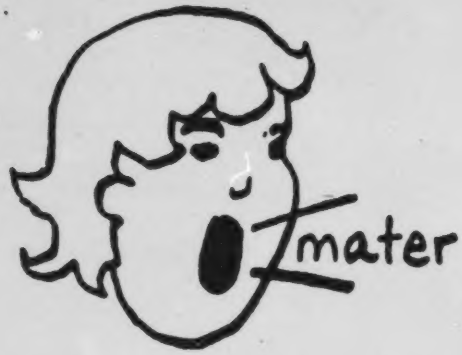
Marcum Quintus vocat.

Marcus Quintum vocat.

Quintus Iuliam vocat.

Pater matrem vocat.

Quintus patrem vocat.



Puella matrem vocat.

Derivatives: vocation
vocal
vocabulary

If the ministry is your vocation, then you were ________ to become a preacher.

Your vocal cords vibrate when you ________ a word, or shout it.

If you know your vocabulary list, you can say, or ________ out, each word.

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. Mr. Jones' ____________ is teaching.
2. I learned how to spell my __________ list.
3. A witch sings an __________ to cast a spell.
4. __________ is almost like singing.
5. Choirs sometimes sing __________ in church.
6. The Jackson Five really use their ________ chords when they sing.
7. The Latin language teaches us much English ________.
8. What __________ will you choose for your future?

incantation

vocabulary

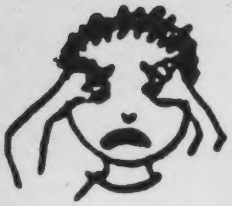
vocal

vocation

chant

chants

chanting



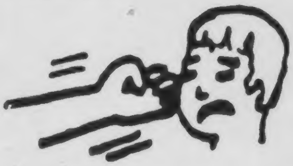
Puer plorat.

Derivatives:
implore
explore

If I implore Mom for a cookie. I beg and ______ for it.

An explorer used to ______ out (shout) when he found something.

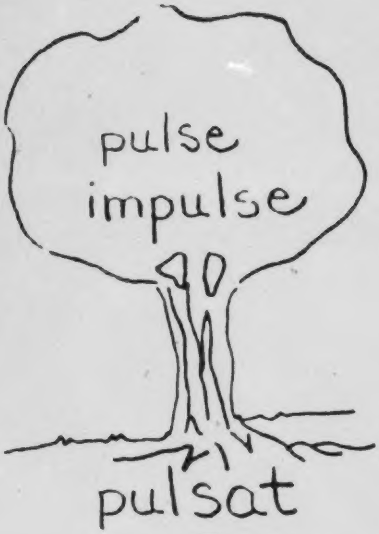
Manus puerum pulsat.

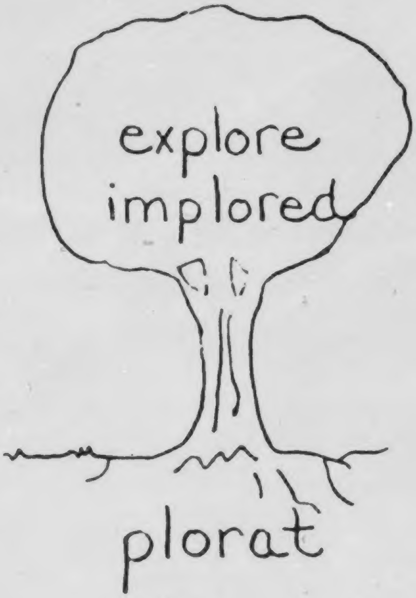


Derivatives: pulse
impulse

Your pulse is a ______ you can feel in your wrist and neck arteries.

If you do things "on impulse", you act when the mood ______ you.


pulse
impulse
pulsat


explore
implored
plorat

1. Joan the nurse took Tim's ________.
2. John had an ________ to buy Sue a gift.
3. Alonzo didn't think. He just acted on ________.
4. Can you feel your ________.
5. Let's the caves!
6. I ________ Mom for a dollar
7. We shouldn't ________ on private property.
8. The lawyer ________ the jury to vote "not guilty."

D1

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Answer Ita or Minime

1. _______ A vocabulary list is a list of words.
2. _______ A chant is a new dance.
3. _______ A vocation is a job or occupation.
4. _______ To explore means to seek or look for.

Match the Latin with the English!

5. _______ Quintum Marcus vocat.
6. _______ Mater Iuliam vocat.
7. _______ Vocat Marcum Pater.

A. Mother calls Marcus.
B. Father calls Marcus.
C. Marcus calls Quintus.
D. Mother calls Iulia.

Write the correct word in the blanks!

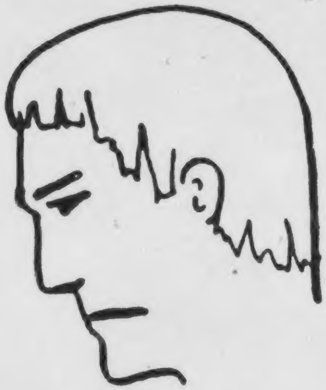
1. Learning new words will increase your __________.
2. The witch chanted her ______________ to cast the spell.
3. Christopher Columbus was a famous ____________.
4. The Jackson Five are a ______________ group.
5. If you are very angry, you are ______________.

explorer

vocal
vocabulary
irate
incantation
vocation

Bonus: Quid significat: "Iulia plorat, quia Marcus eam pulsat."

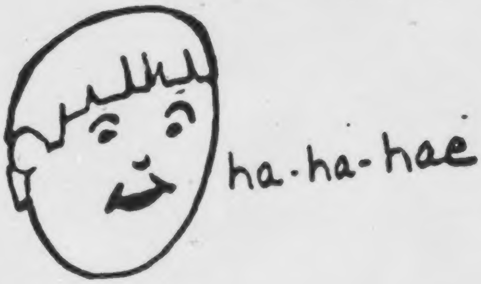
Puer iratus est.



Derivatives: ire
irate

Your ire is your ______ or wrath.

If you are irate, you are ________.



Puer ridet.

Derivatives:
ridiculous

Something is ridiculous if it is silly enough to be ________ at.

Demonstra verbum rectum !

1. Mom was ______ when I broke the dinner dishes.
2. Clowns are __________.
3. We should control our _____.
4. The man was when someone stole his car!
5. Her hair-do looks .
6. You could see the _______ on Sidney's face when he lost the game. ☹
7. I think that song is silly and __________.

ire
irate
ridiculous

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. To seek is to ________ .
2. A list of words is a ________ list.
3. Judy's ________ is nursing.
4. If you are angry, you are ________ .
5. Singers need good ________ chords.
6. After much exercise your ________ is faster.
7. The begger ________ the man for money.
8. Can you feel your ________ in your wrist?
9. It was fun to ________ the haunted house.
10. If your ________ is good, your reading should be good.

vocation

vocabulary

irate

pulse

vocal

implored

explore

D2

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Answer ita (yes) or minime (no)

1. ______ A good vocabulary leads to good reading.
2. ______ Most people become irate when someone hits them.
3. ______ To explore means to sing.
4. ______ Next week we will be on Spring vocation.
5. ______ A simple song is a chant.

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

6. A ________ is a singer.
7. John lost his temper and became very ______.
8. What ________ will you choose for your future?
9. Latin has taught us much English ____________.
10. We sang a beautiful ____________ in church.
11. We want to _______________ the cave.

vocation
explore
irate
chant
vocalist
vocabulary
implore

Match the Latin with the English.

12. Iulia plorat. ____
13. Marcum Quintus vocat. ____
14. Marcus Quintum vocat. ____
15. Matrem Iulia vocat. _____
16. Marcum Iulia vocat. _____

A. Quintus calls Marcus.
B. Marcus calls Quintus.
C. Mother calls Iulia.
D. Iulia calls Mother.
E. Iulia calls Marcus.
F. Iulia is crying

Circle the word that is spelled wrong.

17.	irate	vocation	implore	exsplore
18.	vokabulary	chant	vocal	irate
19.	chant	irate	vokal	explore

Bonus question:

Quid significat: "Mater audit et pater dicit." ________________ ________

Bonus math question: Write the answer to this problem.

decem minus quinque plus tres minus septem _____

Examen

1. A simple song is a
   - A. chant
   - B. vocabulary
   - C. pulse
   - D. irate

2. To seek is to
   - A. vocal
   - B. vocation
   - C. explore
   - D. implore

3. A list of words is a ________ list.
   - A. explore
   - B. vocabulary
   - C. irate
   - D. pulse

4. An angry person is
   - A. irate
   - B. chant
   - C. pulse
   - D. incantation

5. A job or occupation is a

   A. vocal
   B. chant
   C. explored
   D. vocation

6. Your heartbeat is a

   A. pulse
   B. vocation
   C. explorer
   D. vocal

7. To beg is to

   A. explore
   B. irate
   C. implore
   D. chant

8. Donny Osmond is a

   A. vocalist
   B. vocabulary
   C. canticle
   D. explore

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XIV

1. Given the following Latin sentence captions for the Phaethon myth, the students will place them into proper story order when scrambled and match each Latin sentence to the corresponding pictures.

   Equi currum trahunt.
   Ignis terram torret.
   Iuppiter fulmen iacit.
   Fulmen currum frangit.
   Phaethon mortuus est.

2. Given the target word list for Unit XIV, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XIV   Phaethon myth

frangit/fractus
fraction
infraction
fracture

mortuus
mortal
immortal

ignis
ignite
ignition

terra
territory
terrain

iacit (i = j)
subject
object
project
inject
adjective
reject
dejected

trahunt/tractus
detract
retract
extract
subtract
contract
tractor
traction

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Give brief background of Phaethon myth for students
Play Phaethon tape with accompanying pictures on overhead (T #1-5)
Discuss details of the myth

Day 2 - Drill T #1-5; translate picture captions
Cut out T #6,#7,#8 and match Latin sentences and words to correct pictures
Record tractus derivatives into notebooks; practice pronouncing T #9
Drill T #10

Day 3 - Review T #6, #7, #8 with pictures
Review T #9, #10
Record ignis and terra derivatives into notebooks (T #11)
Drill T #12
Play Bonus Basketball (T #13, #14, #15)

Day 4 - Review T #6 by placing into correct story order
Review T #11, #12
Record fractus and mortuus derivatives into notebooks (T #16)
Drill T #17
Administer Phaethon quiz (T #18, #19)

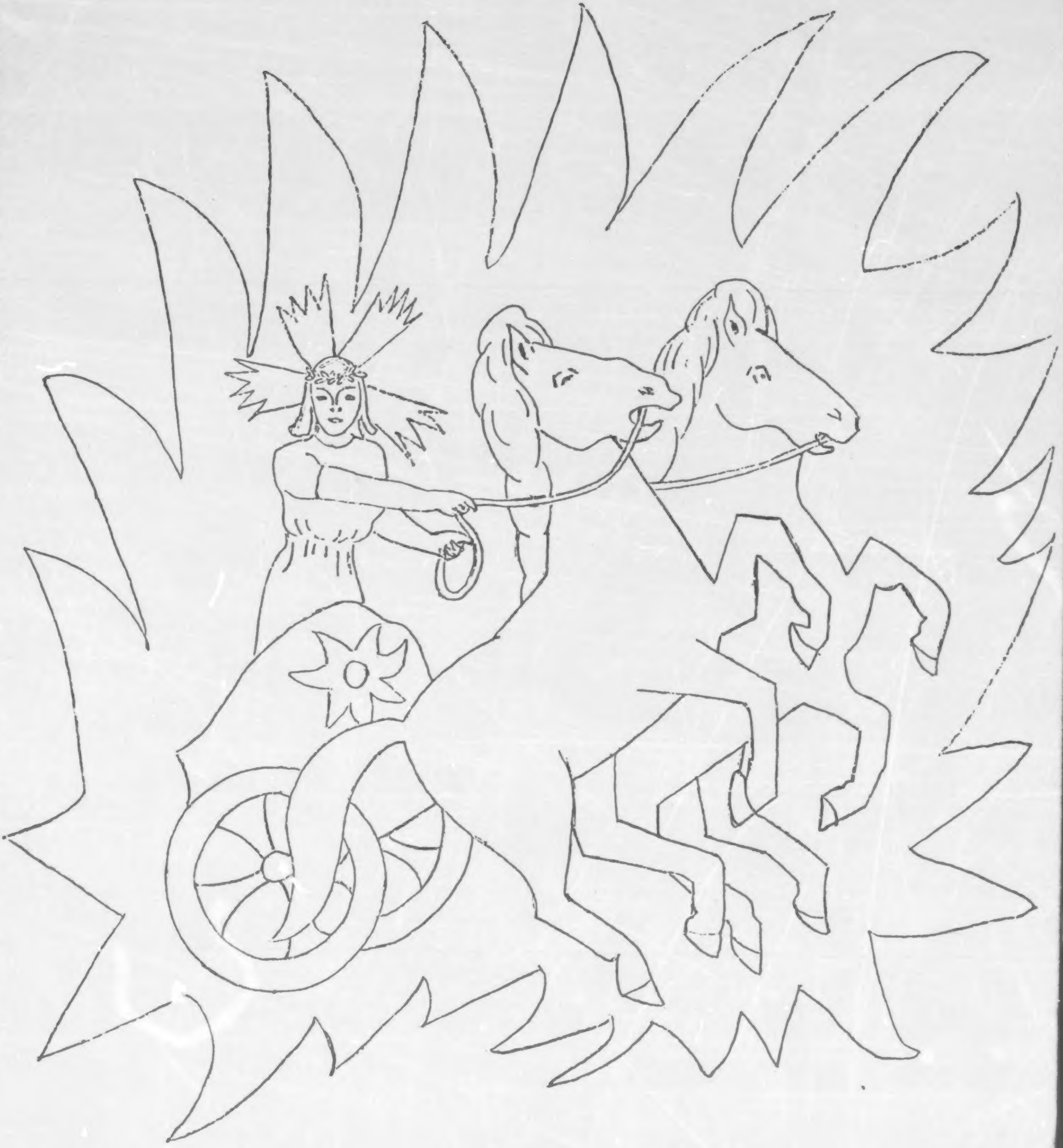
Day 5 - Review T #16, #17
Record iacit derivatives into notebooks (T #20)
Drill T #21, #22, #23
Discuss T #24
Hand back quizzes

Day 6 - Review T #21, #22, #23
Write a class fabula (T #25)
Review Bonus Basketball if time permits

Day 7 - Read other class fabulas
Administer quiz (D #1)
Go over quiz on overhead

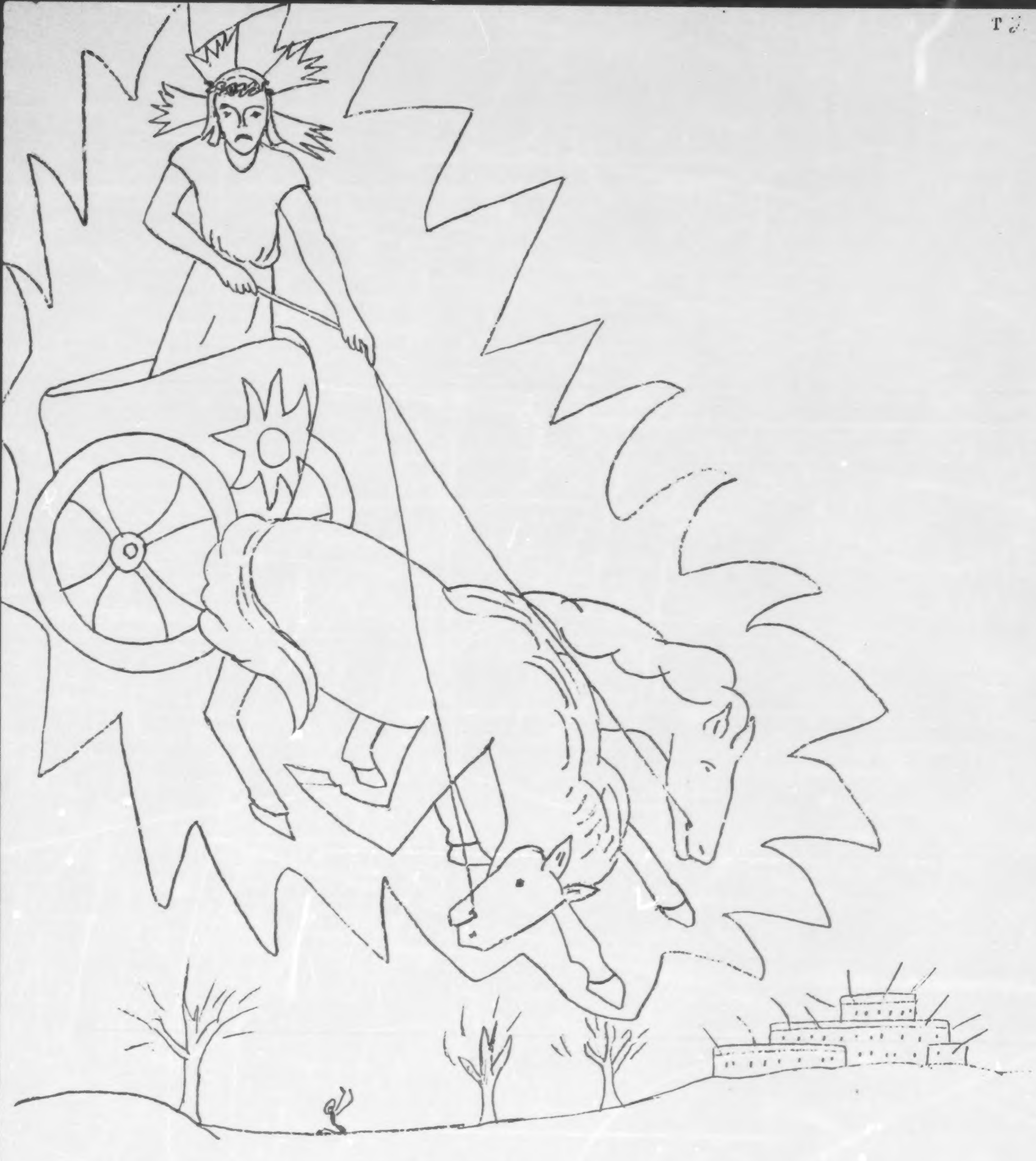
Day 8 - Drill T #26, #27
Review selected vocabulary exercises
Bonus Basketball or devise a "Now You See It" board

Day 9 - Administer test
Re-play myth tape with pictures

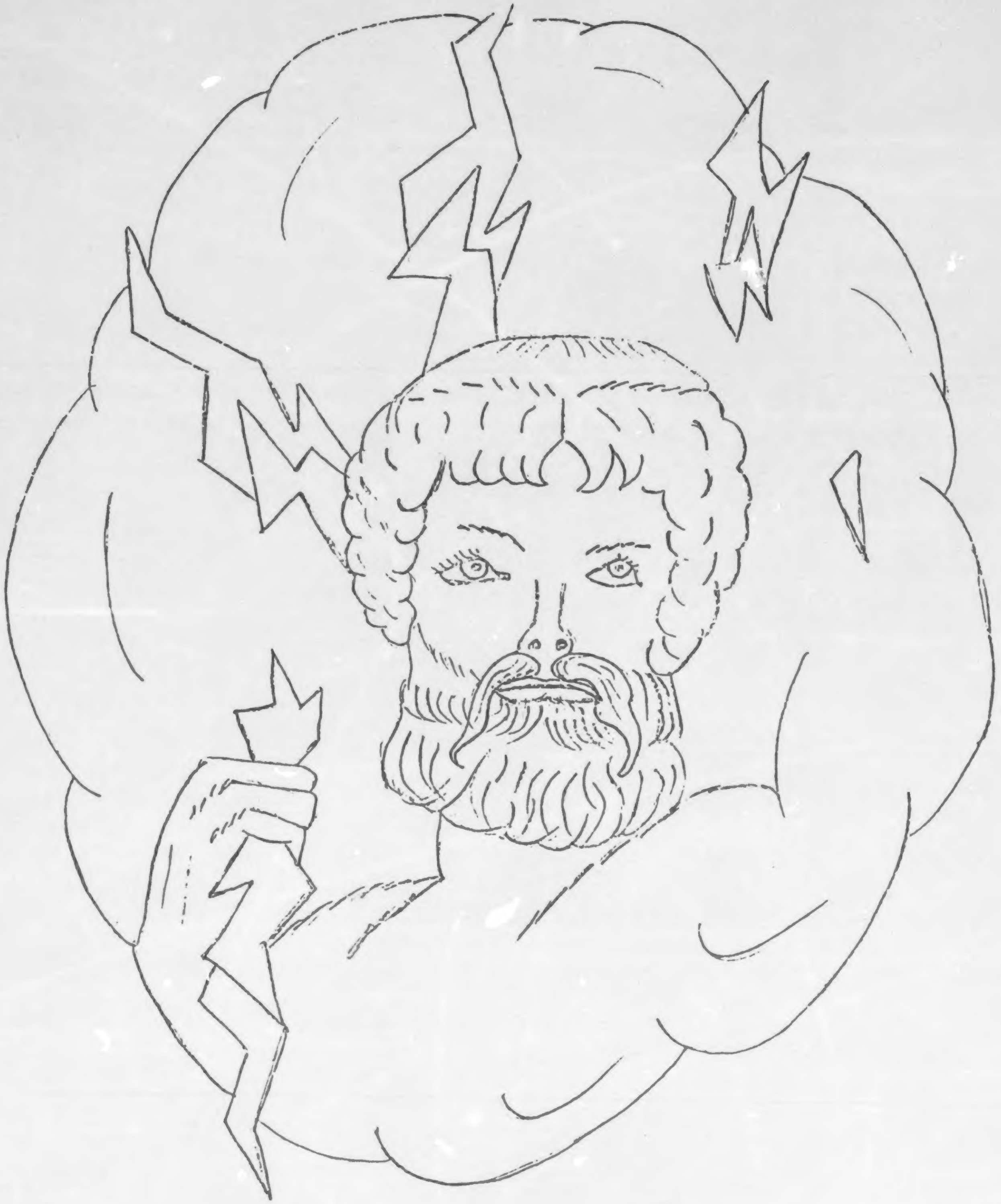


458

Equi currum trahunt.

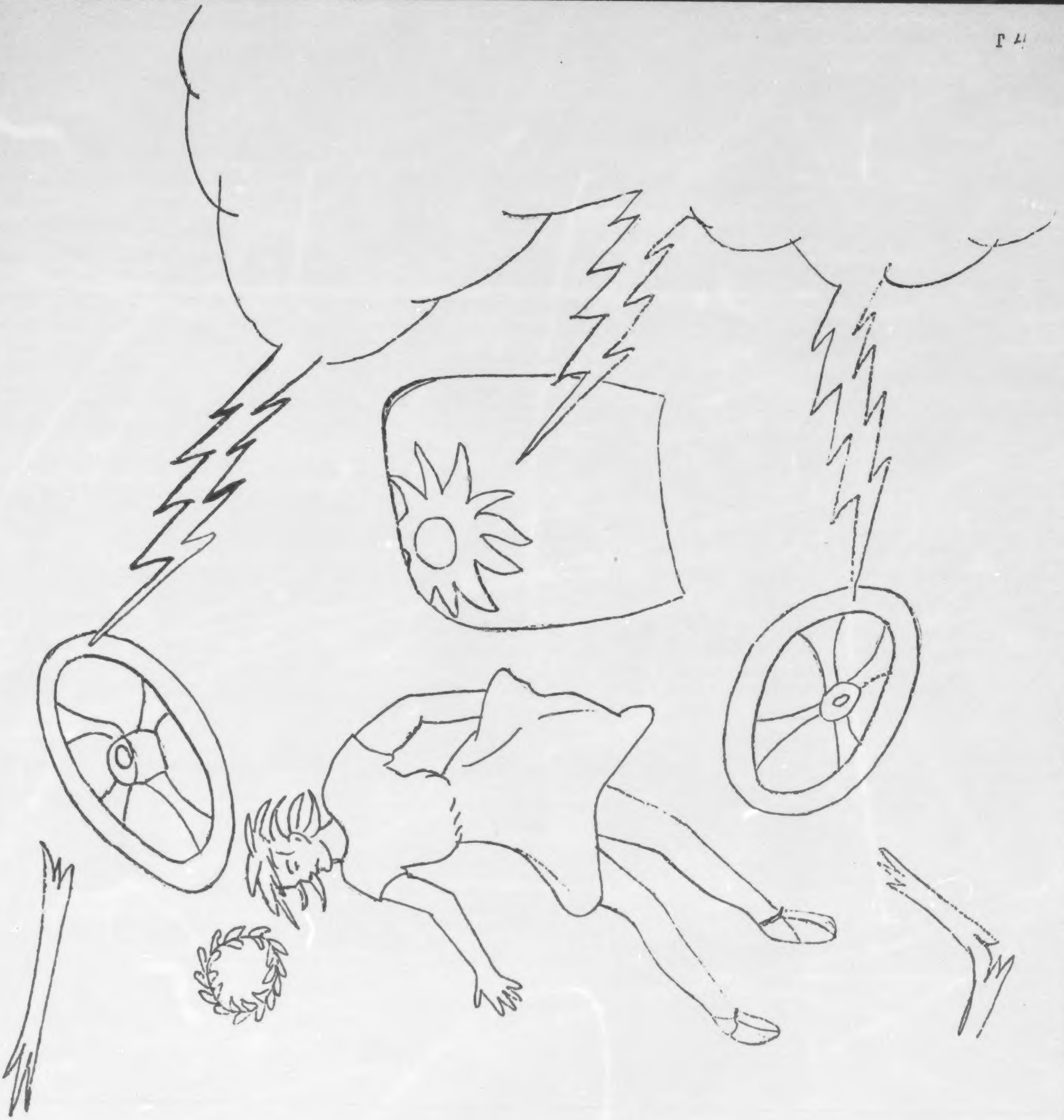


Ignis terram torret. 450



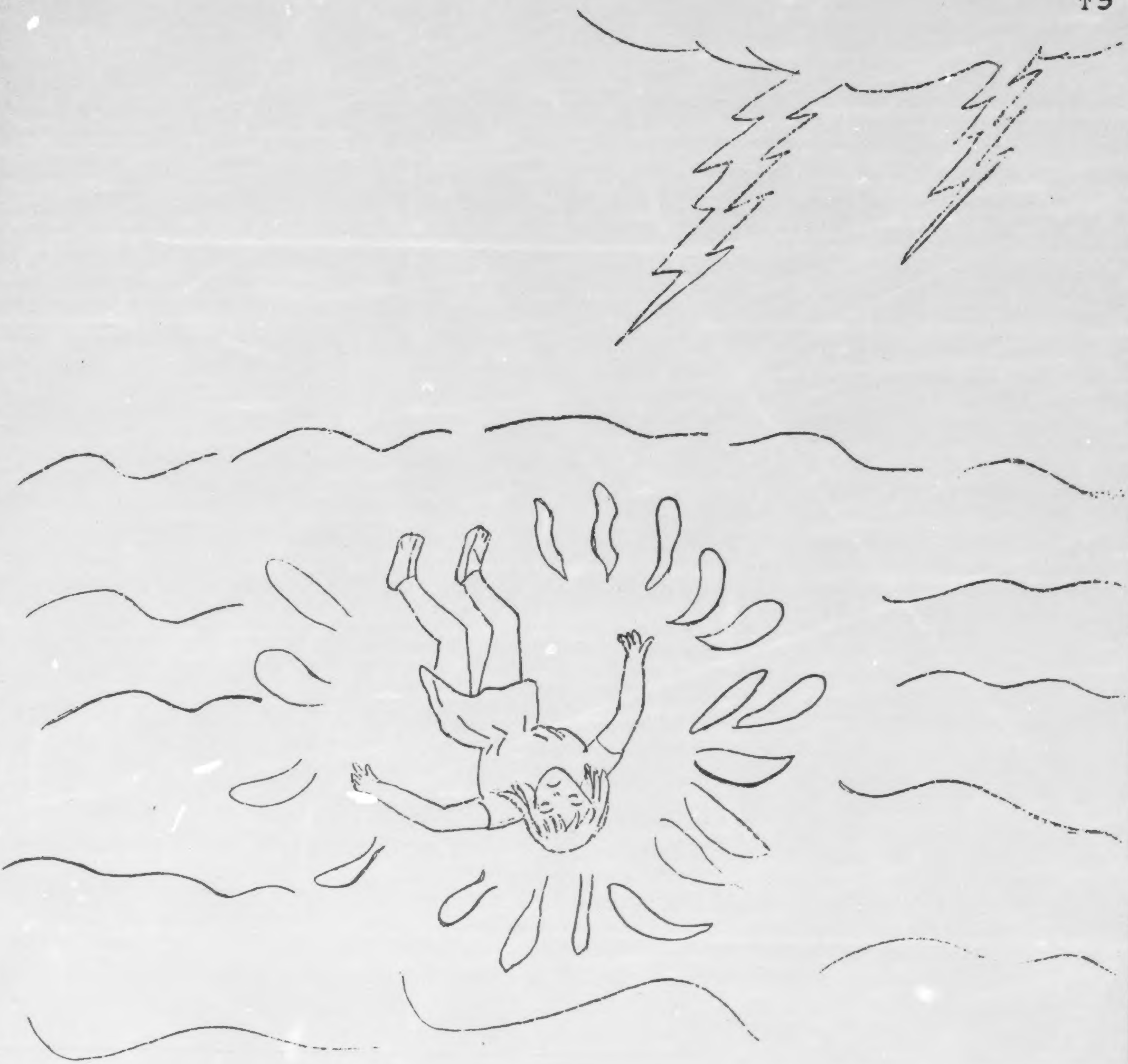
460

Iuppiter fulmen iacit.



Fulmen currum frangit.

T 5



Phaëthon mortuus est.

453

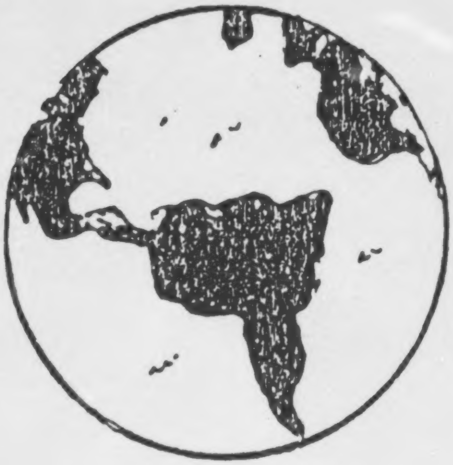
Equi currum trahunt.

Ignis terram torret.

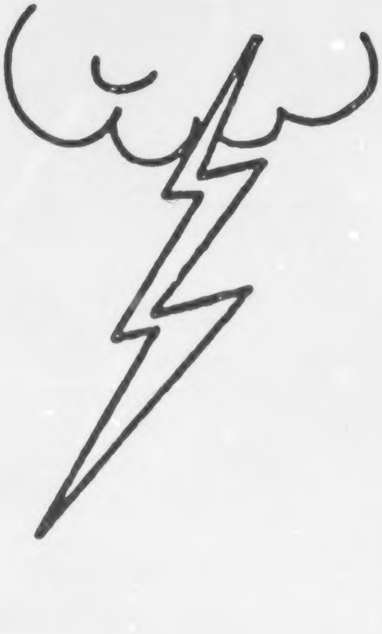
Iuppiter fulmen iacit.

Fulmen currum frangit.

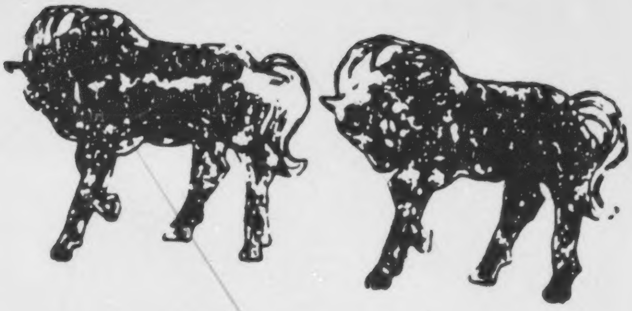
Phaethon mortuus est.



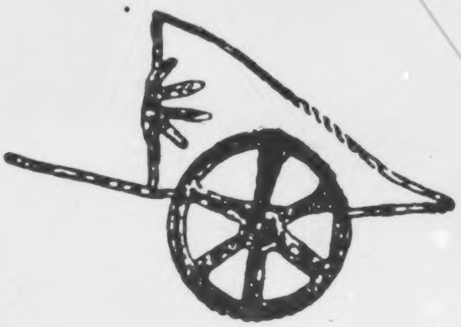
terra



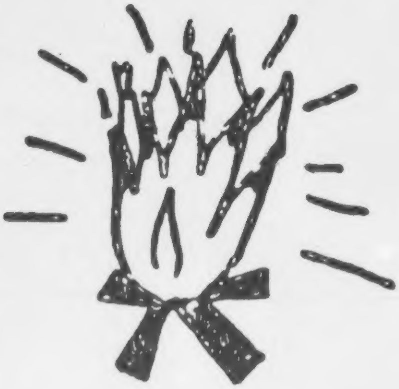
fulmen



equi



currus



ignis

trahunt - tractus

detract
retract
extract
subtract
contract
tractor
traction

attract

1. The dentist will ______ a tooth.
2. A smile might ______ friends.
3. The noisy audience ______ from the movie.
4. I ________ that statement!
5. New tires have good ________.
6. A farmer needs a ________.
7. Muscles __________ when flexed.
8. We learn to ________ in math.
9. A magnet ________ metal.
10. The lawyer ___________ his charge.
11. A hot temper ________ from beauty.
12. We bought vanilla ________.
13. Converse shoes give good ______.
14. To shrink is to _________.

tractor
traction
attract
attracts
retract
retracted
detracts
extract
subtract
contract

ignis

ignite

ignition

terra

territory

terrain

Quid est responsum rectum?

1. Use a match to ________ the firewood.
2. Indiana has a flat ________.
3. A specific area of land is a ________.
4. Put the key into the ________.
5. Kentucky has a hilly ________.
6. Something is wrong with the car ________.
7. The soldiers marched into enemy ________.
8. Don't ________ the gasoline!

ignite

ignition

territory

terrain

"BONUS BASKETBALL"

TWO - POINTERS

1. A farmers needs a ______.
2. Good "grip" is _________.
3. If you _______ 4 from 7, the answer is 3.
4. Football players wear special shoes for good ________.
5. When I was in first grade, I learned _______ skills.
6. John Deer manufactures many __________.
7. People use snow tires for better _________.

subtract

subtraction

tractors

tractor

traction

THREE - POINTERS

8. The dentist ______ my tooth.
9. George McGinnis signed his ______ with the Pacers.
10. Metals ______ in cold weather.
11. We ______ the juice from the orange.
12. "Don't" is the ______ of "do not."
13. The principal ______ the confession out of me!
14. To shrink is to ______.

contraction

extracted

contract

"BONUS BASKETBALL"

FOUR - POINTERS

15. The loud noise _____ from the performance.
16. Honey will _____ bears.
17. I _____ that statement.
18. "I'm sorry, but I must _____ my promise."
19. Gregory likes to _____ attention.
20. The dented fender _____ from the looks of the car.

attract

retract

detracts

frangit - fractus

fraction
infraction
fracture

mortuus -

mortal
immortal

Demonstra verbum rectum

1. Regina ______ her arm.
2. A broken rule is an ______.
3. Romans believed Jupiter was ______.
4. To die is to be ______.
5. Three-fourths is a ______.
6. Tripping is an ______ in hockey.
7. Roscoe finished just a ______ of his assignment.
8. Humans are ______.
9. A ______ can be painful.
10. To live forever is to be ______.

fraction

infraction

fracture

fractured

mortal

immortal

Phaëthon Quiz

1. Phaethon's father was god of
   - A. moon
   - B. sun
   - C. war
   - D. beauty

2. Phaethon's wish was to
   - A. drive the sun chariot
   - B. ride along with his father
   - C feed the horses
   - D. fix the chariot

3. What god saved the earth?
   - A. Apollo
   - B. Mercury
   - C. Mars
   - D. Jupiter

4. In the end, Phaëthon
   - A. died
   - B. swam to shore
   - C. flew to the sun palace
   - D. walked home

5. Equi currum trahunt.

6. Ignis terram torret.

7. Iuppiter fulmen iacit.

8. Fulmen currum frangit.

9. Phaëthon mortuus est.

A. The thunderbolt broke the chariot.

B. The horses pull the chariot.

C. Phaëthon is dead.

D. Fire burns the earth.

DK. Jupiter throws the thunderbolt.

iacit (i⟹j)

subject
object
project
inject
adjective
reject
dejected

1. An ________ describes a noun.
2. The fans were ________ when the Pacers lost.
3. The doctor ________ the needle.
4. Kathy ________ my offer.
5. Our class ________ is to build a Roman house.
6. Steel is a hard ________.
7. The overhead machine ________ a picture on the screen.
8. "Red", "Skinny", and "funny" are ________.
9. The lawyer shouted, "I ________."
10. My teacher ________ my sloppy paper.

injected

rejected

projects

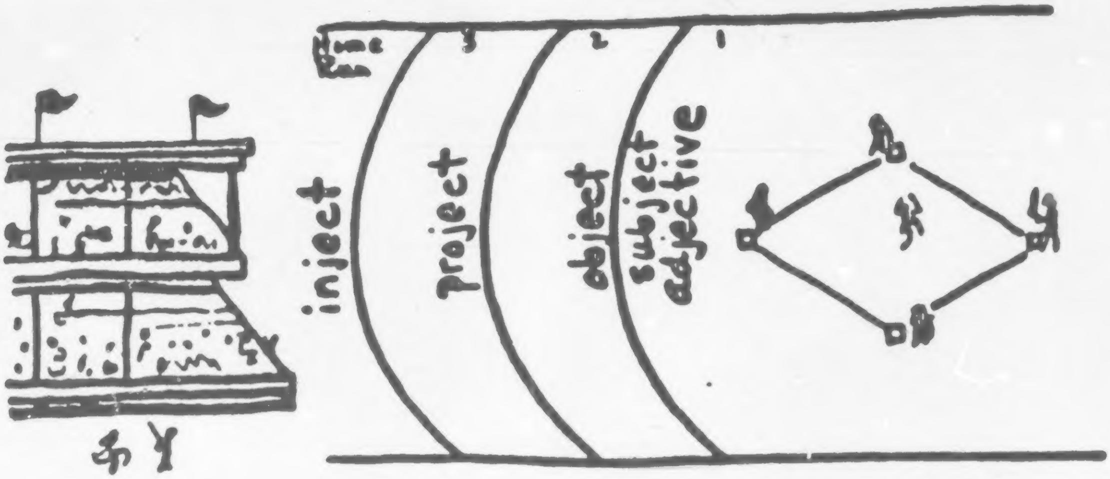
adjective

object

project

adjectives

dejected


Home Run
3
2
1
inject
project
object
subject
adjective

1. Every sentence has a ____.

a. project
b. inject
c. subject

2. "Nice" and "tall" are ____.

a. objects
b. inject
c. adjectives

3. The lawyer shouts, "I ____!"

a. project
b. subject
c. object

4. Sue is working on an art ____.

a. inject
b. adjective
c. project

5. The nurse can ____ the serum.

a. inject
b. object
c. subject

6. I offered Tom $5.00, but he
________ it.

a. rejected
b. dejected
c. injected

7. Sidney is sad and ________.

a. object
b. dejected
c. subject

8. The gods are ________.

a. immortal
b. fracture
c. ignite

9. Jessie fell and ____ his arm.

a. ignition
b. mortal
c. fractured

10. To set on fire is to ______.

a. ignite
b. object
c. mortal

11. The team was penalized for
the ________ of the rule.

a. mortal
b. dejected
c. infraction

1. What subject do you like to read about most? What subject do you enjoy talking about?
2. Would you object to attending summer school?
3. What adjective best describes you?
4. What makes you very dejected?
5. What would be a good project for your class?
6. What kind of spelling paper might your teacher reject?
7. When two other people argue at home, do you usually inject a remark or do you keep quiet?

Fabula

Verba

fracture
attract
object
mortal
dejected
territory

Mihi nomen est ______________________________

Answer "ita" or "minime"

1. _____ A territory is an area of land.
2. _____ To ignite means to sing.
3. _____ To contract means to shrink.
4. _____ A fraction is just a part of something.
5. _____ To reject means to refuse or repel.

Fill in the blanks with the correct response.

6. An ______________________ describes a noun.
7. The doctor ______________ the needle.
8. Math is my favorite ____________________.
9. A _____________ must die.
10. I am finishing a special art ______________.

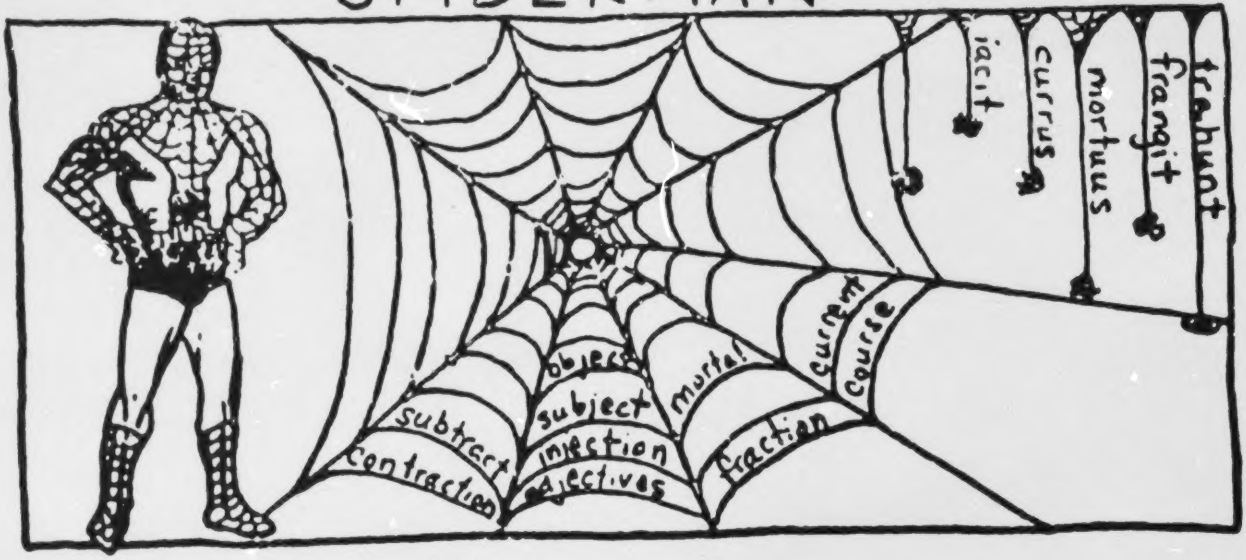
subject
injected
project
adjective
mortal
fracture

Match the Latin with the English.

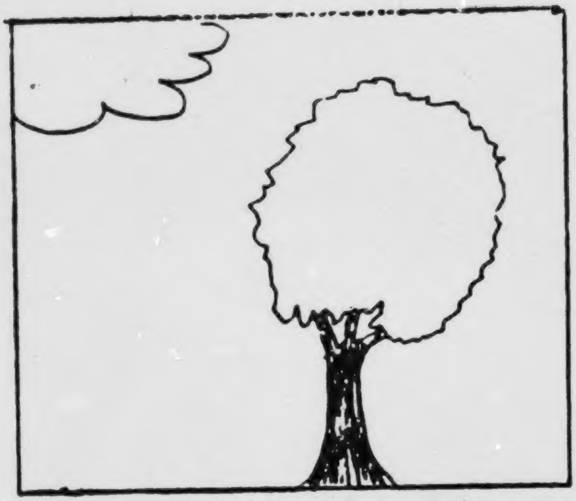
11. Ignis terram torret. _____
12. Equi currum trahunt. _____
13. Iuppiter fulmen iacit. _____
14. Phaethon mortuus est. _____
15. Fulmen currum frangit. _____

A. Phaethon is dead.
B. The thunderbolt breaks the chariot.
C. Jupiter hurls the thunderbolt.
D. The horses pull the chariot.
E. Fire burns the earth.
F. Phaethon is alive.

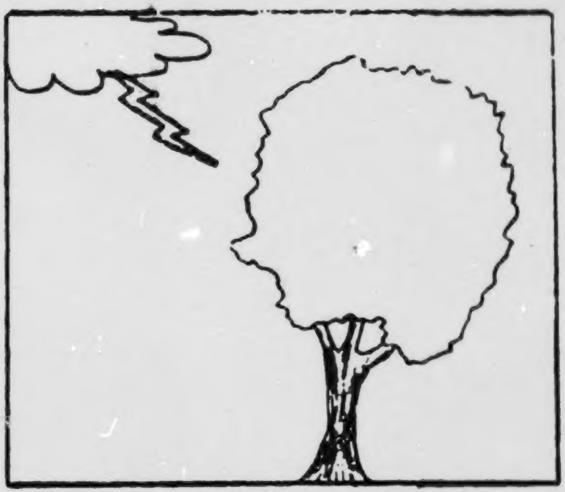
SPIDERMAN


iacit
currus
mortuus
frangit
trahunt
current
course
mortal
object
subject
injection
adjectives
subtract
contraction
fraction

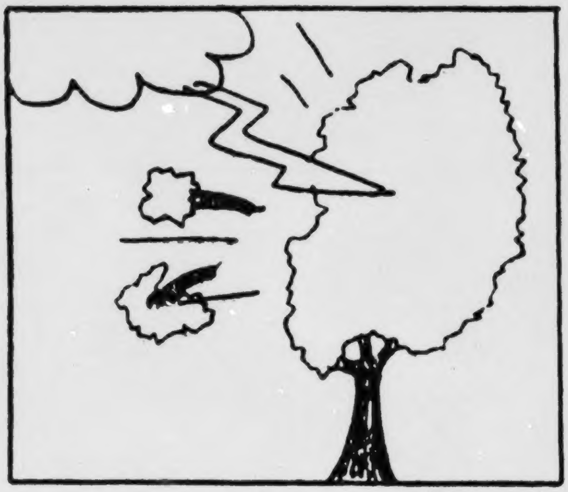
1. If you ______ 6 from 12, the answer is 6.
2. "Loud" and "soft" are ______.
3. 3/5 is a ______.
4. Humans are ______; only the gods are immortal.
5. Jennifer is taking a French ______ at school.
6. The ______ of the sentence usually precedes the predicate
7. Tell the nurse to give the ______ now.
8. "Didn't" is a ______ of "did not."
9. That wire carries electrical ______ into the building.
10. A tripod is an ______ with three legs.



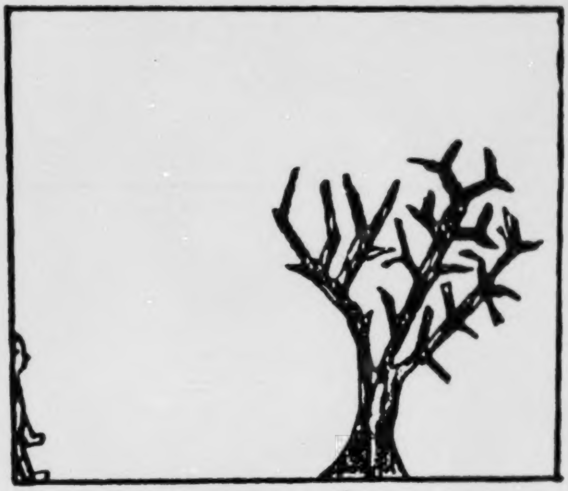
Arbor in terra est.



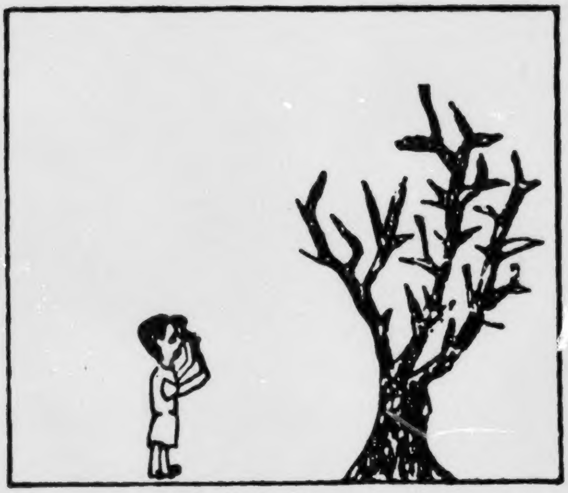
Iuppiter fulmen iacit.



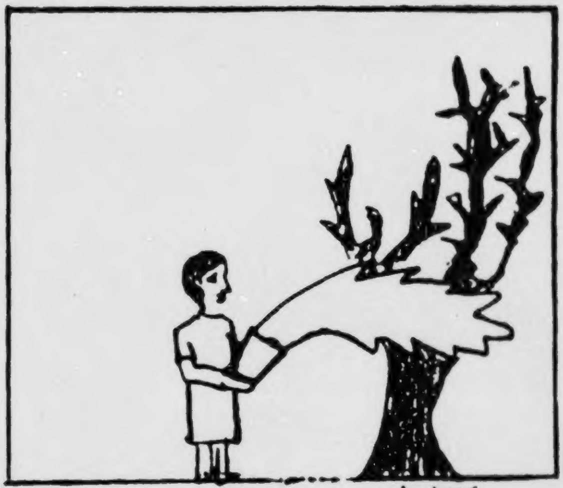
Fulmen arborem frangit.



Arbor ardet.



Ignis Marcum torret.



Funde aquam! 476

EXAMEN

Mihi nomen est ______________________

1. An area of land is a

   A. fracture
   B. mortal
   C. territory
   D. subject

2. To set on fire is to

   A. attract
   B. reject
   C. immortal
   D. ignite

3. To break is to

   A. contract
   B. fracture
   C. traction
   D. ignition

4. Steel is a very strong

   A. object
   B. project
   C. tractor
   D. inject

5. The doctor will ________ the needle now.

   A. subject
   B. dejected
   C. reject
   D. inject

6. Susan's friendly personality __________ many friends.

   A. rejects
   B. mortal
   C. attracts
   D. detracts

7. The noisy audience __________ from the movie.

   A. subtract
   B. detracts
   C. terrain
   D. object

8. John is very sad and ____________.

   A. dejected
   B. territory
   C. subject
   D. attract

9. The teacher ____________ my paper because I did not follow directions.

A. immortal
B. rejected
C. adjective
D. subject

10. One-third (1/3) is a ____________.

A. mortal
B. inject
C. retract
D. fraction

11. Snow tires give good __________ on slippery roads.

A. traction
B. adjective
C. immortal
D. ignite

12. ______________ is a part of our math program.

A. Adjective
B. Inject
C. Subtraction
D. Tractor

13. All ____________ must die.

A. mortals
B. adjectives
C. subject
D. attracts

14. The jury ____________ their decision when new evidence was discovered.

A. retracted
B. territory
C. subject
D. traction

15. The Romans believed their gods were _______________.

A. territory
B. project
C. inject
D. immortal

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XV

1. Given a list of sports, students will be able to identify Greek and Roman sports and contemporary American sports.
2. Given the target words for Unit XV, students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XV - Roman and Greek sports

currit
current
currency
course
occur

stat
stance
statue
station
statement
stationary
stationery
status
state

ambulat
ambulance
amble
somnambulist

ludit
ludicrous
delusion
delude
prelude
illusion
illude

lavat
lavatory
lava

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Show part I of Greek and Roman Sports filmstrip series
Discuss

Day 2 - Show part II of Greek and Roman sports filmstrip series
Discuss

Day 3 - Introduce T #1
Read T #2 and discuss gladiators as presented in the filmstrips
Record currit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #3

Day 4 - Review T #1
Administer "Word Identification Quiz" (D #1)
Review T #3
Read T #4
Drill T #5
Record stat derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #6

Day 5 - Review T #6
Drill T #7, #8
Read T #9
Record ludit derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #10
Hand back quizzes

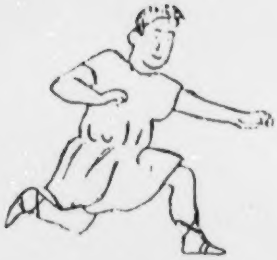
Day 6 - Review T #3, #6, #10
Read T #11
Record ambulat derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #12, #13, #14

Day 7 - Review T #3, #6, #10, #12
Read T #15
Administer quiz (D #2)
Go over quiz on overhead

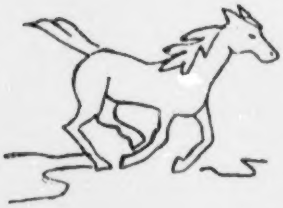
Day 8 - Read T #16
Drill T #17, #18
Record lavat derivatives into notebooks
Drill T #19
Hand back quizzes

Day 9 - Review T #17, #18
Drill T #20
Administer test (T #21, #22, #23)

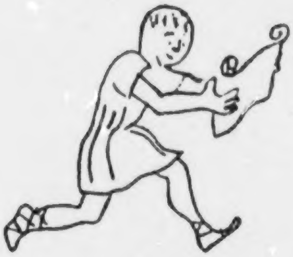
Day 10- Re-play part II of the filmstrip series
Hand back quizzes



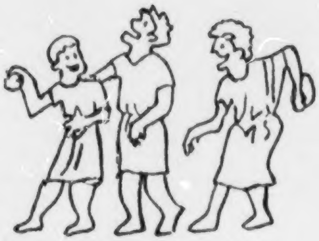
Vir currit.



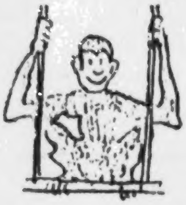
Equus currit.



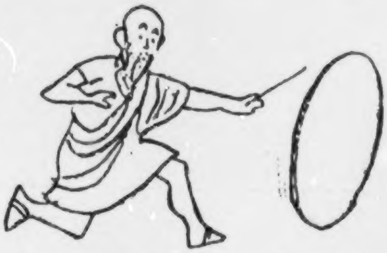
Puer legit et currit.



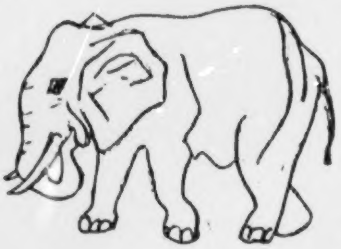
Pueri ludunt.



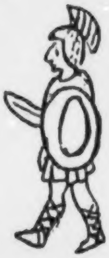
Simia ludit.



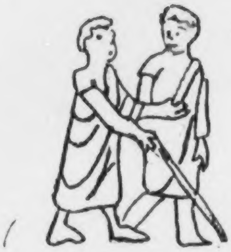
Vir currit et ludit.



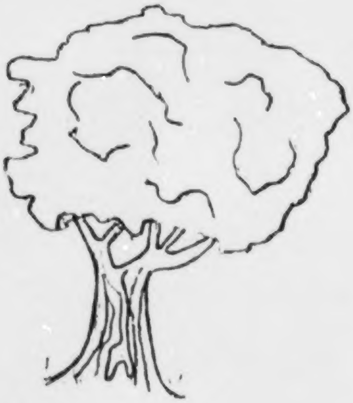
Elephantus ambulat.



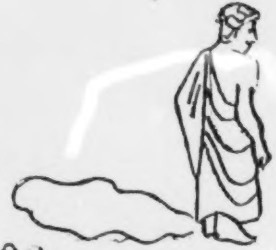
Miles ambulat.



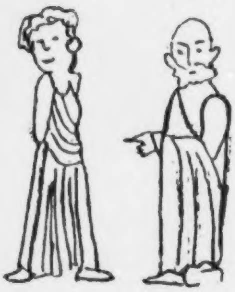
Duo viri ambulant.



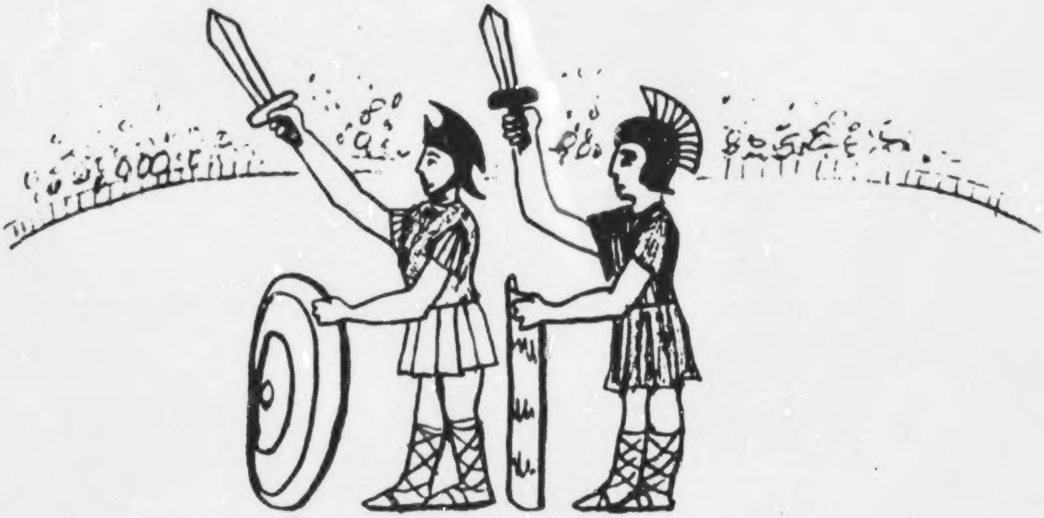
Arbor stat.



Vir stat.



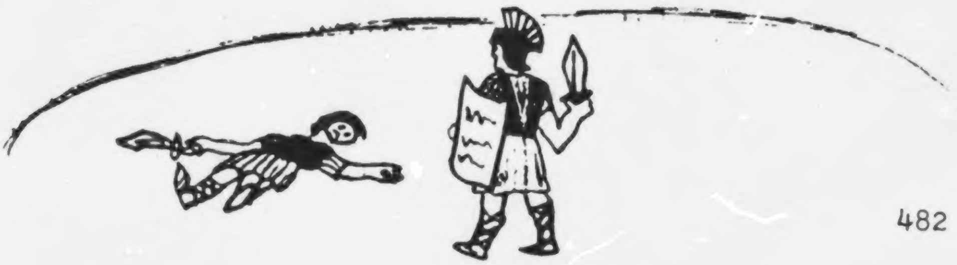
Femina et vir stant.

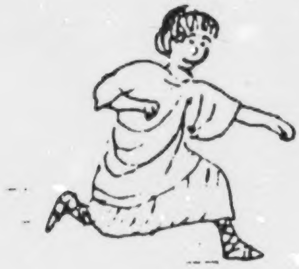


De Gladiatoribus

Duo gladiatores in arenam ambulant. In manu cuiusque gladiatoris est gladius. Gladiatores stant et imperatorem salutant dicentes "Morituri te salutamus!"

Gladiatores pugnant dum unus vincet. Victor ambulat ex arena, victus trahitur.





Puella currit.

1. a. The newspapers are filled with news about current events and important people.

   b. The current in the fast-flowing river carried the canoe far downstream.

   c. Don't put a fork into an electrical outlet — the current could kill you.

2. Dorothy has $5.00 in American currency and 300 Italian lire.

3. a. Bob is taking a Greek course in college.

   b. Of course I can take you with me.

4. Happy events occur every day, and so do tragedies.

Mihi nomen est ______________

___ stat
___ scribit
___ edit
___ audit
___ ambulat

___ dicit
___ currit
___ legit
___ ludit
___ lavat

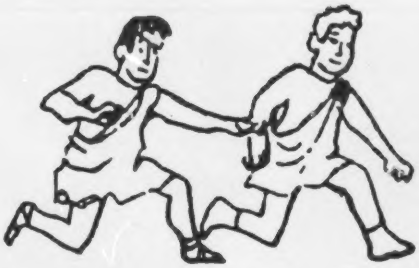
Mihi nomen est ______________

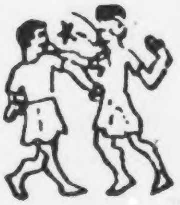
___ ambulat
___ audit
___ edit
___ scribit
___ stat

___ lavat
___ ludit
___ legit
___ currit
___ dicit

Fabula de Publio

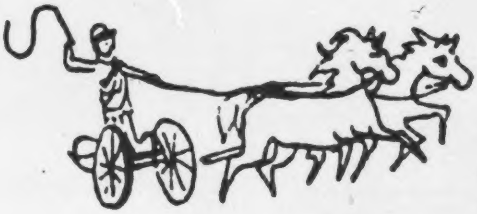
Hodie Publius in schola non est. Publius ludos Romanos ludit. Primo, pueri currunt. Publius tarde currit et non vincit.

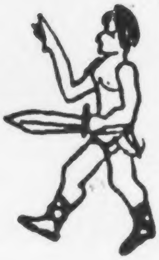




Secundo, Publius pugnat. Pugiles pugnant in arena. Publius vincit pugnando optimo.

Tertio, Publius et ceteri pueri sedent et spectant. Vir in curru stat. Equi currunt et currum trahunt. Multi currus in Circo sunt.

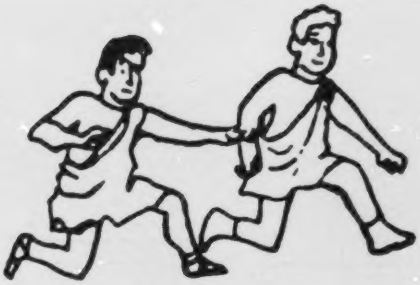


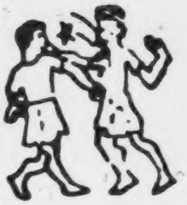


Denique, Publius ambulat ad Colosseum. Duo gladiatores in Colosseum ambulant. Ei pugnant. Unus gladiator solus exit.

A Story about Publius

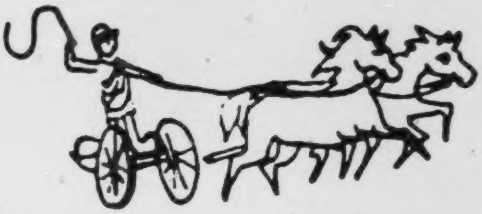
Today Publius is not in ______. Publius is playing ________ games First, the boys _____. Publius runs slowly and does not _______.

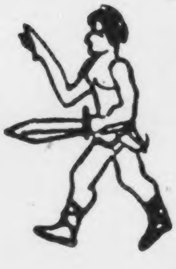




Second, Publius ______. The boxers fight in an ______. Publius wins by fighting ______

Third, Publius and the other _____ sit and watch. A man ______ in the chariot. The horses _____ and pull the ______. There are many _______ in the Circus





Finally, Publius ______ to the Colosseum. Two __________ walk into the Colosseum. They ______. Only _____ gladiator goes out.

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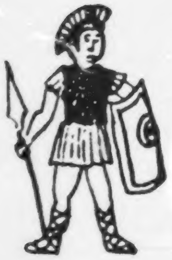


Miles stat.

1. You can't be a fashion model if your stance is careless.

2. The statue of Lincoln shows him seated.

3. The train pulled into the station at midnight.

4. Hawaii is the fiftieth state of the Union.

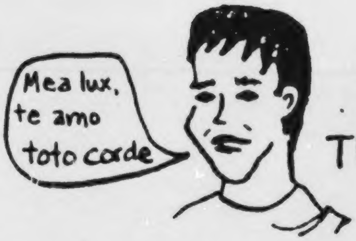
5. The President's statement was brief.

6. I write letters to him on this blue stationery.

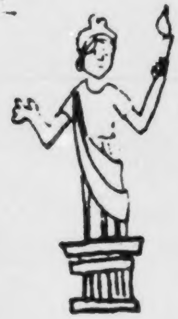
7. A small child is stationary only in sleep.

8. A Cadillac is a status symbol.

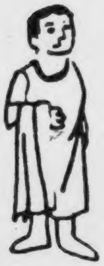
stance   stationary   state
statue   statement


Mea lux, te amo toto corde

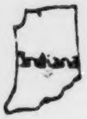
This young man is making a __________.



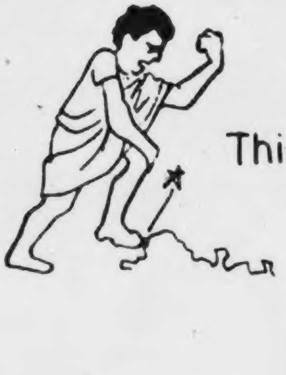
This is a ______.



This man has a dignified ______.



This is our ______.

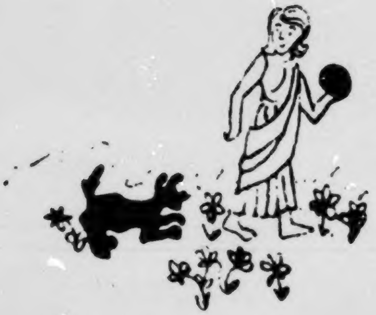


This man's foot has just struck a __________ object.

A. stationery
B. stationary

1. The "Pips" are never ________ on stage with Gladys Knight.
2. The car was ________ because the battery was dead.
3. O.J. Simpson has his name printed on all his ____________.
4. During the earthquake, this building didn't stay __________.
5. Zulus use drums instead of _________ to send messages.
6. Franklin said, "Mom, I can't write the thank you note because I'm out of ______________.

Fabula de Mucia

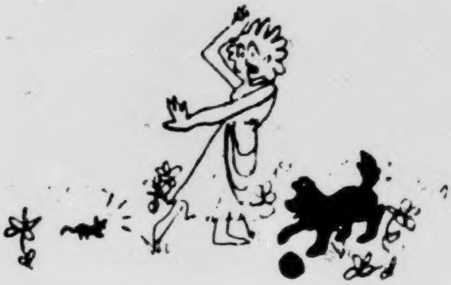


Hodie Mucia per flores ambulat. Canis eius quoque per flores ambulat. Mucia et canis per flores ambulant.

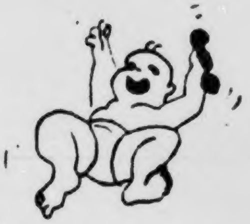
Mucia pilam in manu tenet (holds). Mucia et canis pila ludunt. Cum Mucia stat et pilam iacit (throws), canis ad pilam currit et pilam in ore ponit. Tum currit canis ad Muciam. Ita ludunt Mucia et canis.

Subito (suddenly) Mucia stat. Non iam ambulat Mucia. Canis quoque stat. Non iam currit canis. Pila inter flores sedet. Quid Mucia videt? Quid canis videt?

Mus est! Mucia ululat et currit. Canis quoque currit! Mus parvus est, sed Mucia et canis eum timent.



Mucia et canis pila non iam ludunt.



Infans ludit.

1. That hat is too small ; it looks ludicrous perched on his head like that.

2. Drugs can delude us ; some persons have had the delusion that they could fly.

3. Van Cliburn was only halfway through the prelude, but the audience was already restless.

4. A vision of water in the desert is a mirage, a mere illusion.

a. Appetizers are served as a ______ to the main course.

b. Friends should not ______ each other.

c. The pink bow looks ______ on this dirty old dog.

d. Vertical stripes give the ______ of height ; horizontal stripes make one appear shorter.

ludicrous

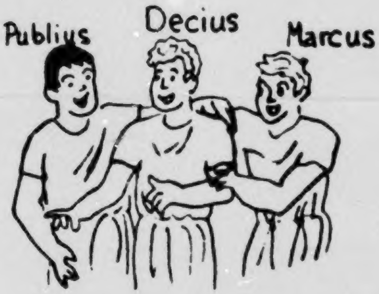
delude

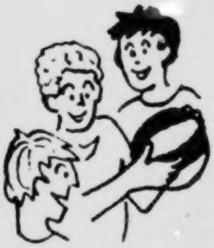
prelude

illusion

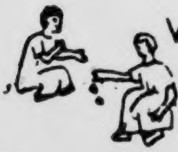
Fabula de Decio

Decius, qui puer Romanus est, hodie ad scholam non ambulat. Totam diem Decius ludit cum Publio et Marco. Decius et Publius et Marcus totam diem ludunt.

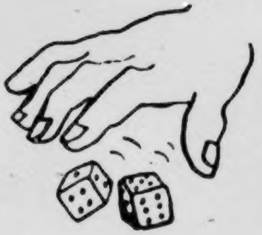


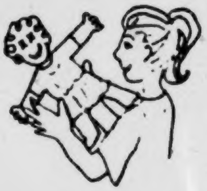


Pueri pila ludunt. Decius pilam ad Publium iacit, Publius ad Marcum, et Marcus ad Decium. Ita pueri pila ludunt.



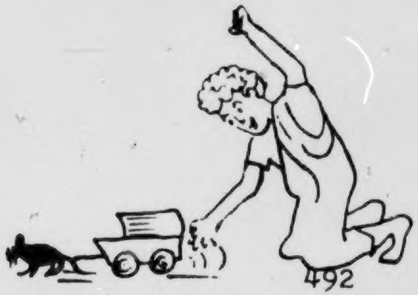
Pueri aleis ludunt. Duae aleae sunt in hac pictura. Non solum pueri sed etiam viri Romani aleis ludunt. Ei non stant, sed in humo sedent.

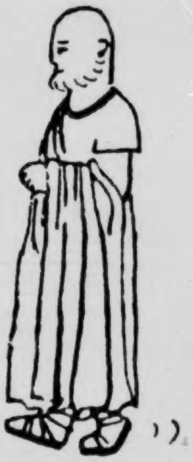




Pupila in hac pictura est. Decius pupilam non habet. Puella pupila ludit, non puer. Nec Decius nec Publius nec Marcus pupila ludit.

Pueri curris ludunt. Decius currum habet. Publius et Marcus quoque currus habent. Currus puerorum non magni sed parvi sunt. Quid currum trahit? Equus-ne? Minime. Mus currum trahit! Curre, mus, curre!





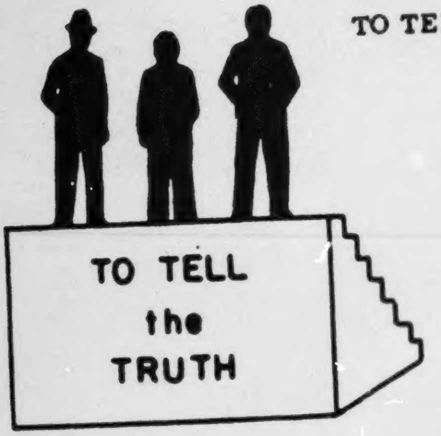
Romanus ambulat.

1. The ambulance whizzed through traffic on its way to the hospital.

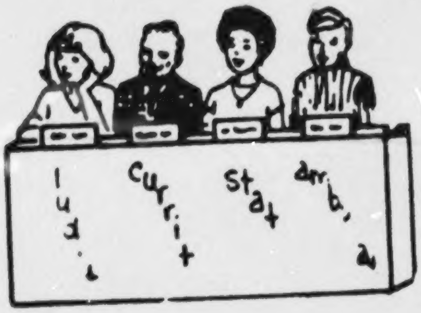
2. Every day Bob will amble past this house, whistling the same tune.

3. A somnambulist should always lock his door before going to bed.

TO TELL THE TRUTH


TO TELL
the
TRUTH

LATIN PANEL


ludi
currit
stat
ambula

1. ludicrous

a. I am a mirage.
b. I am slow.
c. I am silly.

2. current

a. I am Ohio.
b. I am recent.
c. I am money.

3. ambulance

a. I am a sleepwalker.
b. I am a school subject.
c. I am an emergency vehicle.

4. stationary

a. I do not move.
b. I happen.
c. I introduce.

5. delude

a. I fool.
b. I am electric.
c. I am something said.

6. course
- a. I am a sleepwalker.
- b. I am a school subject.
- c. I am an emergency vehicle.

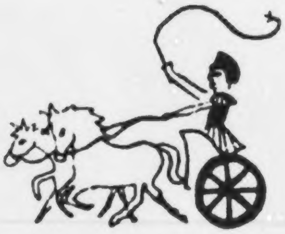
7. amble
- a. I am a mirage.
- b. I am a slow walk.
- c. I am silly.

8. state
- a. I am Ohio.
- b. I am recent.
- c. I am money.

9. prelude
- a. I do not move.
- b. I happen.
- c. I introduce.

10. currency
- a. I am silly.
- b. I am money.
- c. I am recent.

11 statement
- a. I fool.
- b. I am electric.
- c. I am something said.



Ludus circensis est ludus qui est in Circo. Ubi est Circus Maximus? Circus Maximus in Roma est. In Circo Maximo sunt multi ludi circenses.

In ludo circense currunt equi qui currus trahunt. Duo, tres, quattuor, sex, octo, vel etiam decem equi quemque currum trahunt. Multi currus in Circo sunt, et multi equi.

Vir, qui auriga nominatur, in quoque curru stat. Auriga est vir quem equi audiunt. Equi aurigae optimi optime currunt.

Mihi nomen est ____________

A. Underline each word spelled incorrectly:

1. delusion curruncy amble statue
2. stance ludicrous staet ambulance
3. somnambulist course illusion stashun
4. stationery amble ocker prelude
5. currency dilude statement amble

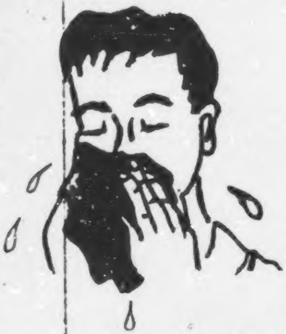
B Ita aut Minime?

____ 1. A somnambulist is a person who talks in his sleep.
____ 2. A current event is something that happened long ago.
____ 3. Indiana, Wisconsin, and Alabama are states.
____ 4. To delude someone means to hate him.
____ 5. An invalid can amble fifty miles a day.
____ 6. Stationery is another word for writing paper.
____ 7. It is polite to tell a gentleman that he looks ludicrous.
____ 8. Currency runs through the wire to the light bulb.
____ 9. Your status is your posture.
____ 10. A stationary object is one that does not move.

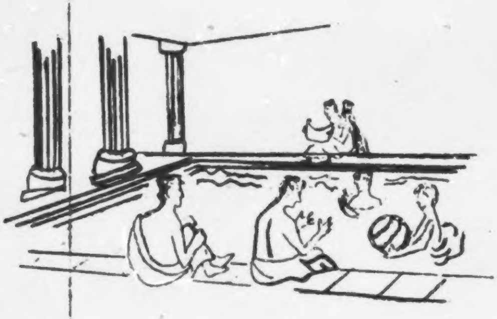
C. Circle the word derived from a different root:

1. status septet stationery state
2. ludicrous prelude illusion lava
3. amble audible somnambulist ambulance
4. currency course oculist occur
5. sedative statement station statue

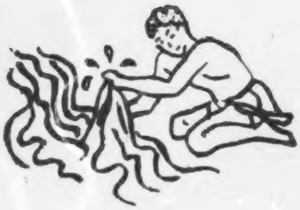
Marcus se lavat



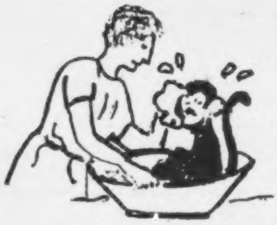
Mane (in the morning) Marcus caput lavat. Oculos, nasum, aures, et circum (around) os lavat Marcus. Manus quoque lavat Marcus. Cur Marcus non totum (whole) corpus lavat? Marcus non totum corpus, sed manus et caput solum (only) lavat, quia aqua frigida est. Mane Romani caput et manus aqua frigida lavant, post meridiem totum corpus lavant.



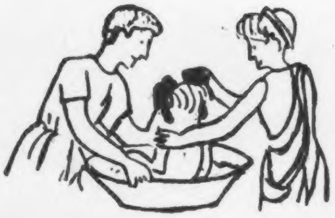
Post meridiem Marcus e schola ad balneas (baths) exit. Hic (here) se lavat aqua calida et frigida. Postea (afterwards) Marcus sedet et legit. Ceteri pueri in aqua ludunt.



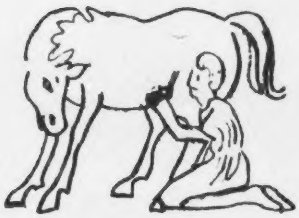
Gaius vestem lavat.



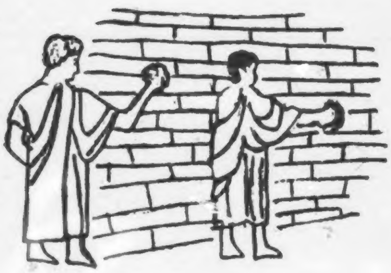
Gaius simiam lavat.



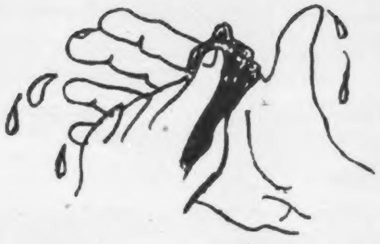
Gaius et Marcia infantem lavant.



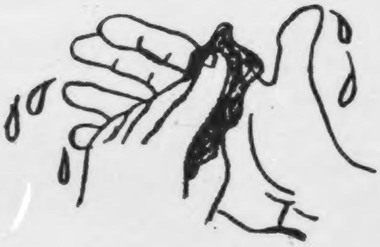
Gaius equum suum lavat.



Gaius et Sextus vallum lavant



Manus manum lavat.



Manus manum lavat.

Quid agit manus?

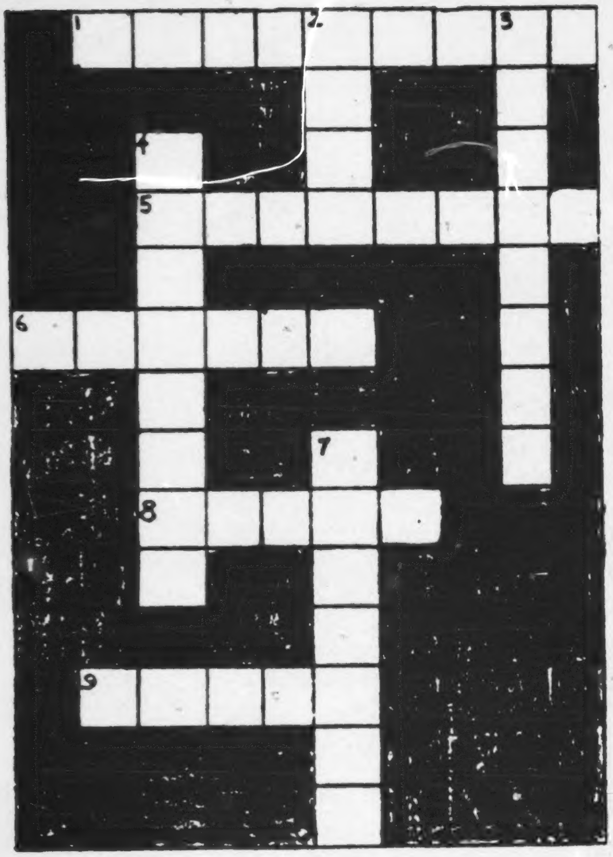
Quid manus lavat?

Quid manum lavat?

1. Do you remember some English words derived from the Latin word manus?

2. Can you think of some English words derived from lavat?
   a. A lavatory is a room where we __________ our hands.
   b. Lava is molten rock which __________ down the sides of an erupting volcano.

A Crossword Puzzle



Across:

1. Its siren is loud as it races to the hospital.

5. A washroom.

6. A class, a subject.

8. To happen.

9. To walk slowly.

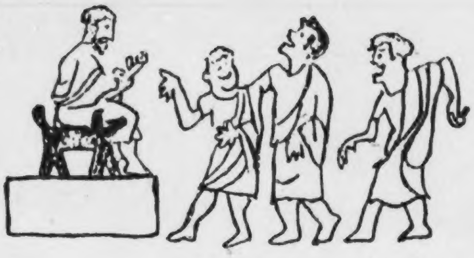
Down:

2. It comes from a volcano.

3. Money.

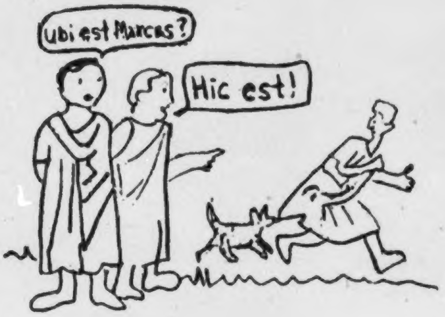
4. An optical ______.

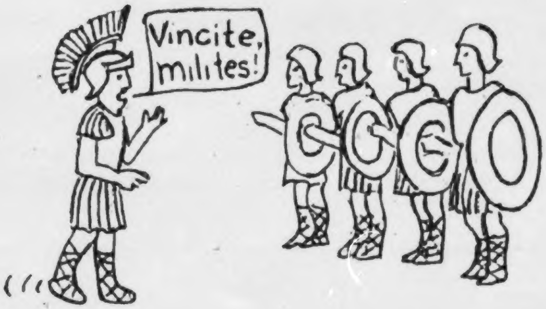
7. Present, recent.



Quot Romani legunt?
Quot sedent?
Quot ludunt?
Quot stant?

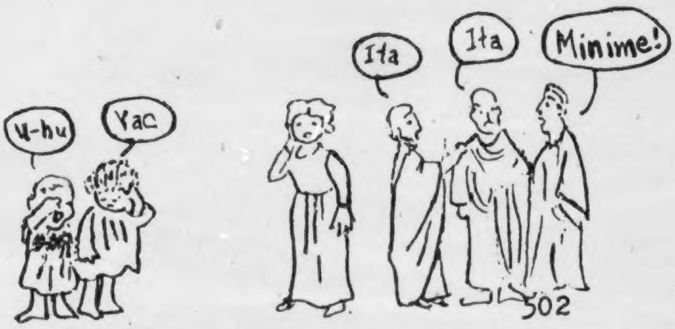
Quot Romani dicunt?
Quot currunt?
Quot stant?
Quot canes currunt?


ubi est Marcus?
Hic est!


Vincite, milites!

Quot Romani stant?
Quot ambulant?
Quot dicunt?
Quot tacent?

Quot viri "ita" dicunt?
Quot viri "minime" dicunt?
Quot feminae audiunt?
Quot infantes dicunt?


U-hu
Yac
Ita
Ita
Minime!
502

ita = A = yes
minime = B = no

Examen

I. A baby can amble 50 miles a day.

II. Stationery is another word for writing paper.

III. Indianapolis is a state.

IV. A current event happens now.

V. My stance is how I stand.

Choose the best answer!

VI. We saw a huge ______ in the park.
a. statue　c. currency
b. amble　d. stationary

VII. Of ______, you may come along.
a. stance　c. course
b. ambulance　d. statue

VIII. I got some German ______ for my trip.
a. amble　c. somnambulist
b. currency　d. stance

Which word is spelled wrong?

IX. a. statoo
b. current
c. state
d. stationary

X. a. course
b. ambulance
c. ambull
d. state

XI. a. ambulance
b. okurr
c. currency
d. statue

Roman culture questions!

XII. A favorite Roman spectator sport was ______.
a. water skiing
b. chariot racing
c. throwing darts
d. volleyball

XIII. The Romans built the ______ for a sports arena.

a. Colosseum c. Palatine Hill
b. aqueducts d. temples

XIV. Some Romans enjoyed watching ______ fight to the death.

a. gladiators c. chariots
b. horses d. games

XV. Romans relaxed at the ______ every afternoon.

a. saloon c. public baths
b. school d. Tiber River

XVI. Romans played many games, because ______.

a. they wanted a tan
b. they wanted to be healthy
c. the Greeks ordered it
d. the Emperor ordered it

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES - UNIT XVI

1. Given the following Latin sentence captions for the "Pyramus and Thisbe" myth, the students will place them into proper story order when scrambled and match each Latin sentence to the corresponding pictures.

   Pyramus litteras mittit.
   Thisbe litteras capit.
   Palla cadit.
   Pyramus pallam spectat.
   Pyramus mortuus est.
   Thisbe mortua est.

2. Given the target word list for Unit XVI, the students will demonstrate their understanding of the words by pronouncing each correctly, mastering the definition and use of each word by scoring 80% on the derivatives test.

TARGET WORD LIST - UNIT XVI - Pyramus and Thisbe myth

littera
literature
letter
literate
illiterate

mittit
admit
permit
omit
transmit

capit/cept
deceive
deception
except
accept
perceive
perception

cadit/cid
accident
incident

spectat
spectacular
inspect
inspector
inspection
spectator
respect
spectacle

Daily Lesson Plans

Day 1 - Present a brief overview of the myth for the students
Play the tape with the accompanying pictures (T #1-6)
Discuss the myth

Day 2 - Administer pre-test (T or D)
Review transparency pictures of the myth
Drill Latin captions (T #7)

Day 3 - Continue to drill Latin captions
Record littera and mittit derivatives into notebooks (T #8)
Drilll T #9

Day 4 - Cut out T #7 and place into proper story order and match to correct myth pictures
Review T #8, #9
Record capit and cadit derivatives into notebooks (T #10)
Drill T #11 or use as a ditto exercise

Day 5 - Review Latin captions on T #7
Review T #10, #11
Record spectat derivatives into notebooks (T #12)
Drill T #13

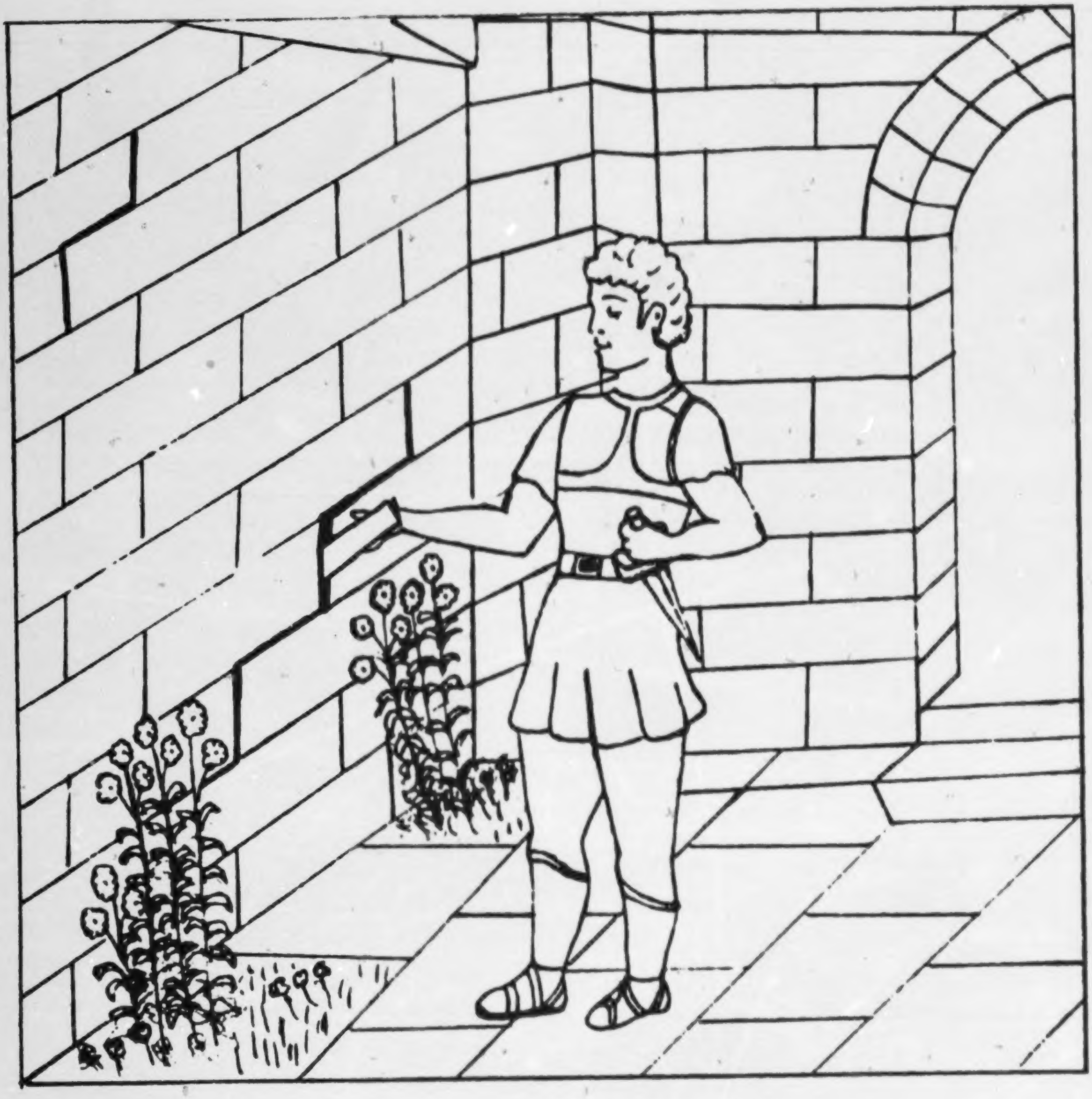
Day 6 - Review T #13
Drill T #14, #15
Write a class fabula (T #16)
Bonus Basketball (T #17-20)

Day 7 - Read other class fabulas
Drill T #21, #22
Continue Bonus Basketball

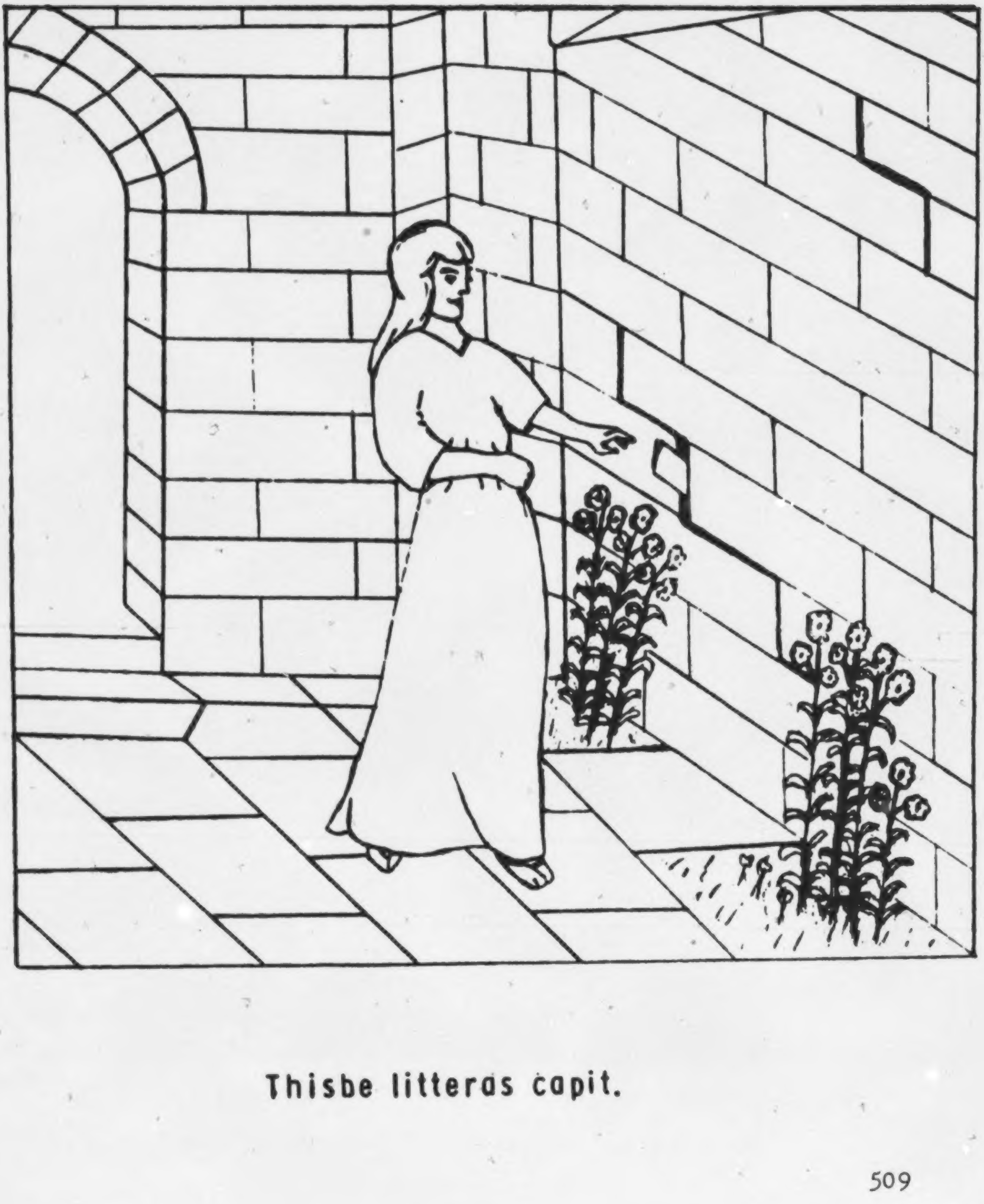
Day 8 - Review selected vocabulary exercises
Administer quiz (D #1)
Use T #23 to review quiz

Day 9 - Return quizzes
Act out Pyramus and Thisbe story (use costumes and props)

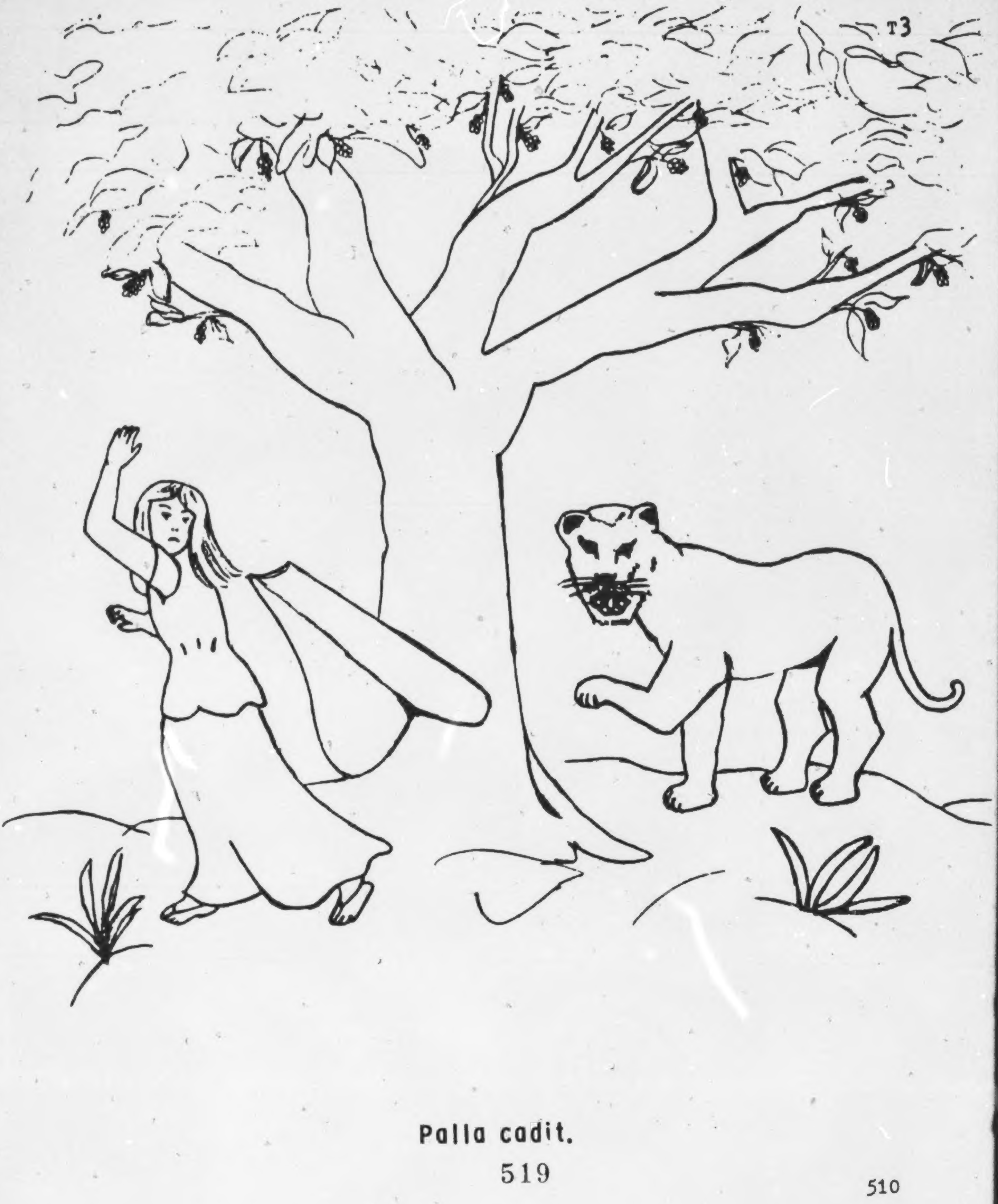
Day 10- Administer post-test
Re-play myth tape or continue to act out story



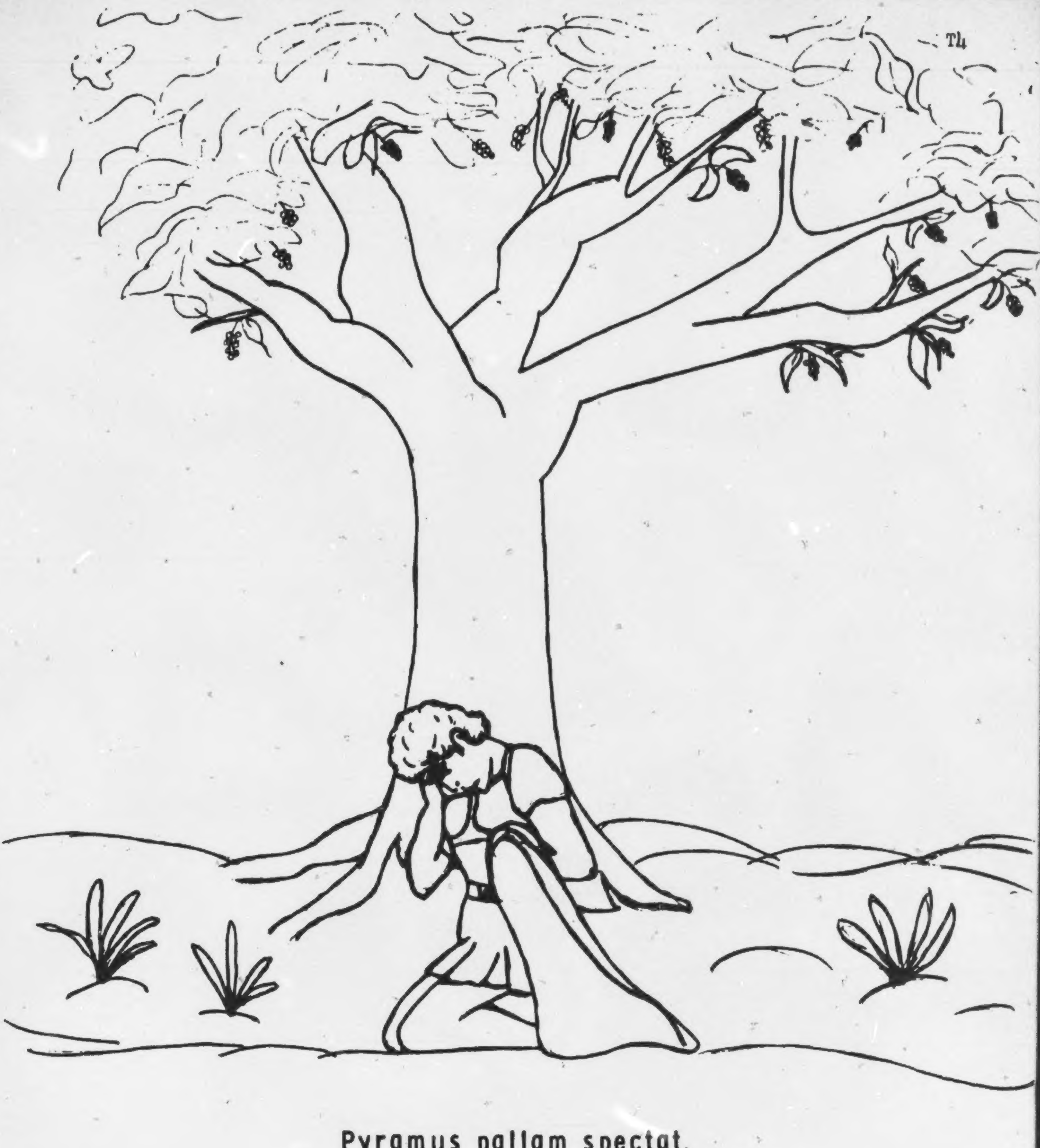
Pyramus litteras mittit.



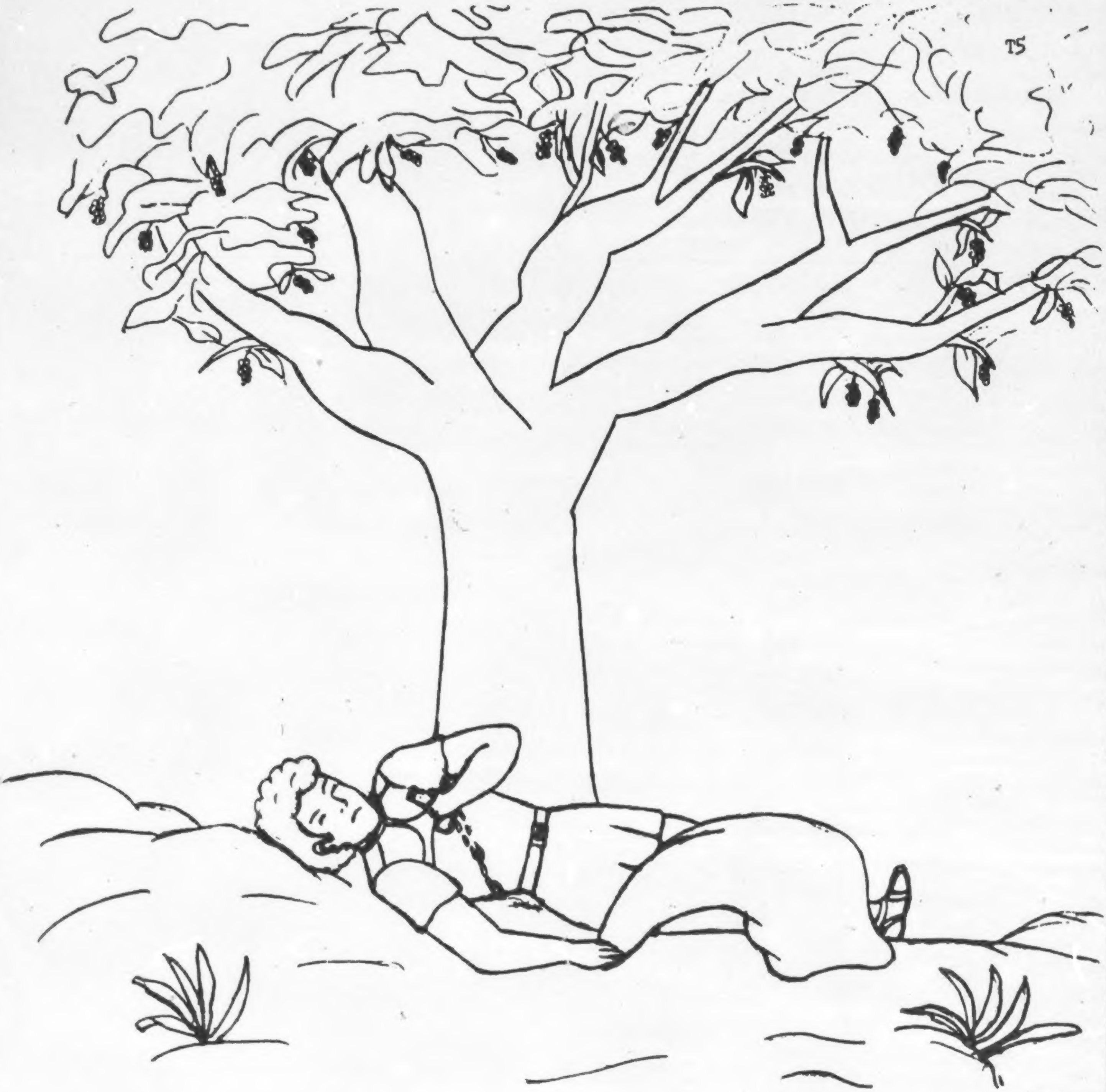
Thisbe litteras capit.



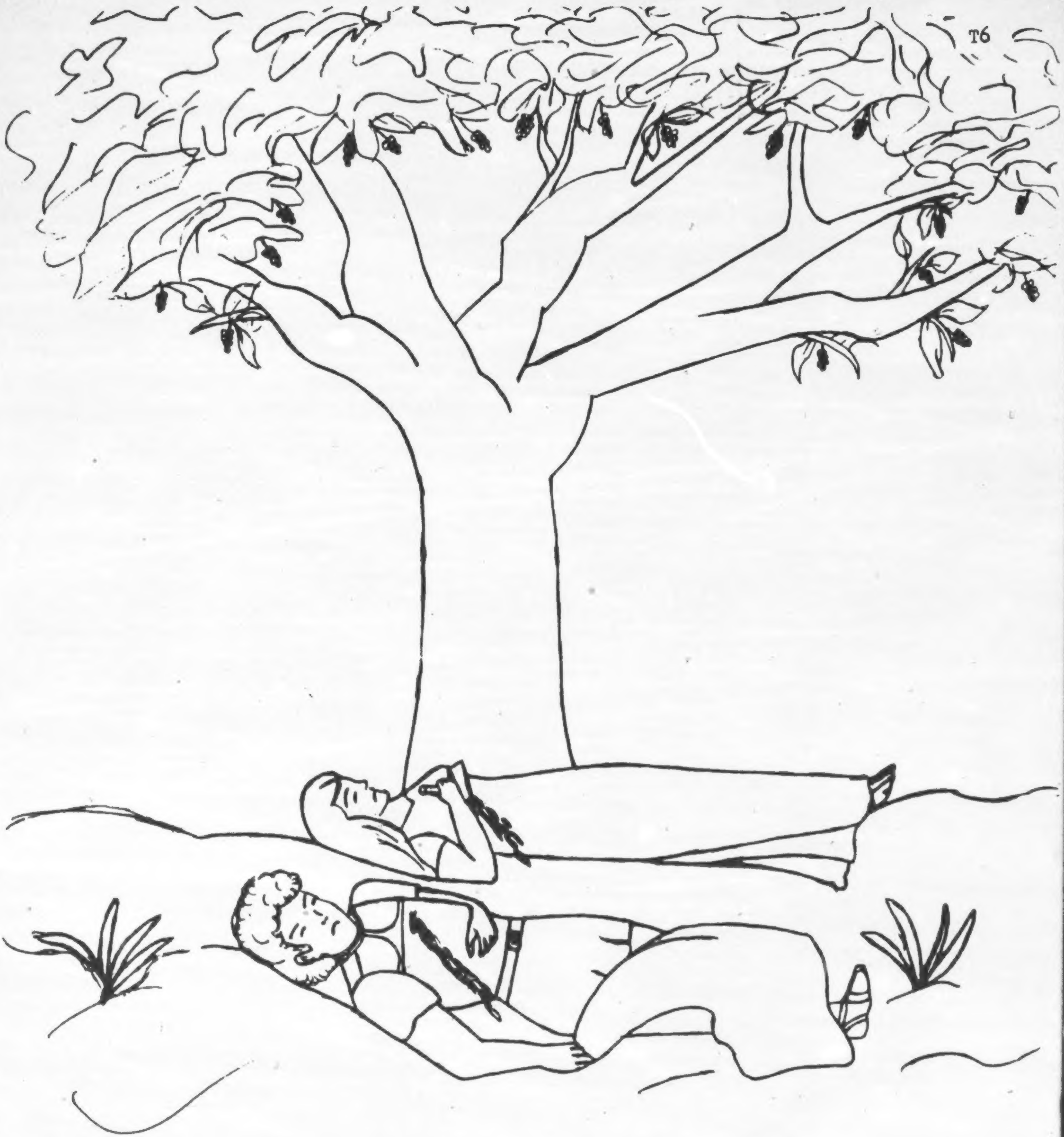
Palla cadit.



Pyramus pallam spectat.



Pyramus mortuus est.



Thisbe mortua est.

Pre and Post Test

1. There were 10,000 ____________________ at the game last night.

   a. inspectors
   b. spectators
   c. transmitters
   d. perception

2. Sometimes it is difficult to _______________ criticism.

   a. accept
   b. except
   c. deceive
   d. permit

3. We are reading English _____________________.

   a. admit
   b. respect
   c. literature
   d. omit

4. You have my __________________ to go to the rest room.

   a. omission
   b. permission
   c. admission
   d. transmission

5. That radio station does not ___________________ after midnight.

   a. perceive
   b. letter
   c. transmit
   d. omit

6. Everyone is here __________________ Yvonne.

   a. accept
   b. perceive
   c. deceive
   d. except

7. The teacher will ____________ your desk after it is cleaned.

   a. respect
   b. inspect
   c. perceive
   d. spectator

8. It is a good virtue to ______________ the rights of other people.

   a. transmit
   b. spectacular
   c. deceive
   d. respect

9. You must have good depth ________________ in order to drive a car.

   a. exception
   b. perception
   c. deceive
   d. accept

10. It is not a good virtue to _____________ people.

   a. letter
   b. transmit
   c. deceive
   d. literate

11. Do all the math problems. Don't __________ any.

   a. admit
   b. illiterate
   c. omit
   d. perception

12. A very serious car ________________ occurred on Meridian Street last night.

   a. accident
   b. spectator
   c. except
   d. literature

13. Good readers are very ________________.

   a. illiterate
   b. literate
   c. spectacle
   d. transmit

14. A funny _____________ happened yesterday in the auditorium.

   a. deceive
   b. accept
   c. incident
   d. respect

15. Babies are ________________ because they cannot read.

   a. perception
   b. admit
   c. accept
   d. illiterate

Pyramus litteras mittit.

Palla cadit.

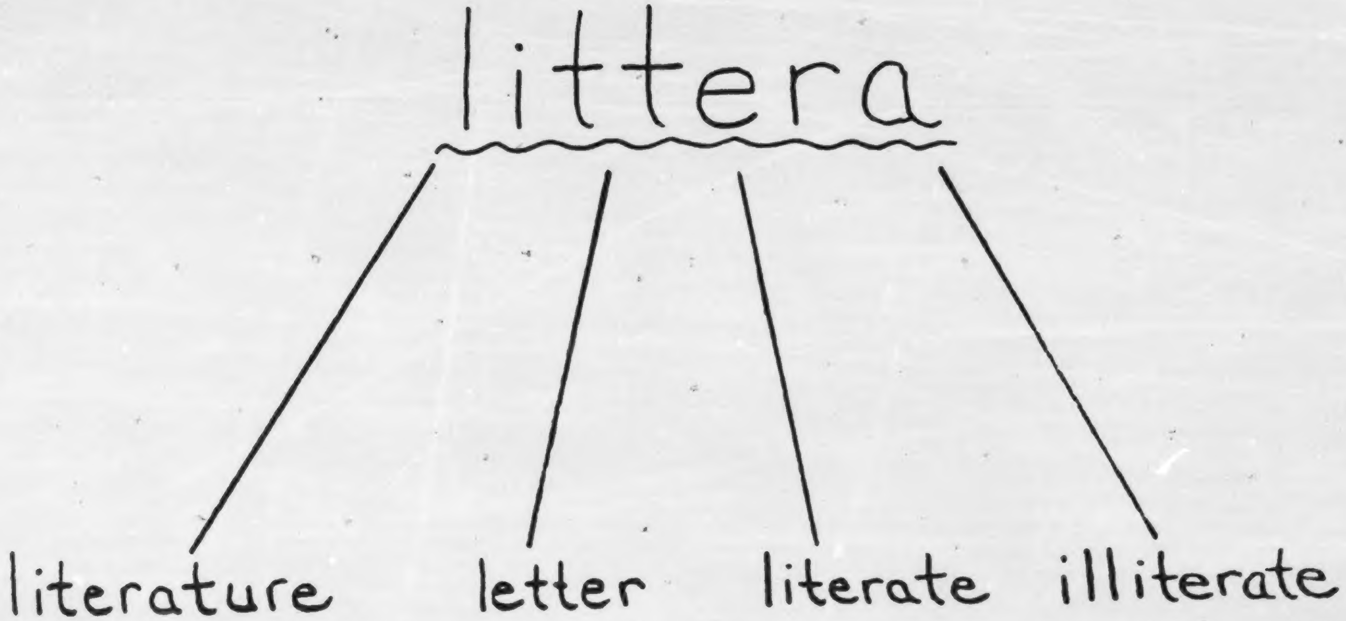
Thisbe mortua est.

Pyramus mortuus est.

Pyramus pallam spectat.

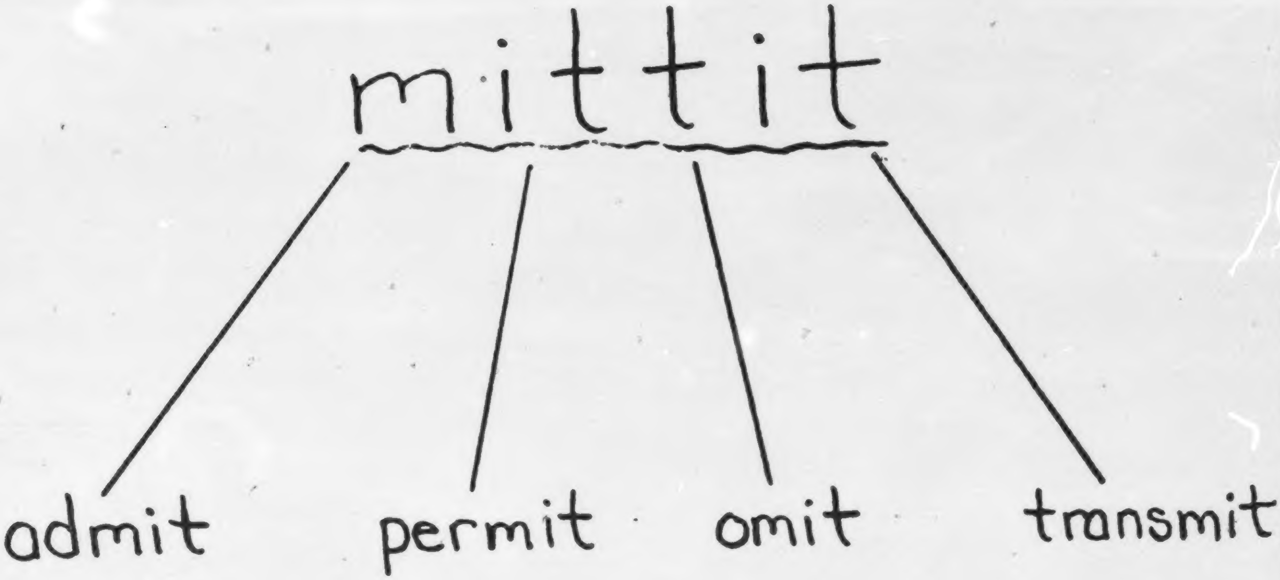
Thisbe litteras capit.

T8



littera

literature letter literate illiterate



mittit

admit permit omit transmit

Demonstra verbum rectum!

I. We are able to read a little Latin ____________.

II. It's not a disgrace to ________ a mistake.

III. Felicia is able to read. She is ____________.

IV. Sneezing will ____________ germs to others.

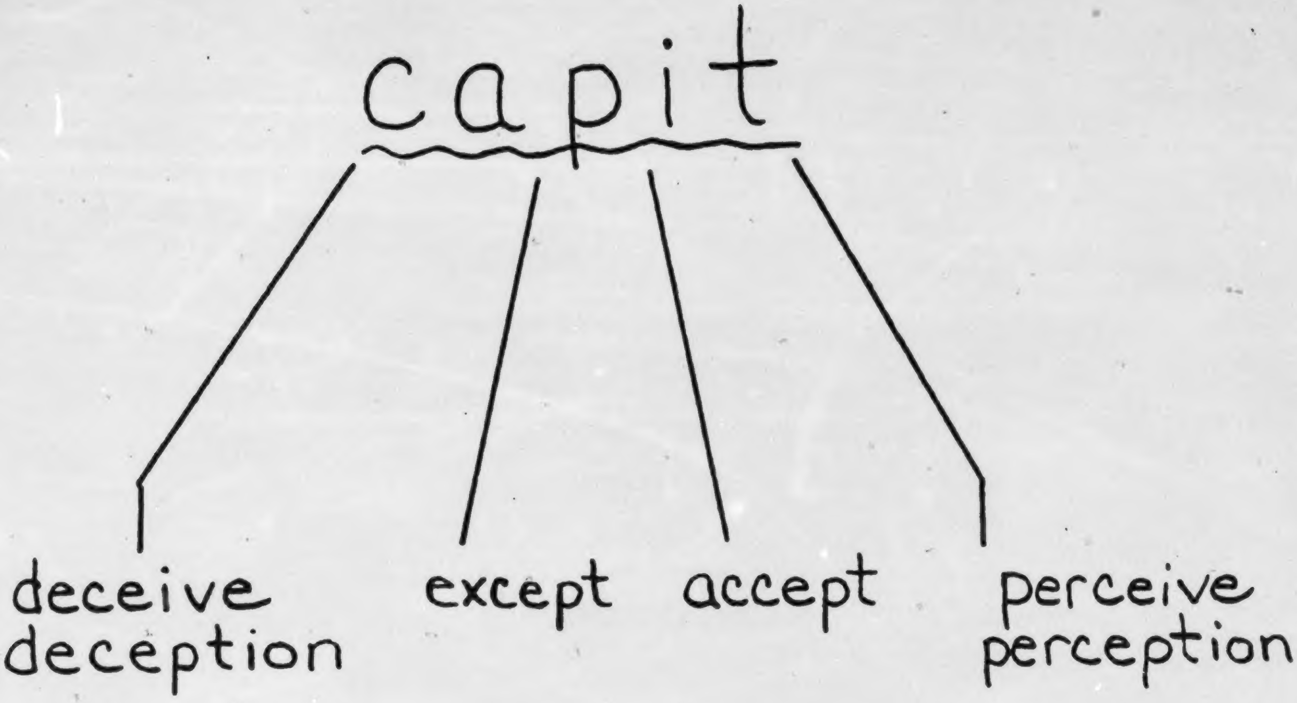
V. You may ________ question #6 in your science assignment.

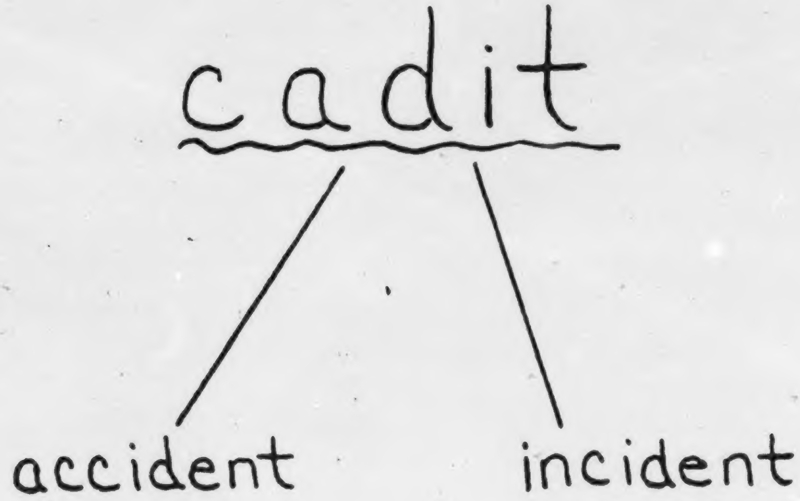
VI. ____________ people are not able to read.

VII. Everyone needs a ________ to drive a car.

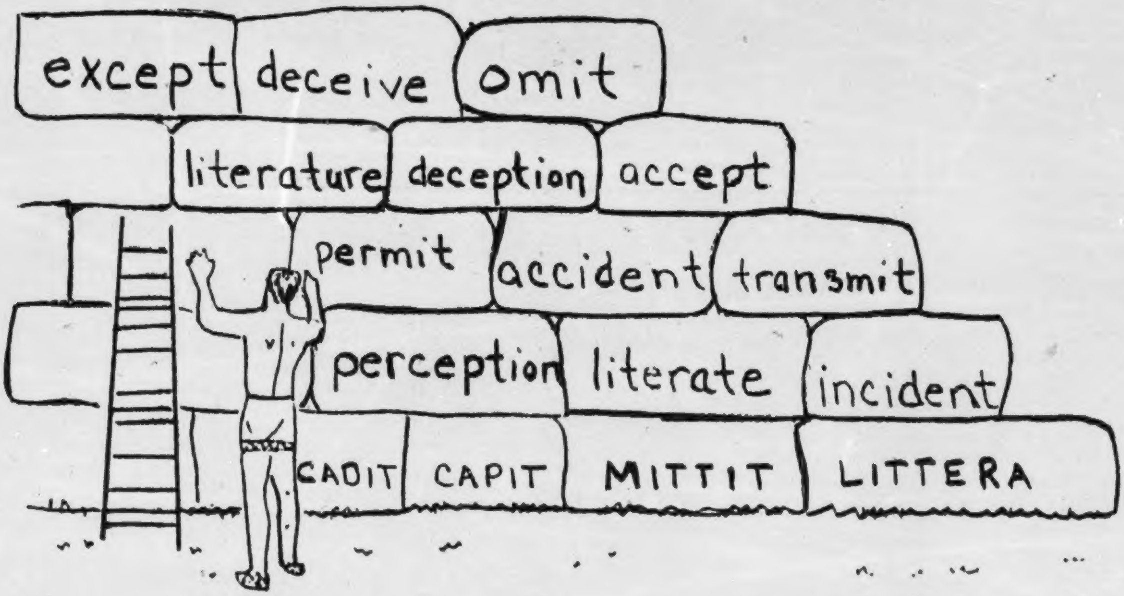
VIII. "R" is a capital ________.

letter
omit
illiterate
permit
literate
admit
transmit
literature


capit
deceive
deception
except
accept
perceive
perception

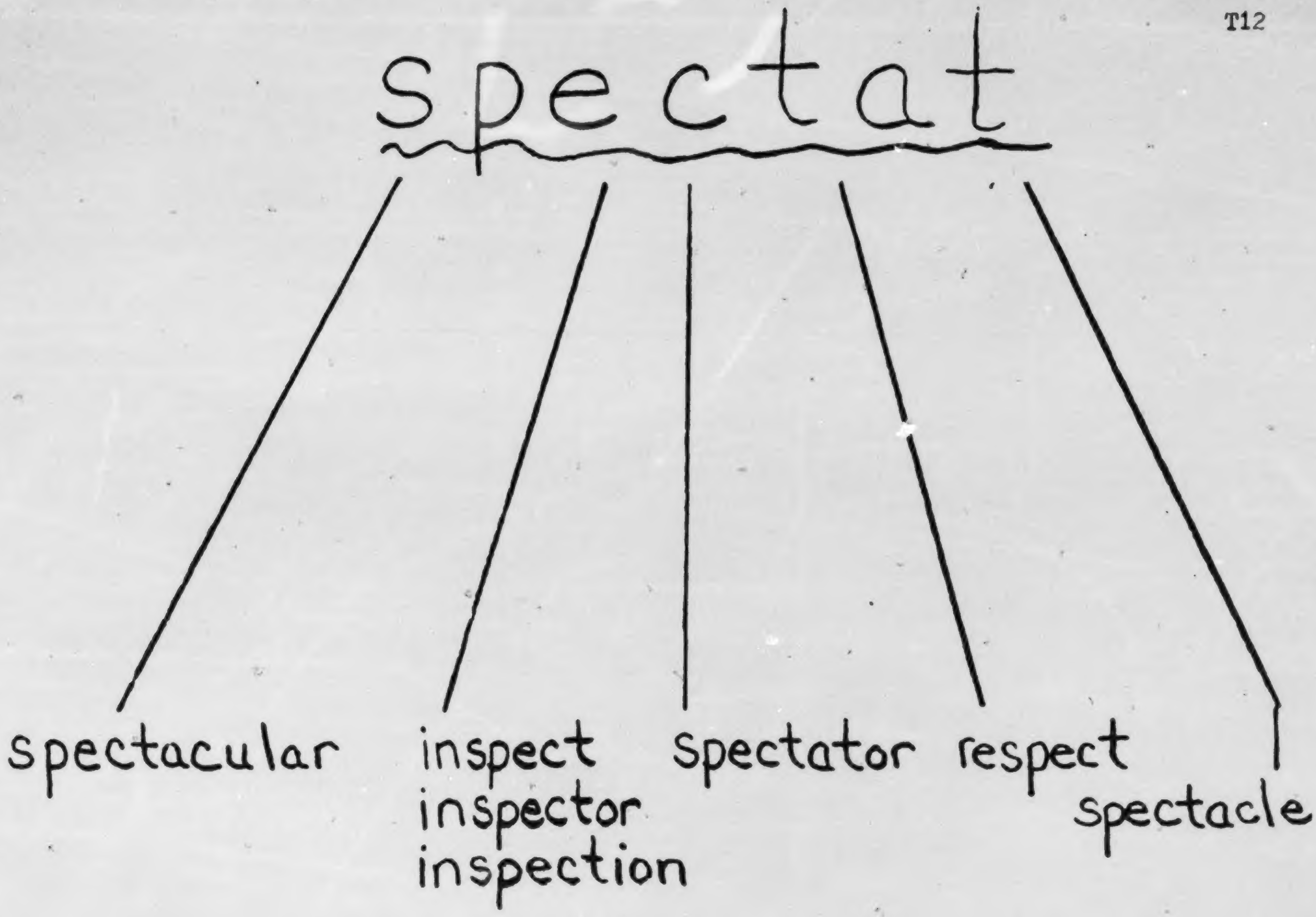

cadit
accident
incident

THE ROMAN WALL


except
deceive
omit
literature
deception
accept
permit
accident
transmit
perception
literate
incident
CADIT
CAPIT
MITTIT
LITTERA

Help Marcus build his make-believe-word-wall by selecting the correct word for each sentence.

1. In today's world, it is very important to be a ________________ person.
2. The policement said I needed a ____________ to be selling the pictures.
3. Channel 4 does ______________ on Sundays.
4. My favorite __________________ is mystery books.
5. I could not _______________ the ride from the stranger.
6. I did not mean to run into you. It was just an ____________________.
7. I finished everything ________________ my math assignment.
8. It is difficult to _______________ my teacher because she knows exactly what I am doing.
9. My _________________ of the story after I read through it quickly was not clear.
10. Don't ___________ anything when you pack my suitcase.
11. An unimportant ________________ happened on the street corner.
12. My Halloween mask was my only means of ___________________.


spectat
spectacular
inspect
inspector
inspection
spectator
respect
spectacle

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. The Jackson Five gave a ________ performance.

2. The detective ________ the robbed house.

3. There were 70,000 ________ at the Super Bowl.

4. The team showed much ________ for their coach.

5. When Rufus lost his temper he made quite a ________ of himself.

6. ________ Ironsides took the criminal to headquarters.

respect

spectators

Inspector

inspected

spectacular

spectacle

1. My mother will not ____ me to stay out late.

2. We should give our parents ____.

3. The detective will ____ the room for fingerprints.

4. I could not play rugby, so I just went to the games as a ____.

5. If you have made a mistake, don't be afraid to ____ it.

6. The Skylab astronauts could ____ information about meteorology back to the earth.

7. You must write Grandma a ____ today!

8. Debbie loves all flowers — ____ daisies!

9. He will not ____ the reward.

10. Poetry is my favorite kind of ___.

11. Make all of the beds this morning; do not ___ any.

12. Drive carefully and avoid an ___.

13. You cannot ___ a true friend.

14. Can you ___ that tiny speck of dust?

15. If you want to fish here, you'll need a ___.

16. Will you be a ___ at the game, or do you intend to play?

17. Wanda won't ___ that she needs glasses.

18. Do you want to ___ the room for clues, sir?

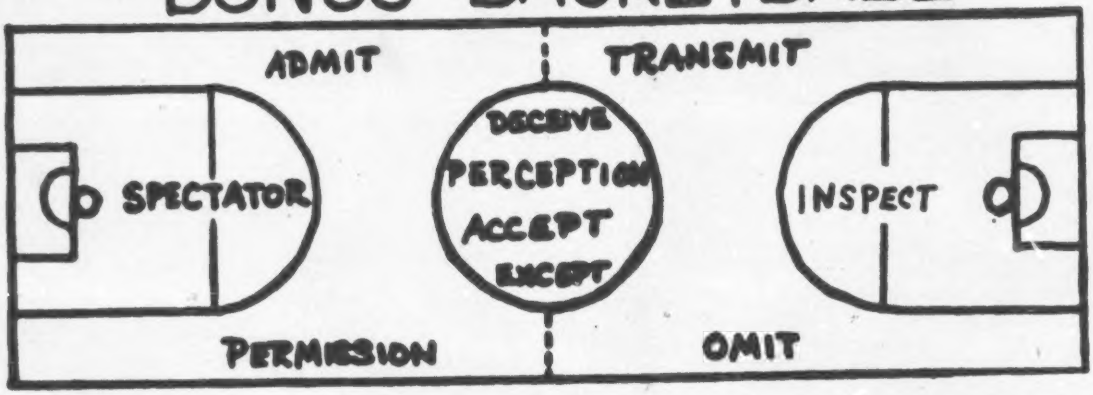
19. There can be no friendship without ___.

Fabula

Verba

accident
transmit
value
incident
accept
admit
except
spectacular

BONUS BASKETBALL


ADMIT
TRANSMIT
DECEIVE
PERCEPTION
ACCEPT
EXCEPT
SPECTATOR
INSPECT
PERMISSION
OMIT

TWO-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM SPECTAT)

1. The customs official will ___ your luggage.
2. There were 30,000 ___ at last night's game.
3. The ___ were screaming for victory.
4. How many ___ will be here tonight?
5. The police were called to ___ his house.
6. Tell the doctor to ___ this wounded hand.

inspect
spectators

THREE-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM MITTIT)

1. You have my ___ to go.
2. You'll have to ___ that the Pacers are improving.
3. Will you ___ this telegram, please?
4. Do not ___ flour when you bake cookies.
5. Ask my ___ before you leave.
6. She won't ___ that she needs glasses.

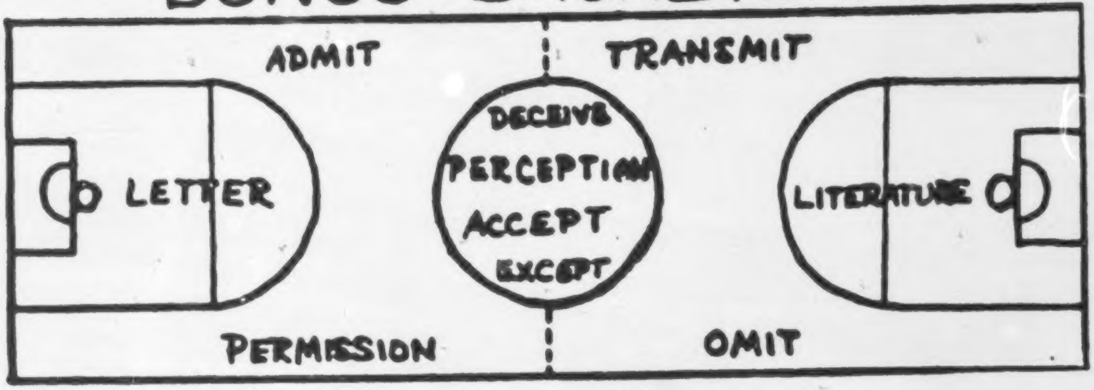
admit
transmit
permission
omit

FOUR-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM CAPIT)

1. It's hard to ___ a polygraph.
2. The hat covered everything ___ his nose.
3. I cannot ___ a bribe.
4. An astronaut must have good ___.
5. Will you ___ my invitation?
6. The victim was unharmed, ___ for a broken toe.

accept
perception
except
deceive

BONUS BASKETBALL


ADMIT
TRANSMIT
DECEIVE
PERCEPTION
ACCEPT
EXCEPT
LETTER
LITERATURE
PERMISSION
OMIT

TWO-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM LITTERAS)

1. Did you write a ___ to your aunt?
2. "Y" is a capital ___.
3. We're studying English ___ this month.
4. "θ" is a Greek ___.
5. Ovid wrote Latin ___.
6. Mail the ___ before you forget to.

letter
literature

THREE-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM MITTIT)

1. You can ___ germs by sneezing.
2. He can't ___ that he is lost.
3. She has ___ to go to the dance.
4. That TV station does not ___ on Sundays.
5. Will you ___ that you did it?
6. Do all of the problems; do not ___ any.

permission
transmit
admit
omit

FOUR-POINT SHOTS
(WORDS FROM CAPIT)

1. She cannot ___ money from strangers.
2. Everybody is here ___ Sharmin.
3. Do not ___ your friends.
4. Will you ___ this gift from me?
5. Carol likes every day ___ Monday.
6. You must have good ___ of distances to drive a car.

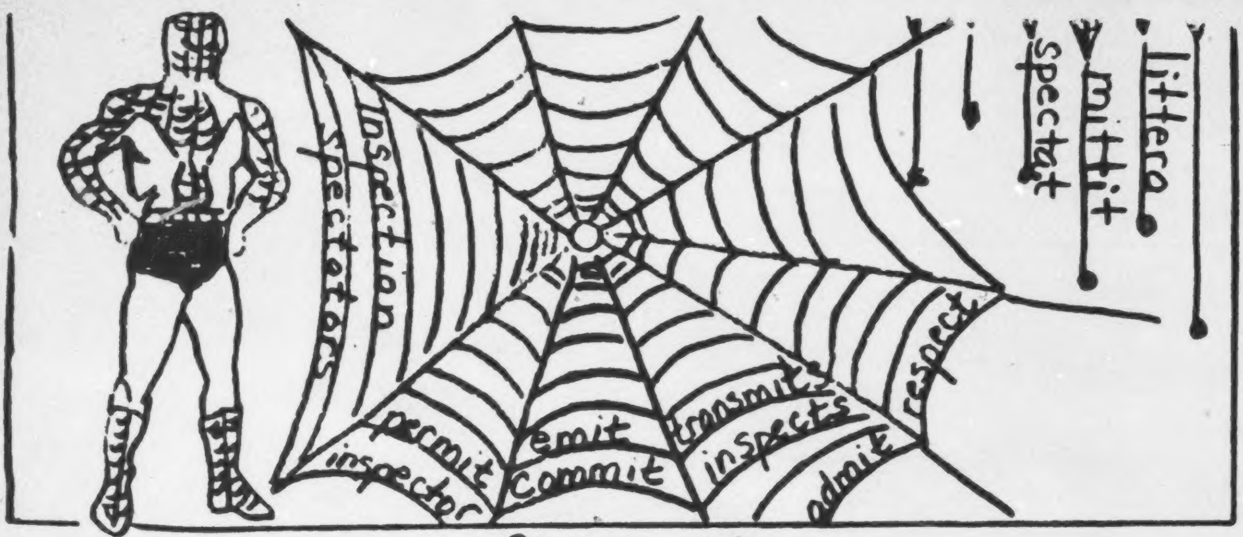
deceive
perception
except
accept

Demonstra verbum rectum!

1. The ________ checked our cabin each day at camp.
2. There were only 50 __________ in the audience.
3. Radio WIFE ________ sound waves.
4. He would not ______ me into the movie until I paid #2.00.
5. Roses ______ a beautiful fragrance.
6. He did not _____ the crime.
7. Mary Students ______ their teachers.
8. The soldier was late for ______________ .
9. The Board of Health __________ school kitchens.
10. Romans did not __________ girls or slaves to go to school.

commit
inspection
inspector
admit
permit
spectators
inspects
respect
emit
transmits

T22


littera
mittit
spectat
inspection
spectators
permit
inspector
emit
commit
transmits
inspects
admit
respect

Spider Man

I. The __________ checked our cabin each day at camp.

II. There were only 50 __________ in the auditorium to watch the play.

III. Radio WIFE __________ sound waves every day.

IV. He would not __________ me into the movie until I paid $1.00.

V. Roses __________ a beautiful fragrance.

VI. He did not __________ the crime.

VII. Many students __________ their teachers.

VIII. The soldier was late for __________.

IX. The Board of Health __________ school kitchens.

X. Romans did not __________ girls to go to school.

D #1

Mihi nomen est ______________________

Directions: Read the two short paragraphs below. In front of one of the lines, you will find a star (*). In this line with a star, there will be an underlined word, and one of the questions will ask about that word. Read carefully, but this should be easy because you already know the story. BONA FORTUNA!!!

Myth

Long, long ago there lived a boy, Pyramus, and a girl, Thisbe. Their parents did
* not permit them to see each other, so they had to transmit letters through a wall. One day after Pyramus had accepted a letter, he decided that they should deceive their parents and meet at the mulberry tree.

While Thisbe waited there, a lion scared her away and tore her cape. This incident occurred before Pyramus arrived. When he got there, he saw the bloody spectacle. Thinking that Thisbe was dead, he killed himself. Thisbe also killed herself. You'll have to admit that this was a very sad accident. When their parents found them, they were very dejected.

Questiones:

1. In line 2 of the story (*), what does the word transmit mean?

   a. receive
   b. write
   c. send
   d. print

2. What word in the first paragraph tell you that they were going to trick their parents?

   a. accepted
   b. deceive
   c. permit
   d. decided

3. What spectacle did Pyramus see?

   a. a lion
   b. the mulberry tree
   c. the wall
   d. the bloody and torn cape

4. In the second paragraph, what word tells you that they didn't mean for this to happen?

   a. accident
   b. dejected
   c. admit
   d. spectacle

5. What word in the last paragraph tell us that their parents were very sad?

   a. accident
   b. dejected
   c. admit
   d. incident

Review questions:

6. I cannot (accept, except) that money.

7. I packed everything (accept, except) my toothbrush.

Bonus question:

8. Quid significat "Pyramus pallam spectat"? ______________________

MYTH

Long, long ago there lived a boy, Pyramus, and a girl, Thisbe. Their parents did not permit them to see each other, so they had to transmit letters through a wall. One day after Pyramus had accepted a letter, he decided that they should deceive their parents and meet at the mulberry tree.

While Thisbe waited there, a lion scared her away and tore her cape. This incident occurred before Pyramus arrived. When he got there, he saw the bloody spectacle. Thinking that Thisbe was dead, he killed himself. Thisbe also killed herself. You'll have to admit that this was a very sad accident. When their parents found them, they were very dejected.